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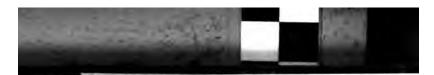
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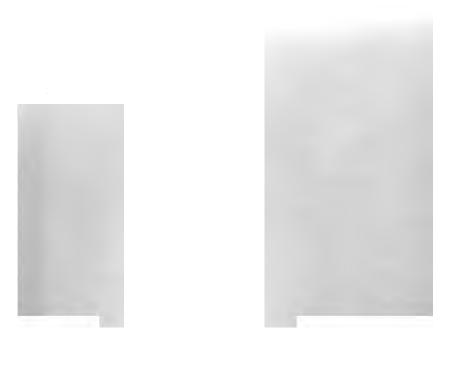






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# HANDBOOK

OF

# LATIN POETRY,

CONTAINING SELECTIONS FROM

OVID, VIRGIL, AND HORACE,

WITH NOTES AND GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

BY

 $\label{eq:J.H.HANSON} \textbf{J. H. HANSON,}$  Frincipal of the classical institute, waterville, me.

AND

 $W. \ J. \ ROLFE, \\ \mbox{master of the high school, cambridge, mass.}$ 

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### PREFACE.

THIS book owes its existence to a popular demand. Soon after the publication of the Preparatory Latin Prose Book, the editor of that work began to be solicited by teachers in various parts of the country to prepare a book of Latin Poetry on the same plan. It was not, however, until these solicitations had become general and urgent, that the idea of undertaking the preparation of such a work was seriously entertained.

In the arrangement of the text, the editors have followed what they conceive to be the order of difficulty, so far as it relates to the authors themselves, and therefore the order in which they should be severally studied; but in respect to the portions selected from each author, the arrangement found in most school editions has been followed. The advantages, in a classical and educational point of view, of reading an author comparatively easy, like Ovid, before taking poetry so difficult as that of Virgil and Horace, will not be overlooked by those who are desirous of finding and pursuing the best methods.

In the selection of materials, the aim has been to combine variety, interest, and utility. Accordingly, something—and that the portion deemed most interesting and profitable—has been drawn from every field in which our authors had distinguished themselves. In all cases, however, except the Metamorphoses of Ovid, entire poems or books have been taken. This course was preferred, not only as giving a completer view of the poem consid-

ered as a work of art, and as contributing to the interest of the student, but for the greater convenience of those who may wish to finish reading the author. The selections from Ovid are nearly, though not exactly, the same as in other school editions published in this country; all of which are based on the edition of the Rev. C. Bradley, published long ago in England. From Virgil, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th Eclogues, the 1st and 2d books of the Georgics, and the first six books of the Aeneid have been taken. The quantity embraced in these selections is fully equal to that required for admission to most of the colleges of the country; and students intending to enter colleges requiring more can easily find an equivalent in other parts of the book.

In the Ovid text we have followed Loers, with an occasional reading from other editors. The Virgil text is that of Conington (London, 1863). The text of no ancient profane writer has had more of critical labor and talent expended upon it than that of Virgil; and we hazard nothing in saying that in our judgment Conington's text is by far the most perfect that has yet appeared. In the selections from Horace we have followed the reading and the pointing of Macleane's larger edition (London, 1853), except in a very few passages.

The Lives of Ovid and Virgil have been compiled from the best authorities, partially indicated by foot-notes. The Life of Horace is mainly abridged from Theo. Martin's, in the Encyclopædia Britannica (8th edition), reprinted with little change in his "Odes of Horace."

For the general character of the Notes, the reader is referred to the principles laid down in the Preface to the Preparatory Latin Prose Book, so far at least as those principles are applicable to a book of poetry. Those on Ovid are mostly original, Burmann, Loers, and Haupt being the authorities chiefly consulted. They are purposely elementary, largely grammatical, and contain few

references to disputed questions, which young pupils would not understand. They are intended, in short, for elementary drill.

The Notes on Virgil, as also the Introductions to the several poems and books, have been drawn for the most part from Conington, whose sound judgment and critical acumen justly entitle his authority to special consideration; but Henry, Gossrau, Wagner, Forbiger, Heyne, Bryce, and Keightley have been constantly consulted. The Arguments prefixed to the several books of the Georgics and Aeneid have been taken chiefly from Bryce's "Notes on Virgil." The Virgil notes are less elementary than those on Ovid, though continuing the same sort of drill by more frequent grammatical references than are to be found in any school edition of Virgil yet published. Disputed points, critical questions, and various authorities on doubtful passages have been somewhat frequently introduced, giving the pupil an occasional glimpse of the broad field of classical learning and research which is opening before him.

In the Notes on Horace, the reading of the Ovid and Virgil, or at least considerable portions of them, has been presupposed. Less of mere grammatical drill would in that case be needed, except on the more unusual constructions, and those peculiar to Horace, especially his numerous Grecisms. The notes, therefore, are of a more miscellaneous character, relating rather to the collateral and incidental suggestions of the text. In short, the aim has been to awaken an interest in the whole range of classical Roman literature, and history, and life; though the limits of the book allowed little more than the giving of suggestions for the student to follow out himself, — mere guide-posts to the many roads diverging from the main track.

The authorities on Horace have been Macleane (from whom many of the introductions to the Odes and many of the notes have been taken with little alteration except compression), Orelli, Dillenburger (ed. 1860), and Ritter, with occasional use of the older German and English editions. Of American editions none have been used except the excellent one of Professor J. L. Lincoln, to which reference has been made in all cases where matter has been drawn directly from it. His Life of Horace and his Prolegomena are worthy of special commendation; and students wishing to read more of Horace can hardly find a better edition in compact form than that of Professor Lincoln.

In all cases, matter drawn from whatever source has been carefully studied, condensed, and recast, when necessary, to adapt it to our purposes. This has often exacted more labor than wholly original matter would have done.

Both editors are responsible for all parts of the work, all the matter having passed through the hands of both, and the work of each having been revised, corrected, and modified by the other. The publication of the book has been delayed in part by this determination of the editors to go individually over all that they had written, and, as far as possible, to give unity and symmetry to the whole.

With this brief general statement of the origin, plan, character, and sources of our work, we send it forth in the hope that it may meet the expectations of those who have desired its publication, and may aid in awakening and promoting a livelier interest in classical studies.

J. H. HANSON, November 1, 1865. W. J. ROLFE.

Teachers and friends who may discover typographical or other errors, will confer a favor by calling our attention to them.

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## P. OVIDII NASONIS

#### METAMORPHOSES.

#### LIBER I.

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AUREA prima sata est aetas, quae vindice nullo, Sponte sua, sine lege fidem rectumque colebat. Poena metusque aberant, nec verba minantia fixo Aere legebantur, nec supplex turba timebat Judicis ora sui, sed erant sine judice tuti. Nondum caesa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem, Montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas, Nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant. Nondum praecipites cingebant oppida fossae; Non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Non galeae, non ensis erat: sine militis usu Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes. Ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus; Contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis, Arbuteos foetus montanaque fraga legebant, Cornaque et in duris haerentia mora rubetis, Et quae deciderant patula Jovis arbore glandes. Ver erat aeternum, placidique tepentibus auris Mulcebant zephyri natos sine semine flores. Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat, Nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis; Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant, Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.



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Postquam, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso, Sub Jove mundus erat, subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere. 115 Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris, Perque hiemes aestusque et inaequales autumnos Et breve ver spatiis exegit quatuor annum. Tum primum siccis aër fervoribus ustus Canduit, et ventis glacies adstricta pependit. Tum primum subiere domos: domus antra fuere Et densi frutices et vinctae cortice virgae. Semina tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuere juvenci. Tertia post illas successit ahenea proles, 125 Saevior ingeniis et ad horrida promtior arma, Non scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro. Protinus irrupit venae pejoris in aevum Omne nefas; fugere pudor verumque fidesque; In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique 130 Insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi. Vela dabant ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos Navita; quaeque diu steterant in montibus altis, Fluctibus ignotis insultavere carinae. Communemque prius, ceu lumina solis et aurae, 135 Cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor. Nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives Poscebatur humus; sed itum est in viscera terrae, Quasque recondiderat Stygiisque admoverat umbris, Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum. Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum Prodierat; prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque, Sanguineaque manu crepitantia concutit arma. Vivitur ex rapto: non hospes ab hospite tutus, Non socer a genero; fratrum quoque gratia rara est. Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti; Lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae; Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.

#### METAMORPH. LIB. r.

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Victa jacet pietas, et Virgo caede madentes, Ultima coelestum, terras Astraea reliquit. Neve foret terris securior arduus aether, Affectasse ferunt regnum coeleste Gigantas. Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes. Tum pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olympum Fulmine, et excussit subjecto Pelion Ossae. Obruta mole sua quum corpora dira jacerent, Perfusam multo natorum sanguine Terram Immaduisse ferunt calidumque animasse cruorem, Et, ne nulla suae stirpis monumenta manerent, In faciem vertisse hominum. Sed et illa propago Contemtrix superum saevaeque avidissima caedis Et violenta fuit : scires e sanguine natos. Quae pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce, Ingemit et, facto nondum vulgata recenti, Foeda Lycaoniae referens convivia mensae, Ingentes animo et dignas Jove concipit iras, Conciliumque vocat: tenuit mora nulla vocatos. Est via sublimis, coelo manifesta sereno; Lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso: Hac iter est superis ad magni tecta Tonantis Regalemque domum. Dextra laevaque deorum Atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis; Plebs habitat diversa locis; a fronte potentes Coelicolae clarique suos posuere penates. Hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur, Haud timeam magni dixisse Palatia coeli. Ergo ubi marmoreo superi sedere recessu, Celsior ipse loco sceptroque innixus eburno Terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque Caesariem, cum qua terram, mare, sidera movit. Talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit: Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa Tempestate fui, qua centum quisque parabat Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia coelo:



#### P. OVIDII NASONIS

Nam, quanquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud ab uno Corpore et ex una pendebat origine bellum. Nunc mihi, qua totum Nereus circumsonat orbem, Perdendum est mortale genus. Per flumina juro Infera, sub terras Stygio labentia luco, Cuncta prius tentata: sed immedicabile vulnus 190 Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur. Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt rustica numina, Nymphae Faunique Satyrique et monticolae Silvani: Quos quoniam coeli nondum dignamur honore, Quas dedimus, certe terras habitare sinamus. 195 An satis, O superi, tutos fore creditis illos, Quum mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque regoque, Struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycaon? Contremuere omnes, studiisque ardentibus ausum Talia deposcunt. Sic, quum manus impia saevit Sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, Attonitum tanto subitae terrore ruinae Humanum genus est totusque perhorruit orbis; Nec tibi grata minus pietas, Auguste, tuorum, Quam fuit illa Jovi. Qui postquam voce manuque Murmura compressit, tenuere silentia cuncti. Substitit ut clamor, pressus gravitate regentis, Jupiter hoc iterum sermone silentia rupit: Ille quidem poenas — curam hanc dimittite — solvit; Quod tamen admissum, quae sit vindicta, docebo. 210 Contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures; Quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo Et deus humana lustro sub imagine terras. Longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, Enumerare: minor fuit ipsa infamia vero. 215 Maenala transieram, latebris horrenda ferarum, Et cum Cyllene gelidi pineta Lycaei; Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni Ingredior, traherent quum sera crepuscula noctem. Signa dedi venisse deum, vulgusque precari

#### METAMORPH. LIB. I.

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Coeperat; irridet primo pia vota Lycaon, Mox ait, Experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto, An sit mortalis, nec erit dubitabile verum. Nocte gravem somno nec opina perdere morte Me parat : haec illi placet experientia veri. Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossa Obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit, Atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus Mollit aquis partim subjecto torruit igni. Quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flamma In dominum dignosque everti tecta Penates. Territus ipse fugit, nactusque silentia ruris Exululat frustraque loqui conatur: ab ipso Colligit os rabiem, solitaeque cupidine caedis Vertitur in pecudes; et nunc quoque sanguine gaudet. 435 In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti; Fit lupus, et veteris servat vestigia formae: Canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultus, Idem oculi lucent, eadem feritatis imago. Occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire 240 Digna fuit: qua terra patet, fera regnat Erinnys; In facinus jurasse putes. Dent ocius omnes, Quas meruere pati — sic stat sententia — poenas. Dicta Jovis pars voce probant stimulosque frementi Adjiciunt; alii partes assensibus implent. 245 Est tamen humani generis jactura dolori Omnibus, et, quae sit terrae mortalibus orbae \* Forma futura, rogant; quis sit laturus in aras Tura? ferisne paret populandas tradere terras? Talia quaerentes - sibi enim fore cetera curae -250 Rex superum trepidare vetat, sobolemque priori Dissimilem populo promittit origine mira. Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras; Sed timuit, ne forte sacer tot ab ignibus aether Conciperet flammas, longusque ardesceret axis. 255 Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affore tempus,

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Quo mare, quo tellus correptaque regia coeli Ardeat et mundi moles operosa laboret. Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum: Poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis Perdere et ex omni nimbos dimittere coelo. Protinus Aeoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris Et quaecumque fugant inductas flamina nubes, Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis, Terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum; 265 Barba gravis nimbis, canis fluit unda capillis, Fronte sedent nebulae, rorant pennaeque sinusque. Utque manu late pendentia nubila pressit, Fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi. Nuntia Junonis varios induta colores, Concipit Iris aquas alimentaque nubibus affert. Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata colonis Vota jacent longique perit labor irritus anni. Nec coelo contenta suo est Jovis ira; sed illum Caeruleus frater juvat auxiliaribus undis. Convocat hic amnes: qui postquam tecta tyranni Intravere sui, Non est hortamine longo Nunc, ait, utendum: vires effundite vestras— Sic opus est — aperite domos, ac mole remota Fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas. Jusserat: hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant, Et defrenato volvuntur in aequora cursu. Ipse tridente suo terram percussit; at illa Intremuit motuque vias patefecit aquarum. Exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, 285 Cumque satis arbusta simul pecudesque virosque Tectaque, cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris. Si qua domus mansit potuitque resistere tanto Indejecta malo, culmen tamen altior hujus Unda tegit, pressaeque latent sub gurgite turres. Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant: Omnia pontus erat; deerant quoque litora ponto.

#### METAMORPH. LIB. I.

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Occupat hic collem; cymba sedet alter adunca Et ducit remos illic, ubi nuper ararat; Ille super segetes aut mersae culmina villae Navigat; hic summa piscem deprendit in ulmo. Figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, ancora prato, Aut subjecta terunt curvae vineta carinae; Et, modo qua graciles gramen carpsere capellae, Nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocae. Mirantur sub aqua lucos urbesque domosque Nereides, silvasque tenent delphines et altis Incursant ramis agitataque robora pulsant. Nat lupus inter oves, fulvos vehit unda leones, Unda vehit tigres, nec vires fulminis apro Crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo, . Quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere possit, In mare lassatis volucris vaga decidit alis. Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti, Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus. Maxima pars unda rapitur; quibus unda pepercit, Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu.

Separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis. Terra ferax, dum terra fuit, sed tempore in illo Pars maris et latus subitarum campus aquarum. Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Nomine Parnasus, superatque cacumine nubes. Hic ubi Deucalion - nam cetera texerat aequor -Cum consorte tori parva rate vectus adhaesit, Corycidas Nymphas et numina montis adorant Fatidicamque Themin, quae tunc oracla tenebat. Non illo melior quisquam nec amantior aequi Vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla deorum. Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem, Et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, Et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unam, Innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos, Nubila disjecit, nimbisque aquilone remotis

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Et coelo terras ostendit et aethera terris. Nec maris ira manet, positoque tricuspide telo 330 Mulcet aquas rector pelagi, supraque profundum Exstantem atque humeros innato murice tectum Caeruleum Tritona vocat, conchaeque sonanti Inspirare jubet fluctusque et flumina signo Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina sumitur illi 335 Tortilis, in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo, Buccina, quae medio concepit ubi aëra ponto, Litora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phoebo. Tunc quoque, ut ora dei madida rorantia barba Contigit et cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Omnibus audita est telluris et aequoris undis, Et quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes. Jam mare litus habet, plenos capit alveus amnes, Flumina subsidunt collesque exire videntur, Surgit humus, crescunt loca decrescentibus undis, 345 Postque diem longam nudata cacumina silvae Ostendunt limumque tenent in fronde relictum. Redditus orbis erat. Quem postquam vidit apertum, Et desolatas agere alta silentia terras, Deucalion lacrimis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis: 350 O soror, O conjux, O femina sola superstes, Ouam commune mihi genus et patruelis origo, Deinde torus junxit, nunc ipsa pericula jungunt, Terrarum, quascumque vident occasus et ortus, Nos duo turba sumus: possedit cetera pontus. 355 Haec quoque adhuc vitae non est fiducia nostrae

Certa satis: terrent etiam nunc nubila mentem. Quid tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses,

Nunc animi, miseranda, foret? Quo sola timorem Ferre modo posses; quo consolante doleres?

Namque ego — crede mihi — si te quoque pontus haberet, Te sequerer, conjux, et me quoque pontus haberet. O utinam possem populos reparare paternis Artibus, atque animas formatae infundere terrae!

#### METAMORPH. LIB. I.

Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus -365 Sic visum superis — hominumque exempla manemus. Dixerat, et flebant. Placuit coeleste precari Numen, et auxilium per sacras quaerere sortes. Nulla mora est: adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas, Ut nondum liquidas sic jam vada nota secantes. 370 Inde ubi libatos irroravere liquores Vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctae Ad delubra deae, quorum fastigia turpi Pallebant musco, stabantque sine ignibus arae. Ut templi tetigere gradus, procumbit uterque 375 Pronus humi gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo, Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt, numina justis Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum, Dic, Themi, qua generis damnum reparabile nostri Arte sit, et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus. 380 Mota dea est, sortemque dedit: Discedite templo, Et velate caput cinctasque resolvite vestes, Ossaque post tergum magnae jactate parentis. Obstupuere diu, rumpitque silentia voce Pyrrha prior jussisque deae parere recusat, 385 Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore, pavetque Laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras. Interea repetunt caecis obscura latebris Verba datae sortis secum inter seque volutant: Inde Promethiades placidis Epimethida dictis 390 Mulcet et, Aut fallax, ait, est sollertia nobis, Aut pia sunt nullumque nefas oracula suadent. Magna parens terra est, lapides in corpore terrae Ossa reor dici: jacere hos post terga jubemur. Conjugis augurio quanquam Titania mota est, 395 Spes tamen in dubio est: adeo coelestibus ambo Diffidunt monitis; sed quid tentare nocebit? Discedunt, velantque caput tunicasque recingunt, Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt. Saxa — quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas? —



#### P. OVIDII NASONIS

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Ponere duritiem coepere suumque rigorem,
Mollirique mora mollitaque ducere formam.
Mox, ubi creverunt naturaque mitior illis
Contigit, ut quaedam sic non manifesta videri
Forma potest hominis, sed, uti de marmore coepta,
Non exacta satis rudibusque simillima signis.
Quae tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida suco,
Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum;
Quod solidum est flectique nequit, mutatur in ossa;
Quae modo vena fuit, sub eodem nomine mansit.
Inque brevi spatio superorum numine saxa
Missa viri manibus faciem traxere virorum,
Et de femineo reparata est femina jactu.
Inde genus durum sumus experiensque laborum,
Et documenta damus, qua simus origine nati.

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#### LIBER II.

REGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis,
Clara micante auro flammasque imitante pyropo,
Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa tenebat,
Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvae.
Materiem superabat opus: nam Mulciber illic
Aequora caelarat medias cingentia terras,
Terrarumque orbem, coelumque quod imminet orbi.
Caeruleos habet unda deos, Tritona canorum,
Proteaque ambiguum, balaenarumque prementem
Aegaeona suis immania terga lacertis,
Doridaque et natas, quarum pars nare videntur,
Pars in mole sedens virides siccare capillos,
Pisce vehi quaedam; facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen: qualem decet esse sororum.
Terra viros urbesque gerit silvasque ferasque

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#### METAMORPH. LIB. II.

Fluminaque et nymphas et cetera numina ruris. Haec super imposita est coeli fulgentis imago, Signaque sex foribus dextris totidemque sinistris. Quo simul acclivo Clymeneia limite proles Venit, et intravit dubitati tecta parentis, Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus, Consistitque procul: neque enim propiora ferebat Lumina. Purpurea velatus veste sedebat In solio Phoebus claris lucente smaragdis. A dextra laevaque Dies et Mensis et Annus Saeculaque et positae spatiis aequalibus Horae, Verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona; Stabat nuda Aestas et spicea serta gerebat; Stabat et Autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, Et glacialis Hiems, canos hirsuta capillos. Inde loco medius rerum novitate paventem Sol oculis juvenem, quibus adspicit omnia, vidit, Quaeque viae tibi causa? quid hac, ait, arce petisti, Progenies, Phaëthon, haud infitianda parenti? Ille refert: O lux immensi publica mundi, Phoebe pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum Nec falsa Clymene culpam sub imagine celat, Pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago Credar, et hunc animis errorem detrahe nostris. Dixerat; at genitor circum caput omne micantes, Deposuit radios propiusque accedere jussit, Amplexuque dato, Nec tu meus esse negari Dignus es, et Clymene veros, ait, edidit ortus; Quoque minus dubites, quodvis pete munus, et illud Me tribuente feres: promissi testis adesto Dis juranda palus, oculis incognita nostris. Vix bene desierat, currus petit ille paternos Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum. Poenituit jurasse patrem, qui terque quaterque Concutiens illustre caput, Temeraria, dixit, Vox mea facta tua est. Utinam promissa liceret

Non dare! Confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem. Dissuadere licet. Non est tua tuta voluntas. Magna petis, Phaëthon, et quae nec viribus istis Munera conveniunt nec tam puerilibus annis. 55 Sors tua mortalis: non est mortale, quod optas. Plus etiam, quam quod superis contingere fas est, Nescius affectas. Placeat sibi quisque licebit; Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in axe Me valet excepto. Vasti quoque rector Olympi, Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextra, Non agat hos currus: et quid Jove majus habemus? Ardua prima via est et qua vix mane recentes Enituntur equi. Medio est altissima coelo; Unde mare et terras ipsi mihi saepe videre 65 Fit timor, et pavida trepidat formidine pectus. Ultima prona via est, et eget moderamine certo. Tunc etiam, quae me subjectis excipit undis, Ne ferar in praeceps, Tethys solet ipsa vereri. Adde quod assidua rapitur vertigine coelum, 70 Sideraque alta trahit celerique volumine torquet. Nitor in adversum, nec me, qui cetera, vincit Impetus, et rapido contrarius evehor orbi. Finge datos currus. Quid ages? Poterisne rotatis Obvius ire polis, ne te citus auferat axis? 75 Forsitan et lucos illic urbesque deorum Concipias animo delubraque ditia donis Esse. Per insidias iter est formasque ferarum. Utque viam teneas nulloque errore traharis, Per tamen adversi gradieris cornua Tauri, Haemoniosque arcus, violentique ora Leonis, Saevaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion, atque aliter curvantem brachia Cancrum. Nec tibi quadrupedes animosos ignibus illis, Quos in pectore habent, quos ore et naribus efflant, 85 In promtu regere est: vix me patiuntur, ubi acres Incaluere animi, cervixque repugnat habenis.

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At tu, funesti ne sim tibi muneris auctor,
Nate, cave, dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota.
Scilicet, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas,
Pignora certa petis: do pignora certa timendo,
Et patrio pater esse metu probor. Adspice vultus
Ecce meos, utinamque oculos in pectora posses
Inserere et patrias intus deprendere curas!
Denique quicquid habet dives, circumspice, mundus,
Eque tot ac tantis coeli terraeque marisque
Posce bonis aliquid: nullam patiere repulsam.
Deprecor hoc unum, quod vero nomine poena,
Non honor est. Poenam, Phaëthon, pro munere poscis.
Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, lacertis?
Ne dubita: dabitur — Stygias juravimus undas —
Quodcumque optaris; sed tu sapientius opta.

Finierat monitus; dictis tamen ille repugnat, Propositumque premit flagratque cupidine currus. Ergo, qua licuit, genitor cunctatus, ad altos Deducit juvenem, Vulcania munera, currus. Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, aurea summae Curvatura rotae, radiorum argenteus ordo; Per juga chrysolithi positaeque ex ordine gemmae Clara repercusso reddebant lumina Phoebo. Dumque ea magnanimus Phaëthon miratur opusque Perspicit, ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu Purpureas Aurora fores et plena rosarum Atria. Diffugiunt stellae, quarum agmina cogit Lucifer et coeli statione novissimus exit. At pater, ut terras mundumque rubescere vidit Cornuaque extremae velut evanescere Lunae, Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis. Jussa deae celeres peragunt, ignemque vomentes, Ambrosiae suco saturos, praesepibus altis Quadrupedes ducunt, adduntque sonantia frena. Tum pater ora sui sacro medicamine nati Contigit et rapidae fecit patientia flammae,

Imposuitque comae radios, praesagaque luctus Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria dixit: 125 Si potes his saltem monitis parere parentis, Parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris: Sponte sua properant; labor est inhibere volentes. Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus. Sectus in obliquum est lato curvamine limes, 130 Zonarumque trium contentus fine polumque Effugit australem junctamque aquilonibus Arcton. Hac sit iter; manifesta rotae vestigia cernes. Utque ferant aequos et coelum et terra calores, Nec preme nec summum molire per aethera currum: Altius egressus coelestia tecta cremabis, Inferius terras; medio tutissimus ibis. Neu te dexterior tortum declinet ad Anguem, Neve sinisterior pressam rota ducat ad Aram: Inter utrumque tene. Fortunae cetera mando, Quae juvet et melius quam tu tibi consulat, opto. Dum loquor, Hesperio positas in litore metas Humida nox tetigit. Non est mora libera nobis; Poscimur, et fulget tenebris Aurora fugatis. Corripe lora manu, vel, si mutabile pectus 145 Est tibi, consiliis, non curribus utere nostris, Dum potes et solidis etiam nunc sedibus adstas, Dumque male optatos nondum premis inscius axes. Quae tutus spectes, sine me dare lumina terris. Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum, Statque super manibusque datas contingere habenas Gaudet, et invito grates agit inde parenti. Interea volucres, Pyroëis, Eous, et Aethon, Solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras Flammiferis implent pedibusque repagula pulsant. 155 Quae postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis, Repulit, et facta est immensi copia mundi, Corripuere viam, pedibusque per aëra motis Obstantes scindunt nebulas, pennisque levati

Praetereunt ortos isdem de partibus Euros. 160 Sed leve pondus erat, nec quod cognoscere possent Solis equi, solitaque jugum gravitate carebat; Utque labant curvae justo sine pondere naves, Perque mare instabiles nimia levitate feruntur, Sic onere assueto vacuus dat in aëra saltus 165 Succutiturque alte similisque est currus inani. Quod simulac sensere, ruunt tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, nec, quo prius, ordine currunt. Ipse pavet, nec qua commissas flectat habenas, Nec scit qua sit iter, nec, si sciat, imperet illis. 170 Tum primum radiis gelidi caluere Triones, Et vetito frustra tentarunt aequore tingi; Quaeque polo posita est glaciali proxima Serpens, Frigore pigra prius nec formidabilis ulli, Incaluit sumsitque novas fervoribus iras. 175 Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boote, Quamvis tardus eras et te tua Plaustra tenebant. Ut vero summo despexit ab aethere terras Infelix Phaëthon penitus penitusque jacentes, Palluit et subito genua intremuere timore, 180 Suntque oculis tenebrae per tantum lumen obortae. Et jam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos; Jam cognosse genus piget, et valuisse rogando; Jam Meropis dici cupiens, ita fertur, ut acta Praecipiti pinus borea, cui victa remisit 185 Frena suus rector, quam dis votisque reliquit. Quid faciat? Multum coeli post terga relictum, Ante oculos plus est: animo metitur utrumque, Et modo, quos illi fatum contigere non est, Prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus; 190 Quidque agat ignarus, stupet, et nec frena remittit Nec retinere valet, nec nomina novit equorum; Sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula coelo Vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum. Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus 195

#### 16 P. OVIDII NASONIS

Scorpios, et cauda flexisque utrimque lacertis Porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum. Hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni Vulnera curvata minitantem cuspide vidit, Mentis inops gelida formidine lora remisit. Quae postquam summo sensere jacentia tergo, Exspatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente per auras Ignotae regionis eunt, quaque impetus egit, Hac sine lege ruunt, altoque sub aethere fixis Incursant stellis rapiuntque per avia currum, 205 Et modo summa petunt, modo per decliva viasque Praecipites spatio terrae propiore feruntur. Inferiusque suis fraternos currere Luna Admiratur equos, ambustaque nubila fumant; Corripitur flammis, ut quaeque altissima, tellus, 210 Fissaque agit rimas et sucis aret ademtis; Pabula canescunt, cum frondibus uritur arbos, Materiamque suo praebet seges arida damno. Parva queror: magnae pereunt cum moenibus urbes, Cumque suis totas populis incendia gentes 215 In cinerem vertunt. Silvae cum montibus ardent: Ardet Athos Taurusque Cilix et Tmolus et Oete, Et tunc sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide,\* Virgineusque Helicon et nondum Oeagrius Haemos; Ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne, Parnasusque biceps et Eryx et Cynthus et Othrys, Et tandem Rhodope nivibus caritura, Mimasque Dindymaque et Mycale natusque ad sacra Cithaeron; Nec prosunt Scythiae sua frigora: Caucasus ardet, Ossaque cum Pindo majorque ambobus Olympus, 225 Aëriaeque Alpes et nubifer Apenninus. Tum vero Phaëthon cunctis e partibus orbem Adspicit accensum, nec tantos sustinet aestus, Ferventesque auras velut e fornace profunda Ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit; 230 Et neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam

#### METAMORPH. LIB. II.

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Ferre potest, calidoque involvitur undique fumo; Quoque eat aut ubi sit, picea caligine tectus Nescit, et arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum. Sanguine tunc credunt in corpora summa vocato **235** Aethiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem; Tunc facta est Libye raptis humoribus aestu Arida; tunc Nymphae passis fontesque lacusque Deflevere comis: quaerit Boeotia Dircen, Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas. Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas Tuta manent: mediis Tanais fumavit in undis, Peneosque senex Teuthranteusque Caicus Et celer Ismenos cum Psophideo Erymantho, Arsurusque iterum Xanthus flavusque Lycormas, 245 Quique recurvatis ludit Maeandros in undis, Mygdoniusque Melas et Taenarius Eurotas; Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes, Thermodonque citus Gangesque et Phasis et Ister; Aestuat Alpheos, ripae Spercheides ardent; 250 Quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus, aurum; Et, quae Maeonias celebrabant carmine ripas, Flumineae volucres medio caluere Caystro. Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem, Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet : ostia septem Pulverulenta vacant septem sine flumine valles. Fors eadem Ismarios, Hebrum cum Strymone, siccat Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque, Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia, Thybrin. Dissilit omne solum, penetratque in Tartara rimis Lumen et infernum terret cum conjuge regem; Et mare contrahitur, siccaeque est campus arenae Quod modo pontus erat, quosque altum texerat aequor, Exsistunt montes et sparsas Cycladas augent. Ima petunt pisces, nec se super aequora curvi 265 Tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras. Corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo

Exanimata natant. Ipsum quoque Nerea fama est Doridaque et natas tepidis latuisse sub antris. Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu Exserere ausus erat, ter non tulit aëris ignes. Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto, Inter aquas pelagi contractosque undique fontes, Qui se condiderant in opacae viscera matris, Sustulit omniferos collo tenus arida vultus, 275 Opposuitque manum fronti, magnoque tremore Omnia concutiens paullum subsedit et infra, Quam solet esse, fuit, siccaque ita voce locuta est: Si placet hoc meruique, quid o tua fulmina cessant, Summe deum? Liceat periturae viribus ignis 280 Igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare. Vix equidem fauces haec ipsa in verba resolvo: — Presserat ora vapor: - tostos en adspice crines, Inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillae. Hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem 285 Officiique refers, quod adunci vulnera aratri Rastrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno, Ouod pecori frondes, alimentaque mitia, fruges, Humano generi, vobis quoque tura ministro? Sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse: quid undae, Quid meruit frater? Cur illi tradita sorte Aequora decrescunt et ab aethere longius absunt? Quod si nec fratris nec te mea gratia tangit, At coeli miserere tui. Circumspice utrumque: Fumat uterque polus; quos si vitiaverit ignis, 295 Atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat, Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem. Si freta, si terrae pereunt, si regia coeli, In chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis, Si quid adhuc superest, et rerum consule summae. Dixerat haec Tellus; neque enim tolerare vaporem Ulterius potuit nec dicere plura; suumque Retulit os in se propioraque manibus antra.

At pater omnipotens superos testatus et ipsum,

Oui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato 305 Interitura gravi, summam petit arduus arcem, Unde solet nubes latis inducere terris, Unde movet tonitrus vibrataque fulmina jactat. Sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes Tunc habuit, nec, quos coelo dimitteret, imbres. 310 Intonat, et dextra libratum fulmen ab aure Misit in aurigam, pariterque animaque rotisque Expulit, et saevis compescuit ignibus ignes. Consternantur equi, et saltu in contraria facto Colla jugo eripiunt abruptaque lora relinquunt. 315 Illic frena jacent, illic temone revulsus Axis, in hac radii fractarum parte rotarum, Sparsaque sunt late laceri vestigia currus. At Phaëthon, rutilos flamma populante capillos, Volvitur in praeceps longoque per aëra tractu 320 Fertur, ut interdum de coelo stella sereno. Etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri. Ouem procul a patria diverso maximus orbe Excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora. Naïdes Hesperiae trifida fumantia flamma 325 Corpora dant tumulo, signant quoque carmine saxum: Hic situs est Phaëthon, currus auriga paterni: Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis. Nam pater obductos, luctu miserabilis aegro. Condiderat vultus; et si modo credimus, unum 330 Isse diem sine sole ferunt. Incendia lumen Praebebant, aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo. At Clymene, postquam dixit quaecunque fuerunt In tantis dicenda malis, lugubris et amens Et laniata sinus totum percensuit orbem, 335 Exanimesque artus primo, mox ossa requirens, Reperit ossa tamen peregrina condita ripa, Incubuitque loco, nomenque in marmore lectum Perfudit lacrimis et aperto pectore fovit.

Nec minus Heliades fletus et, inania morti 340 Munera, dant lacrimas, et caesae pectora palmis Non auditurum miseras Phaëthonta querelas Nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulcro. Luna quater junctis implerat cornibus orbem: Illae more suo - nam morem fecerat usus -345 Plangorem dederant. E quis Phaëthusa, sororum Maxima, quum vellet terrae procumbere, questa est Diriguisse pedes; ad quam conata venire Candida Lampetie, subita radice retenta est: Tertia, quum crinem manibus laniare pararet, 350 Avellit frondes; haec stipite crura teneri, Illa dolet fieri longos sua brachia ramos. Dumque ea mirantur, complectitur inguina cortex, Perque gradus uterum pectusque humerosque manusque Ambit, et exstabant tantum ora vocantia matrem. Quid faciat mater, nisi, quo trahat impetus illam, Huc eat atque illuc, et, dum licet, oscula jungat? Non satis est: truncis avellere corpora tentat Et teneros manibus ramos abrumpit; at inde Sanguineae manant tanquam de vulnere guttae. 360 Parce, precor, mater, quaecunque est saucia clamat, Parce, precor: nostrum laceratur in arbore corpus. Jamque vale. — Cortex in verba novissima venit. Inde fluunt lacrimae, stillataque sole rigescunt De ramis electra novis, quae lucidus amnis 365 Excipit et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis. . Affuit huic monstro proles Stheneleïa Cygnus, Qui tibi materno quamvis a sanguine junctus, Mente tamen, Phaëthon, propior fuit. Ille relicto -Nam Ligurum populos et magnas rexerat urbes — 370 Imperio ripas virides amnemque querelis Eridanum implerat silvamque sororibus auctam; Quum vox est tenuata viro, canaeque capillos Dissimulant plumae, collumque a pectore longe Porrigitur digitosque ligat junctura rubentes, 375

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Penna latus velat, tenet os sine acumine rostrum. Fit nova Cygnus avis, nec se coeloque Jovique Credit, ut injuste missi memor ignis ab illo: Stagna petit patulosque lacus, ignemque perosus, Quae colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis.

Squalidus interea genitor Phaëthontis et expers Ipse sui decoris, qualis, quum deficit orbem, Esse solet, lucemque odit seque ipse diemque, Datque animum in luctus, et luctibus adjicit iram, Officiumque negat mundo. Satis, inquit, ab aevi Sors mea principiis fuit irrequieta, pigetque Actorum sine fine mihi, sine honore, laborum. Quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus. Si nemo est, omnesque dei non posse fatentur, Ipse agat, ut saltem, dum nostras tentat habenas, Orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat. Tum sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum, Non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit illos. Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem Numina, neve velit tenebras inducere rebus, Supplice voce rogant; missos quoque Jupiter ignes Excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit. Colligit amentes et adhuc terrore paventes Phoebus equos, stimuloque dolens et verbere saevit; Saevit enim, natumque objectat et imputat illis.

#### LIBER III.

JAMQUE deus posita fallacis imagine tauri Se confessus erat, Dictaeaque rura tenebat; Quum pater ignarus raptam perquirere Cadmo Imperat, et poenam, si non invenerit, addit Exsilium, facto pius et sceleratus eodem. Orbe pererrato — quis enim deprendere possit Furta Jovis? — profugus patriamque iramque parentis Vitat Agenorides, Phoebique oracula supplex Consulit et, quae sit tellus habitanda, requirit. Bos tibi, Phoebus ait, solis occurret in arvis, Nullum passa jugum curvique immunis aratri: Hac duce carpe vias et, qua requieverit herba, Moenia fac condas, Boeotiaque illa vocato. Vix bene Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro, Incustoditam lente videt ire juvencam, 15 Nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem. Subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Auctoremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat. Jam vada Cephisi Panopesque evaserat arva: Bos stetit et, tollehs spatiosam cornibus altis Ad coelum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras, Atque ita, respiciens comites sua terga sequentes, Procubuit teneraque latus submisit in herba. Cadmus agit grates, peregrinaeque oscula terrae Figit et ignotos montes agrosque salutat. Sacra Jovi facturus erat: jubet ire ministros Et petere e vivis libandas fontibus undas. Silva vetus stabat, nulla violata securi, Et specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus, Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Uberibus fecundus aquis: ubi conditus antro Martius anguis erat, cristis praesignis et auro; Igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne veneno, Tresque vibrant linguae, triplici stant ordine dentes. Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti 35 Infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas Urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro Caeruleus serpens horrendaque sibila misit. Effluxere urnae manibus, sanguisque reliquit Corpus et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus. Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes

Torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ac media plus parte leves erectus in auras Despicit omne nemus, tantoque est corpore, quanto, Si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos. Nec mora; Phoenicas, sive illi tela parabant Sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque, Occupat: hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, Hos necat afflati funesta tabe veneni.

Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras: Quae mora sit sociis miratur Agenore natus, Vestigatque viros. Tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, telum splendenti lancea ferro Et jaculum, teloque animus praestantior omni. Ut nemus intravit, letataque corpora vidit, Victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem Tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua, Aut ultor vestrae, fidissima corpora, mortis Aut comes, inquit, ero. Dixit, dextraque molarem Sustulit, et magnum magno conamine misit. Illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis Moenia mota forent; serpens sine vulnere mansit, Loricaeque modo squamis defensus et atrae Duritia pellis, validos cute repulit ictus. At non duritia jaculum quoque vicit eadem: Quod medio lentae spinae curvamine fixum Constitit, et totum descendit in ilia ferrum. Ille, dolore ferox, caput in sua terga retorsit Vulneraque adspexit, fixumque hastile momordit, Idque, ubi vi multa partem labefecit in omnem, Vix tergo eripuit; ferrum tamen ossibus haesit. Tum vero, postquam solitas accessit ad iras Causa recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis, Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus, Terraque rasa sonat squamis, quique halitus exit Ore niger Stygio vitiatas inficit herbas. Ipse modo immensum spiris facientibus orbem

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Cingitur; interdum longa trabe rectior exstat; Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbribus amnis Fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore silvas. Cedit Agenorides paullum, spolioque leonis Sustinet incursus, instantiaque ora retardat Cuspide praetenta. Furit ille, et inania duro Vulnera dat ferro, figitque in acumine dentes. Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato 85 Coeperat, et virides adspergine tinxerat herbas; Sed leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu. Laesaque colla dabat retro, plagamque sedere Cedendo arcebat nec longius ire sinebat: Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum Usque sequens pressit, dum retro quercus eunti Obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix. Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imae Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudae. Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis, Vox subito audita est: neque erat cognoscere promtum, Unde; sed audita est: Quid, Agenore nate, peremtum Serpentem spectas? Et tu spectabere serpens. Ille, diu pavidus, pariter cum mente colorem Perdiderat, gelidoque comae terrore rigebant. Ecce, viri fautrix, superas delapsa per auras Pallas adest, motaeque jubet supponere terrae Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri. Paret et, ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro, Spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes. 105 Inde, fide majus, glebae coepere moveri, Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono; Mox humeri pectusque onerataque brachia telis Exsistunt, crescitque seges clypeata virorum. 110 Sic, ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris, Surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultus Cetera paullatim, placidoque educta tenore

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Tota patent, imoque pedes in margine ponunt. Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat : Ne cape, de populo quem terra creaverat unus Exclamat, nec te civilibus insere bellis! Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum Cominus ense ferit; jaculo cadit eminus ipse. Hic quoque, qui dederat leto, non longius illo Vivit, et exspirat, modo quas acceperat, auras; Exemploque pari furit omnis turba, suoque Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres. Jamque brevis vitae spatium sortita juventus Sanguineam trepido plangebant pectore matrem, Ouinque superstitibus, quorum fuit unus Echion. Is sua jecit humi monitu Tritonidis arma, Fraternaeque fidem pacis petiitque deditque. Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes, Quum posuit jussam Phoebeis sortibus urbem.

Ille metu vacuus, Nomen mihi, dixit, Acoetes, Patria Maeonia est, humili de plebe parentes. Non mihi, quae duri colerent, pater, arva juvenci, Lanigerosve greges, non ulla armenta reliquit: 585 Pauper et ipse fuit, linoque solebat et hamis Decipere et calamo salientes ducere pisces; Ars illi sua census erat. Quum traderet artem, Accipe quas habeo, studii successor et heres, Dixit, opes, moriensque mihi nihil ille reliquit Praeter aquas: unum hoc possum appellare paternum. Mox ego, ne scopulis haererem semper in isdem, Addidici regimen dextra moderante carinae Flectere, et Oleniae sidus pluviale Capellae Taygetenque Hyadasque oculis Arctonque notavi, 595 Ventorumque domos et portus puppibus aptos. Forte petens Delon, Chiae telluris ad oras Applicor, et dextris adducor litora remis, Doque leves saltus udaeque immittor arenae.

Nox ubi consumta est — Aurora rubescere primum Coeperat — exsurgo, laticesque inferre recentes Admoneo, monstroque viam quae ducat ad undas. Ipse, quid aura mihi tumulo promittat ab alto Prospicio, comitesque voco repetoque carinam. Adsumus en! inquit sociorum primus Opheltes, 605 Utque putat, praedam deserto nactus in agro, Virginea puerum ducit per litora forma. Ille, mero somnoque gravis, titubare videtur, Vixque sequi. Specto cultum faciemque gradumque: Nil ibi, quod credi posset mortale, videbam; 610 Et sensi, et dixi sociis: Quod numen in isto Corpore sit, dubito; sed corpore numen in isto est. Quisquis es, o faveas nostrisque laboribus adsis; His quoque des veniam! — Pro nobis mitte precari! Dictys ait, quo non alius conscendere summas 615 Ocior antennas, prensoque rudente relabi. Hoc Libys, hoc flavus, prorae tutela, Melanthus, Hoc probat Alcimedon et, qui requiemque modumque Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus, Hoc omnes alii. Praedae tam caeca cupido est. Non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum Perpetiar, dixi: pars hic mihi maxima juris. Inque aditu obsisto. Furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas, qui Tusca pulsus ab urbe Exsilium dira poenam pro caede luebat. 625 Is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit; et excussum misisset in aequora, si non Haesissem, quamvis amens, in fune retentus. Impia turba probat factum. Tum denique Bacchus-Bacchus enim fuerat - veluti clamore solutus 630 Sit sopor aque mero redeant in pectora sensus, Quid facitis? Quis clamor? ait, Qua, dicite, nautae, Huc ope perveni? Quo me deferre paratis?— Pone metum, Proreus, et quos contingere portus Ede velis, dixit: terra sistere petita. 635

Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros: Illa mihi domus est; vobis erit hospita tellus. Per mare fallaces perque omnia numina jurant, Sic fore, meque jubent pictae dare vela carinae. Dextera Naxos erat: dextra mihi lintea danti, Ouid facis, o demens? Quis te furor, inquit, Acoete, Pro se quisque, tenet? laevam pete! Maxima nutu Pars mihi significat, pars, quid velit, aure susurrat. Obstupui, Capiatque aliquis moderamina! dixi, Meque ministerio scelerisque artisque removi. 645 Increpor a cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen; E quibus Aethalion, Te scilicet omnis in uno Nostra salus posita est! ait, et subit ipse meumque Explet opus, Naxoque petit diversa relicta. Tum deus illudens, tanquam modo denique fraudem 650 Senserit, e puppi pontum prospectat adunca, Et flenti similis, Non haec mihi litora, nautae, Promisistis, ait; non haec mihi terra rogata est. Quo merui poenam facto? Quae gloria vestra est, Si puerum juvenes, si multi fallitis unum? 655 Jamdudum flebam; lacrimas manus impia nostras Ridet, et impellit properantibus aequora remis. Per tibi nunc ipsum — neque enim praesentior illo Est deus — adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre, Quam veri majora fide: stetit aequore puppis 660 Haud aliter, quam si siccum navale teneret. Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant, Velaque deducunt, geminaque ope currere tentant: Impediunt hederae remos, nexuque recurvo Serpunt et gravidis distringunt vela corymbis. 665 Ipse, racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis, Pampineis agitat velatam frondibus hastam; Quem circa tigres simulacraque inania lyncum Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum. Exsiluere viri; sive hoc insania fecit, 670 Sive timor; primusque Medon nigrescere pinnis

Corpore depresso, et spinae curvamina flecti Incipit. Huic Lycabas, In quae miracula, dixit, Verteris? et lati rictus et panda loquenti Naris erat, squamamque cutis durata trahebat. 675 At Libys, obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, In spatium resilire manus breve vidit, et illas Jam non esse manus, jam pinnas posse vocari. Alter, ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes, Brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas Corpore desiluit; falcata novissima cauda est, Qualia dimidiae sinuantur cornua lunae. Undique dant saltus, multaque adspergine rorant, Emerguntque iterum redeuntque sub aequora rursus, Inque chori ludunt speciem lascivaque jactant Corpora, et acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant. De modo viginti — tot enim ratis illa ferebat — Restabam solus. Pavidum gelidumque trementi Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Excute, dicens, Corde metum, Diamque tene! Delatus in illam 690 Accessi sacris Baccheaque festa frequento.

# LIBER IV.

PYRAMUS et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter,
Altera, quas Oriens habuit, praelata puellis,
Contiguas tenuere domos, ubi dicitur altam
Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit,
Tempore crevit amor: taedae quoque jure coissent;
Sed vetuere patres. Quod non potuere vetare,
Ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.
Conscius omnis abest: nutu signisque loquuntur;

#### METAMORPH. LIB. IV.

29

Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis. Fissus erat tenui rima, quam duxerat olim, 65 Quum fieret, paries domui communis utrique: Id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum — Quid non sentit amor? - primi vidistis amantes, Et vocis fecistis iter, tutaeque per illud Murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant. Saepe, ut constiterant hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc, Inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris, Invide, dicebant, paries, quid amantibus obstas? Quantum erat, ut sineres nos toto corpore jungi; Aut hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda pateres! 75 Nec sumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur, Ouod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures. Talia diversa nequicquam sede locuti, Sub noctem dixere vale, partique dedere Oscula quisque suae, non pervenientia contra. Postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes, Solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas; Ad solitum coiere locum. Tum murmure parvo Multa prius questi, statuunt, ut nocte silenti Fallere custodes foribusque excedere tentent. Quumque domo exierint, urbis quoque claustra relinquant; Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo, Conveniant ad busta Nini, lateantque sub umbra Arboris: arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. Pacta placent, et lux, tarde discedere visa, Praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab isdem. Callida per tenebras versato cardine Thisbe Egreditur fallitque suos, adopertaque vultum Pervenit ad tumulum, dictaque sub arbore sedit. Audacem faciebat amor. Venit ecce recenti Caede leaena boum spumantes oblita rictus, Depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda. Quam procul ad lunae radios Babylonia Thisbe

Vidit, et obscurum timido pede fugit in antrum, 100 Dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa reliquit. Ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda, Dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sine ipsa Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus. Serius egressus vestigia videt in alto 105 Pulvere certa ferae totoque expalluit ore Pyramus. Ut vero vestem quoque sanguine tinctam Reperit: Una duos, inquit, nox perdet amantes: E quibus illa fuit longa dignissima vita; Nostra nocens anima est: ego te, miseranda, peremi, In loca plena metus qui jussi nocte venires, Nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus, Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu, O quicumque sub hac habitatis rupe, leones! Sed timidi est optare necem! — Velamina Thisbes 115 Tollit, et ad pactae secum fert arboris umbram; Utque dedit notae lacrimas, dedit oscula, vesti, Accipe nunc, inquit, nostri quoque sanguinis haustus! Quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum. Nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit, 190 Et jacuit resupinus humi: cruor emicat alte, Non aliter quam quum vitiato fistula plumbo Scinditur et tenui stridente foramine longas Ejaculatur aquas, atque ictibus aëra rumpit. Arborei fetus adspergine caedis in atram 125 Vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix Puniceo tingit pendentia mora colore. Ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem, Illa redit, juvenemque oculis animoque requirit, Quantaque vitarit narrare pericula gestit; 130 Utque locum et visam cognovit in arbore formam ---Sic facit incertam pomi color — haeret, an haec sit. Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum Membra solum, retroque pedem tulit, oraque buxo Pallidiora gerens exhorruit aequoris instar, 135

Quod fremit exigua quum summum stringitur aura. Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores, Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos, Et, laniata comas amplexaque corpus amatum, Vulnera supplevit lacrimis fletumque cruori Miscuit, et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens, Pyrame, clamavit, quis te mihi casus ademit? Pyrame, responde: tua te carissima Thisbe Nominat! Exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes! Ad nomen Thisbes oculos jam morte gravatos 145 Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illa. Quae postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense Vidit ebur vacuum, Tua te manus, inquit, amorque Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum Hoc manus, est et amor; dabit hic in vulnera vires. Persequar exstinctum, letique miserrima dicar Causa comesque tui; quique a me morte revelli Heu sola poteras, poteris nec morte revelli. Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati, O multum miseri, meus illiusque, parentes, 155 Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit, Componi tumulo non invideatis eodem. At tu, quae ramis arbor miserabile corpus Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum, Signa tene caedis, pullosque et luctibus aptos 160 Semper habe fetus, gemini monumenta cruoris. Dixit, et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum Incubuit ferro, quod adhuc a caede tepebat. Vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes: Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater; 165 Quodque rogis superest, una requiescit in urna.

Sed tamen ambobus versae solatia formae Magna nepos dederat, quem debellata colebat India, quem positis celebrabat Achaia templis. Solus Abantiades ab origine cretus eadem

## P. OVIDII NASONIS

32

Acrisius superest, qui moenibus arceat urbis Argolicae, contraque deum ferat arma, genusque Non putet esse deum: neque enim Jovis esse putabat 610 Persea, quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro. Mox tamen Acrisium — tanta est praesentia veri — Tam violasse deum, quam non agnosse nepotem, Poenitet: impositus jam coelo est alter; at alter, Viperei referens spolium memorabile monstri, 615 Aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis. Quumque super Libycas victor penderet arenas, Gorgonei capitis guttae cecidere cruentae; Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues: Unde frequens illa est infestaque terra colubris. 620 Inde per immensum ventis discordibus actus Nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubis aquosae Fertur, et ex alto seductas aethere longe Despectat terras, totumque supervolat orbem. Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancri brachia vidit; 625 Saepe sub occasus, saepe est ablatus in ortus; Jamque cadente die veritus se credere nocti Constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe, Exiguamque petit requiem, dum Lucifer ignes Evocet Aurorae, cursus Aurora diurnos. 630 Hic, hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Iapetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus Rege sub hoc et pontus erat, qui Solis anhelis Aequora subdit equis et fessos excipit axes. Mille greges illi totidemque armenta per herbas 635 Errabant, et humum vicinia nulla premebant; Arboreae frondes auro radiante nitentes Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant. Hospes, ait Perseus illi, seu gloria tangit Te generis magni, generis mihi Jupiter auctor; 640 Sive es mirator rerum, mirabere nostras: Hospitium, requiemque peto. Memor ille vetustae Sortis erat: Themis hanc dederat Parnasia sortem:

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Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro Arbor; et hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit. Id metuens, solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas Moenibus et vasto dederat servanda draconi, Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes. Huic quoque, Vade procul, ne longe gloria rerum, Quas mentiris, ait, longe tibi Jupiter absit! 650 Vimque minis addit, manibusque expellere tentat Cunctantem et placidis miscentem fortia dictis. Viribus inferior — quis enim par esset Atlanti Viribus? - At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est, Accipe munus! ait, laevaque a parte Medusae 655 Ipse retroversus squalentia protulit ora. Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas: nam barba comaeque In silvas abeunt; juga sunt humerique manusque; Quod caput ante fuit, summo est in monte cacumen; Ossa lapis fiunt; tum partes auctus in omnes 660 Crevit in immensum — sic Di statuistis — et omne Cum tot sideribus coelum requievit in illo.

Clauserat Hippotades aeterno carcere ventos, Admonitorque operum coelo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat: pennis ligat ille resumtis Parte ab utraque pedes, teloque accingitur unco, Et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit. Gentibus innumeris circumque infraque relictis, Aethiopum populos Cepheaque conspicit arva. Illic immeritam maternae pendere linguae Andromeden poenas injustus jusserat Hammon. Quam simul ad duras religatam brachia cautes Vidit Abantiades, — nisi quod levis aura capillos Moverat, et trepido manabant lumina fletu, Marmoreum ratus esset opus — trahit inscius ignes Et stupet, et, visae correptus imagine formae, Paene suas quatere est oblitus in aëre pennas. Ut stetit, O, dixit, non istis digna catenis, Sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes,

Pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, Et cur vincla geras. Primo silet illa, nec audet Appellare virum virgo; manibusque modestos Celasset vultus, si non religata fuisset. Lumina, quod potuit, lacrimis implevit obortis. Saepius instanti, sua ne delicta fateri 68≤ Nolle videretur, nomen terraeque suumque, Quantaque maternae fuerit fiducia formae, Indicat; et, nondum memoratis omnibus, unda Insonuit, veniensque immenso bellua ponto Eminet et latum sub pectore possidet aequor. 690 Conclamat virgo: genitor lugubris et una Mater adest, ambo miseri, sed justius illa; Nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus Plangoremque ferunt, vinctoque in corpore adhaerent. Quum sic hospes ait: Lacrimarum longa manere Tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora ferendam est. Hanc ego si peterem Perseus Jove natus et illa, Quam clausam implevit fecundo Jupiter auro, Gorgonis anguicomae Perseus superator, et alis Aetherias ausus jactatis ire per auras, 700 Praeferrer cunctis certe gener: addere tantis Dotibus et meritum — faveant modo numina — tento. Ut mea sit, servata mea virtute, paciscor. Accipiunt legem — quis enim dubitaret? — et orant Promittuntque super regnum dotale parentes. 705 Ecce, velut navis praefixo concita rostro Sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis, Sic fera, dimotis impulsu pectoris undis: Tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere coeli, 710 Quum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa, Arduus in nubes abiit. Ut in aequore summo Umbra viri visa est, visam fera saevit in umbram. Utque Jovis praepes, vacuo quum vidit in arvo Praebentem Phoebo liventia terga draconem, 715

Occupat aversum, neu saeva retorqueat ora, Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues; Sic celeri missus praeceps per inane volatu Terga ferae pressit, dextroque frementis in armo Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo. 730 Vulnere laesa gravi modo se sublimis in auras Attollit, modo subdit aquis, modo more ferocis Versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret. Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis, Quaque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis, Nunc laterum costas, nunc qua tenuissima cauda Desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense. Bellua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus Ore vomit. Maduere graves adspergine pennae; Nec bibulis ultra Perseus talaribus ausus 730 Credere, conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo Stantibus exstat aquis, operitur ab aequore moto: Nixus eo rupisque tenens juga prima sinistra, Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum. Litora cum plausu clamor superasque deorum 735 Implevere domos: gaudent generumque salutant, Auxiliumque domus servatoremque fatentur Cassiope Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis Incedit virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris. Ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda; 740 Anguiferumque caput nuda ne laedat arena, Mollit humum foliis natasque sub aequore virgas Sternit, et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusae. Virga recens bibulaque etiamnum viva medulla Vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus, 745 Percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem. At pelagi Nymphae factum mirabile tentant Pluribus in virgis, et idem contingere gaudent, Seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas. Nunc quoque curaliis eadem natura remansit, 750 Duritiam tacto capiant ut ab aëre, quodque



Vimen in aequore erat fiat super aequora saxum. Dis tribus ille focos totidem de cespite ponit, Laevum Mercurio, dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo; Ara Jovis' media est. Mactatur vacca Minervae, 755 Alipedi vitulus, taurus tibi, summe deorum. Protinus Andromeden et tanti praemia facti Indotata rapit: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt; largis satiantur odoribus ignes, Sertaque dependent tectis, et ubique lyraeque 760 Tibiaque et cantus, animi felicia laeti Argumenta, sonant; reseratis aurea valvis Atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu Cephenum proceres ineunt convivia regis. Postquam epulis functi generosi munere Bacchi 765 Diffudere animos, cultusque genusque locorum Quaerit Abantiades: quaerenti protinus unus Narrat, Lyncides, moresque habitumque virorum. Quae simul edocuit, Nunc, o fortissime, dixit, Fare precor, Perseu, quanta virtute quibusque 770 Artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora. Narrat Agenorides, gelido sub Atlante jacentem Esse locum, solidae tutum munimine molis, Cujus in introitu geminas habitasse sorores Phorcidas, unius sortitas luminis usum; 775 Id se sollerti furtim, dum traditur, astu Supposita cepisse manu, perque abdita longe Deviaque et silvis horrentia șaxa fragosis Gorgoneas tetigisse domos, passimque per agros Perque vias vidisse hominum simulacra ferarumque In silicem ex ipsis visa conversa Medusa; Se tamen horrendae clypei, quod laeva gerebat, Aere repercusso formam adspexisse Medusae, Dumque gravis somnus colubras ipsamque tenebat, Eripuisse caput collo; pennisque fugacem 785 Pegason et fratrem matris de sanguine natos

Addidit, et longi non falsa pericula cursus,

Quae freta, quas terras sub se vidisset ab alto, Et quae jactatis tetigisset sidera pennis.

# LIBER V.

PRIMA Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro, Prima dedit fruges alimentaque mitia terris, Prima dedit leges; Cereris sunt omnia munus: Illa canenda mihi est. Utinam modo dicere possem Carmina digna dea! Certe dea carmine digna est. 345 Vasta Giganteis injecta est insula membris Trinacris, et magnis subjectum molibus urget Aetherias ausum sperare Typhoëa sedes. Nititur ille quidem pugnatque resurgere saepe; Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro, 350 Laeva, Pachyne, tibi, Lilybaeo crura premuntur, Degravat Aetna caput: sub qua resupinus arenas Ejectat flammamque fero vomit ore Typhoëus. Saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae, Oppidaque et magnos devolvere corpore montes. 355 Inde tremit tellus, et rex pavet ipse silentum, Ne pateat latoque solum retegatur hiatu, Immissusque dies trepidantes terreat umbras. Hanc metuens cladem tenebrosa sede tyrannus Exierat, curruque atrorum vectus equorum Ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae. Postquam exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare, Depositique metus, videt hunc Erycina vagantem Monte suo residens, natumque amplexa volucrem, Arma manusque meae, mea, nate, potentia, dixit, Illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido, Inque dei pectus celeres molire sagittas,

#### P. OVIDII NASONIS

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Cui triplicis cessit fortuna novissima regni. Tu superos ipsumque Jovem, tu numina ponti Victa domas ipsumque, regit qui numina ponti. Tartara quid cessant? Cur non matrisque tuumque Imperium profers? Agitur pars tertia mundi. Et tamen in coelo, quae jam patientia nostra est, Spernimur, ac mecum vires minuuntur Amoris. Pallada nonne vides jaculatricemque Dianam Abscessisse mihi? Cereris quoque filia virgo, Si patiemur, erit: nam spes affectat easdem. At tu, pro socio si qua est tibi gratia regno, Junge deam patruo. Dixit Venus; ille pharetram Solvit, et arbitrio matris de mille sagittis Unam seposuit, sed qua nec acutior ulla Nec minus incerta est, nec quae magis audiat arcum; Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornum, Inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem.

Haud procul Hennaeis lacus est a moenibus altae, Nomine Pergus, aquae; non illo plura Caystros Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis; Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne, suisque Frondibus, ut velo, Phoebeos submovet ignes; Frigora dant rami, varios humus humida flores; Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco Ludit et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit, Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque Implet, et aequales certat superare legendo, Paene simul visa est dilectaque raptaque Diti: Usque adeo properatur amor. Dea territa maesto Et matrem et comites, sed matrem saepius, ore Clamat, et, ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora, Collecti flores tunicis cecidere remissis; Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus affuit annis, Haec quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem. Raptor agit currus et nomine quemque vocatos Exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque

Excutit obscura tinctas ferrugine habenas, Perque lacus altos et olentia sulfure fertur Stagna Palicorum, rupta ferventia terra, Et qua Bacchiadae, bimari gens orta Corintho, Inter inaequales posuerunt moenia portus. Est medium Cyanes et Pisaeae Arethusae, Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus, aequor: 410 Hic fuit, a cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est, Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima Nymphas. Gurgite quae medio summa tenus exstitit alvo, Agnovitque deam, Nec longius ibitis: inquit, Non potes invitae Cereris gener esse: roganda, 415 Non rapienda fuit. Quod si componere magnis Parva mihi fas est, et me dilexit Anapis; Exorata tamen nec, ut haec, exterrita nupsi. Dixit, et in partes diversas brachia tendens Obstitit. Haud ultra tenuit Saturnius iram, Terribilesque hortatus equos, in gurgitis ima Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto Condidit: icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit, Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit. At Cyane, raptamque deam contemtaque fontis 425 Jura sui maerens, inconsolabile vulnus Mente gerit tacita, lacrimisque absumitur omnis, Et, quarum fuerat magnum modo numen, in illas Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres, Ossa pati flexus, ungues posuisse rigorem; 430 Primaque de tota tenuissima quaeque liquescunt, Caerulei crines digitique et crura pedesque: Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas Transitus est. Post haec humeri tergumque latusque Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos; 435 Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas Lympha subit, restatque nihil quod prendere possis. Interea pavidae nequicquam filia matri Omnibus est terris, omni quaesita profundo.

## P. OVIDII NASONIS

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Illam non udis veniens Aurora capillis Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus; illa duabus Flammiferas pinus manibus succendit ab Aetna, Perque pruinosas tulit irrequieta tenebras; Rursus, ubi alma dies hebetarat sidera, natam Solis ad occasus solis quaerebat ab ortu. Fessa labore sitim collegerat, oraque nulli Colluerant fontes, quum tectam stramine vidit Forte casam, parvasque fores pulsavit: at inde Prodit anus, divamque videt, lymphamque roganti Dulce dedit, tosta quod coxerat ante polenta. Dum bibit illa datum, duri puer oris et audax Constitit ante deam, risitque avidamque vocavit Offensa est, neque adhuc epota parte loquentem Cum liquido mixta perfudit diva polenta. Combibit os maculas, et, qua modo brachia gessit, Crura gerit; cauda est mutatis addita membris; Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi, . Contrahitur, parvaque minor mensura lacerta est. Mirantem flentemque et tangere monstra parantem Fugit anum, latebramque petit aptumque colori Nomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis.

Quas dea per terras et quas erraverit undas,
Dicere longa mora est: quaerenti defuit orbis.
Sicaniam repetit, dumque omnia lustrat eundo,
Venit et ad Cyanen. Ea, ni mutata fuisset,
Omnia narrasset; sed et os et lingua volenti
Dicere non aderant, nec quo loqueretur habebat.
Signa tamen manifesta dedit, notamque parenti,
Illo forte loco delapsam in gurgite sacro,
Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis.
Quam simul agnovit, — tanquam tum denique raptam
Scisset, — inornatos laniavit diva capillos,
Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.
Nec scit adhuc ubi sit; terras tamen increpat omnes,
Ingratasque vocat nec frugum munere dignas,

Trinacriam ante alias, in qua vestigia damni Reperit. Ergo illic saeva vertentia glebas Fregit aratra manu, parilique irata colonos Ruricolasque boves leto dedit, arvaque jussit Fallere depositum, vitiataque semina fecit. Fertilitas terrae, latum vulgata per orbem, Cassa jacet: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, Et modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber; Sideraque ventique nocent, avidaeque volucres Semina jacta legunt; lolium tribulique fatigant Triticeas messes et inexpugnabile gramen. Tum caput Eleis Alpheias extulit undis, Rorantesque comas a fronte removit ad aures, Atque ait: O toto quaesitae virginis orbe Et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores, Neve tibi fidae violenta irascere terrae. Terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinae. Nec sum pro patria supplex : huc hospita veni : Pisa mihi patria est, et ab Elide ducimus ortus; Sicaniam peregrina colo, sed gratior omni 495 Haec mihi terra solo est: hos nunc Arethusa penates, Hanc habeo sedem, quam tu, mitissima, serva. Mota loco cur sim tantique per aequoris undas Advehar Ortygiam, veniet narratibus hora Tempestiva meis; quum tu curisque levata 500 Et vultus melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus Praebet iter, subterque imas ablata cavernas Hic caput attollo desuetaque sidera cerno. Ergo, dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor, Visa tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris. 505 Illa quidem tristis nec adhuc interrita vultu, Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi, Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni. Mater ad auditas stupuit, ceu saxea, voces, Attonitaeque diu similis fuit. Utque dolore 510

Pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras



#### P. OVIDII NASONIS

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Exit in aetherias. Ibi toto nubila vultu Ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis, Proque meo veni supplex tibi, Japiter, inquit, Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris, 515 Nata patrem moveat, neu sit tibi cura, precamur, Vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu. En quaesita diu tandem mihi nata reperta est; Si reperire vocas amittere certius, aut si Scire ubi sit reperire vocas. Ouod rapta, feremus; Dummodo reddat eam: neque enim praedone marito Filia digna tua est, si jam mea filia non est. Jupiter excepit: Commune est pignus onusque Nata mihi tecum; sed, si modo nomina rebus Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum, 525 Verum amor est; neque erit nobis gener ille pudori: Tu modo, diva, velis. Ut desint cetera, quantum est Esse Jovis fratrem! Ouid, quod non cetera desunt, Nec cedit nisi sorte mihi? — Sed tanta cupido Si tibi discidii est, repetet Proserpina coelum: 530 Lege tamen certa, si nullos contigit illic Ore cibos: nam sic Parcarum foedere cautum est. Dixerat; at Cereri certum est educere natam. Non ita fata sinunt, quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat et, cultis dum simplex errat in hortis, 535 Puniceum curva decerpserat arbore pomum, Sumtaque pallenti septem de cortice grana Presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud Ascalaphus vidit - quem quondam dicitur Orphne, Inter Avernales haud ignotissima Nymphas, 540 Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris -Vidit et indicio reditum crudelis ademit. Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam Fecit avem, sparsumque caput Phlegethontide lympha In rostrum et plumas et grandia lumina vertit. Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis, Inque caput crescit longosque reflectitur ungues,

## METAMORPH. LIB. VI.

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Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas; Foedaque fit volucris, venturi nuntia luctus, Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen.

Hic tamen indicio poenam linguaque videri. Commeruisse potest; vobis, Acheloides, unde Pluma pedesque avium, quum virginis ora geratis? An quia, quum legeret vernos Proserpina flores, In comitum numero mixtae, Sirenes, eratis? Quam postquam toto frustra quaesistis in orbe, Protinus, ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis Optastis, facilesque deos habuistis, et artus Vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis. Ne tamen ille canor, mulcendas natus ad aures, Tantaque dos oris linguae deperderet usum,

Virginei vultus et vox humana remansit.

At medius fratrisque sui maestaeque sororis
Jupiter ex aequo volventem dividit annum.
Nunc dea, regnorum numen commune duorum,
Cum matre est totidem, totidem cum conjuge menses.
Vertitur extemplo facies et mentis et oris:
Nam, modo quae poterat Diti quoque maesta videri,
Laeta deae frons est: ut Sol, qui tectus aquosis
Nubibus ante fuit, victis ubi nubibus exit.

# LIBER VI.

Lydia tota fremit, Phrygiaeque per oppida facti Rumor it et magnum sermonibus occupat orbem. Ante suos Niobe thalamos cognoverat illam, Tunc quum Maeoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat;

Nec tamen admonita est poena popularis Arachnes, Cedere coelitibus verbisque minoribus uti. Multa dabant animos: sed enim nec conjugis artes Nec genus amborum magnique potentia regni Sic placuere illi — quamvis ea cuncta placerent — Ut sua progenies. Et felicissima matrum 15**5** Dicta foret Niobe, si non sibi visa fuisset. Nam sata Tiresia, venturi praescia, Manto Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu, Vaticinata vias: Ismenides, ite frequentes, Et date Latonae Latonigenisque duobus Cum prece tura pia, lauroque innectite crinem! Ore meo Latona jubet. Paretur, et omnes Thebaides jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant, Turaque dant sanctis et verba precantia flammis. Ecce, venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turba, 165 Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Et, quantum ira sinit, formosa movensque decoro Cum capite immissos humerum per utrumque capillos, Constitit; utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos, Quis furor auditos, inquit, praeponere visis 170 Coelestes? Aut cur colitur Latona per aras, Numen adhuc sine ture meum est? Mihi Tantalus auctor, Cui licuit soli superorum tangere mensas; Pleiadum soror est genitrix mea; maximus Atlas Est avus, aetherium qui fert cervicibus axem; 175 Jupiter alter avus; socero quoque glorior illo. Me gentes metuunt Phrygiae; me regia Cadmi Sub domina est, fidibusque mei commissa mariti Moenia cum populis a meque viroque reguntur. In quamcumque domus adverto lumina partem, 180 Immensae spectantur opes. Accedit eodem Digna dea facies. Huc natas adjice septem Et totidem juvenes, et mox generosque nurusque. Quaerite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam! Quoque modo audetis genitam Titanida Coeo 185

Latonam praeferre mihi, cui maxima quandam Exiguam sedem pariturae terra negavit? Nec coelo nec humo nec aquis dea vestra recepta est; Exul erat mundi, donec, miserata vagantem, Hospita tu terris erras; ego, dixit, in undis! 190 Instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duorum Facta parens: uteri pars haec est septima nostri. Sum felix: quis enim neget hoc? felixque manebo. Hoc quoque quis dubitet? Tutam me copia fecit: Major sum, quam cui possit Fortuna nocere; 195 Multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura relinquet. Excessere metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi Huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum, Non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum [Latonae. Turba quae quantum distat ab orba?] Ite sacris, properate sacris, laurumque capillis Ponite! - Deponunt et sacra infecta relinquunt, Quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen. Indignata dea est, summoque in vertice Cynthi Talibus est dictis gemina cum prole locuta: 805 En ego, vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, Et nisi Junoni nulli cessura dearum, An dea sim, dubitor, perque omnia secula cultis Arceor, o nati, nisi vos succurritis, aris. Nec dolor hic solus: diro convicia facto 210 Tantalis adjecit, vosque est postponere natis Ausa suis, et me, quod in ipsam recidat, orbam Dixit, ex exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam. Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis; Desine: Phoebus ait, poenae mora longa querela est. Dixit idem Phoebe; celerique per aëra lapsu Contigerant tecti Cadmeida nubibus arcem. Planus erat lateque patens prope moenia campus, Assiduis pulsatus equis, ubi turba rotarum Duraque mollierat subjectas ungula glebas. Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes

Conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia suco Terga premunt auroque graves moderantur habenas. E quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam Prima suae fuerat, dum certum flectit in orbem Quadrupedis cursus spumantiaque ora coërcet, Hei mihi! conclamat medioque in pectore fixus Tela gerit, frenisque manu moriente remissis In latus a dextro paullatim defluit armo. Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetrae, Frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum praescius imbris Nube fugit visa pendentiaque undique rector Carbasa deducit, ne qua levis effluat aura. Frena tamen dantem non evitabile telum Consequitur, summaque tremens cervice sagitta **835** Haesit, et exstabat nudum de gutture ferrum. Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa jubasque Volvitur, et calido tellurem sanguine foedat. Phaedimus infelix et aviti nominis heres Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori, Transierant ad opus nitidae juvenile palaestrae; Et jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus, quum tento concita nervo, Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta. Ingemuere simul, simul incurvata dolore 245 Membra solo posuere, simul suprema jacentes Lumina versarunt, animam simul exhalarunt. Adspicit Alphenor laniataque pectora plangens Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus, Inque pio cadit officio: nam Delius illi 250 Intima fatifero rupit praecordia ferro; Quod simul eductum est, pars est pulmonis in hamis Eruta, cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras. At non intonsum simplex Damasichthona vulnus Afficit: ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit et qua **25**5 Mollia nodosus facit internodia poples, Dumque manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum,

## METAMORPH. LIB. VL

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Altera per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est. Expulit hanc sanguis, seque ejaculatus in altum Emicat et longe terebrata prosilit aura. Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando Brachia sustulerat, Dique o communiter omnes, Dixerat, ignarus non omnes esse rogandos, Parcite! Motus erat, quum jam revocabile telum Non fuit, Arcitenens; minimo tamen occidit ille Vulnere, non alte percusso corde sagitta. Fama mali populique dolor lacrimaeque suorum Tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae, Mirantem potuisse, irascentemque quod ausi Hoc essent superi, quod tantum juris haberent. Nam pater Amphion ferro per pectus adacto Finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem. Heu, quantum haec Niobe Niobe distabat ab illa, Quae modo Latois populum submoverat aris Et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, Invidiosa suis! At nunc miseranda vel hosti Corporibus gelidis incumbit, et ordine nullo Oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes. A quibus ad coelum liventia brachia tendens, Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore, [Pascere, ait, satiaque meo tua pectora luctu,] Corque ferum satia! dixit: Per funera septem Efferor: exsulta, victrixque inimica triumpha! Cur autem victrix? Miserae mihi plura supersunt, Quam tibi felici: post tot quoque funera vinco. Dixerat; et sonuit contento nervus ab arcu, Qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes; Illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris Ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores. E quibus una, trahens haerentia viscere tela, Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore. Altera, solari miseram conata parentem, Conticuit subito, duplicataque vulnere caeco est,

## P. OVIDII NASONIS

Oraque non pressit, sibi postquam spiritus exit. Haec frustra fugiens collabitur, illa sorori Immoritur; latet haec, illam trepidare videres. Sexque datis leto diversaque vulnera passis, Ultima restabat; quam toto corpore mater Tota veste tegens, Unam minimamque relinque! De multis-minimam posco, clamavit, et unam. Dumque rogat, pro qua rogat, occidit. Orba resedit Exanimes inter natos natasque virumque, Diriguitque malis: nullos movet aura capillos, In vultu color est sine sanguine, lumina maestis Stant immota genis, nihil est in imagine vivum. Ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato Congelat, et venae desistunt posse moveri; Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere gestus, Nec pes ire potest; intra quoque viscera saxum est. Flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti In patriam rapta est: ubi fixa cacumine montis Liquitur, et lacrimas etiam nunc marmora manant.

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# LIBER VIII.

DAEDALUS interea Creten longumque perosus Exilium, tactusque soli natalis amore,
Clausus erat pelago. Terras licet, inquit, et undas Obstruat, at coelum certe patet: ibimus illac!
Omnia possideat, non possidet aëra Minos!
Dixit, et ignotus animum dimittit in artes,
Naturamque novat: nam ponit in ordine pennas
A minima coeptas, longam breviore sequente,
Ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam
Fistula disparibus paullatim surgit avenis.

#### METAMORPH. LIB. VIII.

Tum lino medias et ceris alligat imas, Atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit, Ut veras imitetur aves. Puer Icarus una Stabat et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla, Ore renidenti modo, quas vaga moverat aura, Captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram Mollibat lusuque suo mirabile patris Impediebat opus. Postquam manus ultima coeptis Imposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas Ipse suum corpus, motaque pependit in aura. Instruit et natum, Medioque ut limite curras, Icare, ait, moneo, ne, si demissior ibis, Unda gravet pennas; si celsior, ignis adurat. Inter utrumque vola! Nec te spectare Booten Aut Helicen jubeo strictumque Orionis ensem; Me duce carpe viam! Pariter praecepta volandi Tradit, et ignotas humeris accommodat alas. Inter opus monitusque genae maduere seniles Et patriae tremuere manus. Dedit oscula nato Non iterum repetenda suo, pennisque levatus Ante volat, comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto Quae teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido Hortaturque sequi damnosasque erudit artes, Et movet ipse suas et nati respicit alas. Hos aliquis, tremula dum captat arundine pisces. Aut pastor baculo stivave innixus arator Videt et obstupuit, quique aethera carpere possent, Credidit esse deos. Et jam Junonia laeva Parte Samos fuerant Delosque Parosque relictae, Dextra Lebynthos erat fecundaque melle Calymne, Quum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu Deseruitque ducem, coelique cupidine tactus Altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia solis Mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras. Tabuerant cerae: nudos quatit ille lacertos, Remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras;

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Oraque caerulea patrium clamantia nomen Excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo. At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare! dixit, Icare, dixit, ubi es? Qua te regione requiram, Icare! dicebat: pennas conspexit in undis, Devovitque suas artes, corpusque sepulcro Condidit; et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti.

Immensa est finemque potentia coeli Non habet, et quicquid superi voluere, peractum est. Quoque minus dubites, tiliae contermina quercus Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro. Ipse locum vidi: nam me Pelopeia Pittheus Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti. Haud procul hinc stagnum, tellus habitabilis olim; Nunc celebres mergis fulicisque palustribus undae. Jupiter huc specie mortali, cumque parente Venit Atlantiades positis caducifer alis. Mille domos adiere, locum requiemque petentes; Mille domos clausere serae. Tamen una recepit, Parva quidem, stipulis et canna tecta palustri; Sed pia Baucis anus parilique aetate Philemon Illa sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illa Consenuere casa, paupertatemque fatendo Effecere levem nec iniqua mente ferendam. Nec refert, dominos illic famulosne requiras: Tota domus duo sunt, idem parentque jubentque. Ergo ubi coelicolae parvos tetigere penates, Submissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes, Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis. Inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, et ignes Suscitat hesternos, foliisque et cortice sicco Nutrit, et ad flammas anima producit anili, Multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto Detulit, et minuit parvoque admovit aheno;

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Quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto, Truncat olus foliis. Furca levat ille bicorni Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno, Servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem Exiguam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis. Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illic Fagineus, dura clavo suspensus ab ansa: Is tepidis impletur aquis, artusque fovendos Accipit. In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis, Impositus lecto, sponda pedibusque salignis: Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo Sternere consuerant; sed et haec vilisque vetusque Vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno. Accubuere dei : mensam succincta tremensque Ponit anus; mensae sed erat pes tertius impar: Testa parem fecit. Quae postquam subdita clivum Sustulit, aequatam mentae tersere virentes. Ponitur hic bicolor sincerae bacca Minervae, Conditaque in liquida corna autumnalia faece, Intubaque et radix et lactis massa coacti, Ovaque non acri leviter versata favilla: Omnia fictilibus. Post haec caelatus eodem Sistitur argento crater, fabricataque fago Pocula, qua cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris. Parva mora est, epulasque foci misere calentes. Nec longae rursus referuntur vina senectae, Dantque locum mensis paullum seducta secundis. Hic nux, hic mixta est rugosis carica palmis, Prunaque et in patulis redolentia mala canistris, Et de purpureis collectae vitibus uvae; Candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultus Accessere boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas. Interea toties haustum cratera repleri Sponte sua per seque vident succrescere vina: Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis

Concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon, Et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant. Unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae, 684 Quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant. Ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat, Eluditque diu, tandemque est visus ad ipsos Confugisse deos. Superi vetuere necari, Dique sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas Impia, dixerunt, vobis immunibus hujus Esse mali dabitur: modo vestra relinquite tecta Ac nostros comitate gradus, et in ardua montis Ite simul! Parent et, dis praeeuntibus, ambo Membra levant baculis, tardique senilibus annis Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo. Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta Missa potest: flexere oculos, et mersa palude Cetera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere. Dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum, Illa vetus, dominis etiam casa parva duobus, Vertitur in templum: furcas subiere columnae, Stramina flavescunt aurataque tecta videntur, Caelataeque fores adopertaque marmore tellus. Talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore: 705 Dicite, juste senex et femina conjuge justo Digna, quid optetis. Cum Baucide pauca locutus, Judicium Superis aperit commune Philemon: Esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri Poscimus; et quoniam concordes egimus annos, 710 Auferat hora duos eadem, nec conjugis unquam Busta meae videam, neu sim tumulandus ab illa. Vota fides sequitur: templi tutela fuere, Donec vita data est. Annis aevoque soluti Ante gradus sacros quum starent forte locique 715 Narrarent casus, frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon: Jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus.

#### METAMORPH. LIB. X.

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Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta, Valeque,
O conjux! dixere simul, simul abdita texit
Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneius illic
Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos.
Haec mihi non vani — nec erat cur fallere vellent —
Narravere senes; equidem pendentia vidi
Serta super ramos, ponensque recentia dixi:
Cura pii Dis sunt, et, qui coluere, coluntur.

# LIBER X.

INDE per immensum croceo velatus amictu Aëra digreditur Ciconumque Hymenaeus ad oras Tendit, et Orphea nequicquam voce vocatur. Affuit ille quidem; sed nec sollennia verba Nec laetos vultus nec felix attulit omen; Fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrimoso stridula fumo Usque fuit nullosque invenit motibus ignes. Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta per herbas Dum nova Naiadum turba comitata vagatur, Occidit in talum serpentis dente recepto. Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopeius auras Deflevit vates, ne non tentaret et umbras, Ad Styga Taenaria est ausus descendere porta, Perque leves populos simulacraque functa sepulcris Persephonen adiit inamoenaque regna tenentem Umbrarum dominum, pulsisque ad carmina nervis Sic ait: O positi sub terra numina mundi, In quem decidimus quicquid mortale creamur, Si licet et falsi positis ambagibus oris Verba loqui sinitis, non huc, ut opaca viderem Tartara, descendi, nec uti villosa colubris Terna Medusaei vincirem guttura monstri:

Causa viae conjux, in quam calcata venenum Vipera diffudit crescentesque abstulit annos. Posse pati volui, nec me tentasse negabo; 25 Vicit Amor. Supera deus hic bene notus in ora est; An sit et hic, dubito, sed et hic tamen auguror esse; Famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinae, Vos quoque junxit Amor. Per ego haec loca plena timoris, Per chaos hoc ingens vastique silentia regni, Eurydices, oro, properata retexite fata! Omnia debemur vobis, paullumque morati, Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam. Tendimus huc omnes, haec est domus ultima, vosque Humani generis longissima regna tenetis. 35 Haec quoque, quum justos matura peregerit annos, Juris erit vestri; pro munere poscimus usum. Quod si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum est Nolle redire mihi: leto gaudete duorum. Talia dicentem nervosque ad verba moventem Exsangues flebant animae: nec Tantalus undam Captavit refugam, stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Nec carpsere jecur volucres, urnisque vacarunt Belides, inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphe, saxo. Tunc primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est 45 Eumenidum maduisse genas; nec regia conjux Sustinet oranti nec, qui regit ima, negare, Eurydicenque vocant. Umbras erat illa recentes Inter, et incessit passu de vulnere tardo. Hanc simul et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros, Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas Exierit valles; aut irrita dona futura. Carpitur acclivis per muta silentia trames, Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opaca. Nec procul abfuerant telluris margine summae: 55 Hic, ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi Flexit amans oculos; et protinus illa relapsa est, Brachiaque intendens, prendique et prendere captans.

Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras. Jamque iterum moriens non est de conjuge quicquam Questa suo: quid enim nisi se quereretur amatam? Supremumque vale, quod jam vix auribus ille Acciperet, dixit, revolutaque rursus eodem est. Non aliter stupuit gemina nece conjugis Orpheus, Quam tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas, 65 Colla canis vidit: quem non pavor ante reliquit, Quam natura prior, saxo per corpus oborto; Quique in se crimen traxit voluitque videri Olenos esse nocens, tuque, o confisa figurae Infelix Lethaea tuae, junctissima quondam Pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide. Orantem frustraque iterum transire volentem Portitor arcuerat; septem tamen ille diebus Squalidus in ripa Cereris sine munere sedit : Cura dolorque animi lacrimaeque alimenta fuere. 75 Esse deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam Se recipit Rhodopen pulsumque Aquilonibus Haemon.

## LIBER XI.

CARMINE dum tali silvas animosque ferarum Threicius vates et saxa sequentia ducit, Ecce nurus Ciconum, tectae lymphata ferinis Pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis. E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram, En, ait, en hic est nostri contemtor! et hastam Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora, Quae foliis praesuta notam sine vulnere fecit. Alterius telum lapis est, qui missus in ipso Aëre concentu victus vocisque lyraeque est,

#### P. OVIDII NASONIS

Ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis Ante pedes jacuit. Sed enim temeraria crescunt Bella, modusque abiit insanaque regnat Erinnys. Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita, sed ingens 15 Clamor et inflato Berecyntia tibia cornu Tympanaque et plausus et Bacchei ululatus Obstrepuere sono citharae. Tum denique saxa Non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis. Ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis Innumeras volucres anguesque agmenque ferarum Maenades Orphei titulum rapuere theatri; Inde cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris, Et coëunt, ut aves, si quando luce vagantem Noctis avem cernunt, structoque utrimque theatro Ut matutina cervus periturus arena Praeda canum est; vatemque petunt, et fronde virentes Conjiciunt thyrsos non haec in munera factos. Hae glebas, illae direptos arbore ramos, Pars torquent silices. Neu desint tela furori, Forte boves presso subigebant vomere terram, Nec procul hinc, multo fructum sudore parantes, Dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni: Agmine qui viso fugiunt operisque relinquunt Arma sui, vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros 35 Sarculaque rastrique graves longique ligones. Quae postquam rapuere ferae, cornuque minaces Divellere boves, ad vatis fata recurrunt, Tendentemque manus atque illo tempore primum Irrita dicentem nec quicquam voce moventem Sacrilegae perimunt; perque os — pro Jupiter! — illud, Auditum saxis intellectumque ferarum Sensibus, in ventos anima exhalata recessit. Te maestae volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum, Te rigidi silices, tua carmina saepe secutae 45 Fleverunt silvae; positis te frondibus arbos Tonsa comam luxit; lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt

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Increvisse suis, obscuraque carbasa pullo Naides et Dryades passosque habuere capillos. Membra jacent diversa locis. Caput, Hebre, lyramque po Excipis, et - mirum - medio dum labitur amne, Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua Murmurat exanimis, respondent flebile ripae. Jamque mare invectae flumen populare relinquunt, Et Methymnaeae potiuntur litore Lesbi: Hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis Os petit et sparsos stillanti rore capillos. Tandem Phoebus adest morsusque inferre parantem Arcet, et in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos Congelat, et patulos, ut erant, indurat hiatus. Umbra subit terras et, quae loca viderat ante, Cuncta recognoscit, quaerensque per arva piorum Invenit Eurydicen cupidisque amplectitur ulnis. Hic modo conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo, Nunc praecedentem sequitur, nunc praevius anteit Eurydicenque suam jam tuto respicit Orpheus.

Non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus; Amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum, Protinus in silvis matres Edonidas omnes, Quae videre nefas, torta radice ligavit. Quippe pedum digitos, in quantum est quaeque secuta, Traxit et in solidam detrusit acumine terram. Utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps, Crus ubi commisit volucris sensitque teneri, Plangitur, ac trepidans adstringit vincula motu: 75 Sic, quaecunque solo de fixa cohaeserat harum, Exsternata fugam frustra tentabat; at illam Lenta tenet radix exsultantemque coërcet. Dumque ubi sint digiti, dum pes ubi, quaerit, et ungues, Adspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, Et conata femur maerenti plangere dextra, Robora percussit; pectus quoque robora fiunt, Robora sunt humeri, porrectaque brachia veros Esse putes ramos et non fallare putando.

Nec satis hoc Baccho est: ipsos quoque deserit agros, Cumque choro meliore sui vineta Tymoli Pactolonque petit, quamvis non aureus illo Tempore nec caris erat invidiosus arenis. Hunc assueta cohors, Satyri Bacchaeque, frequentant; At Silenus abest. Titubantem annisque meroque Ruricolae cepere Phryges, vinctumque coronis Ad regem duxere Midan, cui Thracius Orpheus Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo. Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, Hospitis adventu festum genialiter egit 95 Per bis quinque dies et junctas ordine noctes. Et jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen Lucifer undecimus, Lydos quum laetus in agros Rex venit, et juveni Silenum reddit alumno. Huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit 100 Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto. Ille, male usurus donis, ait: Effice, quicquid Corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum. Annuit optatis, nocituraque munera solvit Liber, et indoluit quod non meliora petisset. Laetus abit gaudetque malo Berecyntius heros, Pollicitique fidem tangendo singula tentat. Vixque sibi credens, non alta fronde virentem Ilice detraxit virgam; virga aurea facta est. Tollit humo saxum; saxum quoque palluit auro: 110 Contigit et glebam; contactu gleba potenti Massa fit: arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas; Aurea messis erat: demtum tenet arbore pomum; Hesperidas donasse putes: si postibus altis Admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur. Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis, Unda fluens palmas Danaën eludere posset. Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuere ministri, Exstructas dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes. Tum vero sive ille sua Cerealia dextra

#### METAMORPH. LIB. XI.

Munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigebant; Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat. Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente premebat. Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis; Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres. Attonitus novitate mali, divesque miserque Effugere optat opes et, quae modo voverat, odit. Copia nulla famem relevat; sitis arida guttur Urit, et inviso meritus torquetur ab auro. Ad coelumque manus et splendida brachia tollens, Da veniam, Lenaee pater! Peccavimus; inquit, Sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno! Mite deum numen, Bacchus peccasse fatentem Restituit, factaque fide data munera solvit. Neve male optato maneas circumlitus auro, Vade, ait, ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem, Perque jugum ripae labentibus obvius undis Carpe viam, donec venias ad fluminis ortus; Spumigeroque tuum fonti, qua plurimus exit, Subde caput, corpusque simul, simul elue crimen. Rex jussae succedit aquae. Vis aurea tinxit Flumen et humano de corpore cessit in amnem. Nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venae

Ille, perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat
Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.
Pingue sed ingenium mansit; nocituraque, ut ante,
Rursus erant domino stolidae praecordia mentis.
Nam freta prospiciens, late riget arduus alto
Tmolus in adscensu, clivoque extentus utroque,
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis.
Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina Nymphis,
Et leve cerata modulatur arundine carmen,
Ausus Apollineos prae se contemnere cantus,
Judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.
Monte suo senior judex consedit, et aures

Arva rigent, auro madidis pallentia glebis.

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Liberat arboribus: quercu coma caerula tantum Cingitur, et pendent circum cava tempora glandes. Isque deum pecoris spectans, In judice, dixit, Nulla mora est. Calamis agrestibus insonat ille, Barbaricoque Midan — aderat nam forte canenti — Carmine delenit. Post hunc sacer ora retorsit Tmolus ad os Phoebi: vultum sua silva secuta est. Ille, caput flavum lauro Parnaside vinctus, Verrit humum Tyrio saturata murice palla, Distinctamque lyram gemmis et dentibus Indis Sustinuit laeva, tenuit manus altera plectrum. Artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto Pollice sollicitat: quorum dulcedine captus Pana jubet Tmolus citharae submittere cannas. Judicium sanctique placet sententia montis Omnibus; arguitur tamen atque injusta vocatur Unius sermone Midae. Nec Delius aures Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram; Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albentibus implet, Instabilesque imo facit et dat posse moveri. Cetera sunt hominis; partem damnatur in unam, Induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli.

Ille quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore
Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris;
Sed solitus longos ferro resecare capillos
Viderat hoc famulus. Qui quum nec prodere visum
Dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras,
Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit humumque
Effodit et, domini quales adspexerit aures,
Voce refert parva, terraeque immurmurat haustae;
Indiciumque suae vocis tellure regesta
Obruit, et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.
Creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus
Coepit et, ut primum pleno maturuit aevo,
Prodidit agricolam: leni nam motus ab Austro
Obruta verba refert dominique coarguit aures.

# P. OVIDII NASONIS

### TRISTIUM LIBER IV.

### ELEGIA X.

ILLE ego, qui fuerim, tenerorum lusor amorum, Quem legis, ut noris, accipe, posteritas. Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis, Millia qui novies distat ab Urbe decem: Editus hinc ego sum; nec non, ut tempora noris, Quum cecidit fato consul uterque pari; Si quid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres, Non modo Fortunae munere factus eques. Nec stirps prima fui; genito sum fratre creatus, Qui tribus ante quater mensibus ortus erat. Lucifer amborum natalibus affuit idem; Una celebrata est per duo liba dies. Haec est armiferae festis de quinque Minervae, Quae fieri pugna prima cruenta solet. Protinus excolimur teneri, curaque parentis Imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte viros. Frater ad eloquium viridi tendebat ab aevo, Fortia verbosi natus ad arma fori. At mihi jam puero coelestia sacra placebant, Inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus. Saepe pater dixit: Studium quid inutile tentas? Maeonides nullas ipse reliquit opes. Motus eram dictis, totoque Helicone relicto.

Scribere conabar verba soluta modis:

Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos, 25 Et, quod tentabam scribere, versus erat. Interea tacito passu labentibus annis, Liberior fratri sumta mihique toga est, Induiturque humerus cum lato purpura clavo; Et studium nobis, quod fuit ante, manet. Jamque decem vitae frater geminaverat annos, Quum perit, et coepi parte carere mei. Cepimus et tenerae primos aétatis honores, Deque viris quondam pars tribus una fui. Curia restabat; clavi mensura coacta est: 35 Majus erat nostris viribus illud onus. Nec patiens corpus nec mens fuit apta labori, Sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram; Et petere Aoniae suadebant tuta Sorores Otia, judicio semper amata meo. Temporis illius colui fovique poëtas, Quotque aderant vates, rebar adesse deos. Saepe suas volucres legit mihi grandior aevo, Quaeque necet serpens, quae juvet herba, Macer; Saepe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes, 45 Jure sodalitii qui mihi junctus erat. Ponticus heroo, Bassus quoque clarus iambo, Dulcia convictus membra fuere mei; Et tenuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures, Dum ferit Ausonia carmina culta lyra. Virgilium vidi tantum; nec amara Tibullo Tempus amicitiae fata dedere meae. Successor fuit hic tibi, Galle, Propertius illi; Quartus ab his serie temporis ipse fui. Utque ego majores, sic me coluere minores, 55 Notaque non tarde facta Thalia mea est. Carmina quum primum populo juvenilia legi, Barba resecta mihi bisve semelve fuit. Moverat ingenium totam cantata per Urbem Nomine non vero dicta Corinna mihi.

Multa quidem scripsi; sed, quae vitiosa putavi, Emendaturis ignibus ipse dedi. Tunc quoque, quum fugerem, quaedam placitura cremavi, Iratus studio carminibusque meis. Molle, Cupidineis nec inexpugnabile telis 65 . Cor mihi, quodque levis causa moveret, erat. Quum tamen hic essem, minimoque accenderer igne, Nomine sub nostro fabula nulla fuit. Paene mihi puero nec digna nec utilis uxor Est data, quae tempus per breve nupta fuit. Illi successit quamvis sine crimine conjux, Non tamen in nostro firma futura toro. Ultima, quae mecum seros permansit in annos, Sustinuit conjux exsulis esse viri. Filia me mea bis prima fecunda juventa, 75 Sed non ex uno conjuge, fecit avum. Et jam complerat genitor sua fata, novemque Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem. Non aliter flevi, quam me fleturus ademtum Ille fuit. Matri proxima justa tuli. Felices ambo, tempestiveque sepulti, Ante diem poenae quod periere meae! Me quoque felicem, quod non viventibus illis Sum miser, et de me quod doluere nihil! Si tamen exstinctis aliquid nisi nomina restat, 85 Et gracilis structos effugit umbra rogos; Fama, parentales, si vos mea contigit, umbrae, Et sunt in Stygio crimina nostra foro; Scite, precor, causam - nec vos mihi fallere fas est-Errorem jussae, non scelus, esse fugae. Manibus hoc satis est. Ad vos, studiosa, revertor, Pectora, quae vitae quaeritis acta meae. Jam mihi canities, pulsis melioribus annis, Venerat, antiquas miscueratque comas, Postque meos ortus Pisaea vinctus oliva Abstulerat decies praemia victor equus,

### 64 P. OVIDII NASONIS TRISTIUM LIB. IV. ELEG. X.

Quum maris Euxini positos ad laeva Tomitas Quaerere me laesi Principis ira jubet. Causa meae cunctis nimium quoque nota ruinae Indicio non est testificanda meo. Quid referam comitumque nefas famulosque nocentes? Ipsa multa tuli non leviora fuga. Indignata malis mens est succumbere, seque Praestitit invictam viribus usa suis; Oblitusque mei ductaeque per otia vitae, Insolita cepi temporis arma manu; Totque tuli terra casus pelagoque, quot inter Occultum stellae conspicuumque polum. Tacta mihi tandem longis erroribus acto Juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis. Hic ego, finitimis quamvis circumsoner armis, Tristia, quo possum, carmine fata levo. Quod quamvis nemo est cujus referatur ad aures, Sic tamen absumo decipioque diem. Ergo, quod vivo durisque laboribus obsto, 115 Nec me sollicitae taedia lucis habent, Gratia, Musa, tibi: nam tu solatia praebes; Tu curae requies, tu medicina venis: Tu dux et comes es; tu nos abducis ab Istro, In medioque mihi das Helicone locum. Tu mihi, quod rarum, vivo sublime dedisti Nomen, ab exsequiis quod dare fama solet; Nec, qui detrectat praesentia, livor iniquo Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus. Nam tulerint magnos quum secula nostra poëtas, Non fuit ingenio fama maligna meo; Quumque ego praeponam multos mihi, non minor illis Dicor, et in toto plurimus orbe legor. Si quid habent igitur vatum praesagia veri, Protinus ut moriar, non ero, terra, tuus. 130 Sive favore tuli, sive hanc ego carmine famam Jure, tibi grates, candide lector, ago.

# P. VIRGILII MARONIS

## BUCOLICON LIBER.

## ECLOGA I.

#### TITYRUS.

#### MELIBOEUS. TITYRUS.

#### MELIBOEUS.

Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena; Nos patriae fines et dulcia linquimus arva: Nos patriam fugimus; tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas.

#### TITYRUS.

O Meliboee, deus nobis haec otia fecit. Namque erit ille mihi semper deus; illius aram Saepe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus. Ille meas errare boves, ut cernis, et ipsum Ludere, quae vellem, calamo permisit agresti.

### MELIBOEUS.

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Non equidem invideo; miror magis: undique totis Usque adeo turbatur agris. En, ipse capellas Protinus aeger ago; hanc etiam vix, Tityre, duco. Hic inter densas corylos modo namque gemellos, Spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit. Saepe malum hoc nobis, si mens non laeva fuisset, De coelo tactas memini praedicere quercus. [Saepe sinistra cava praedixit ab ilice cornix.] Sed tamen, iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.

#### TITYRUS.

Urbem, quam dicunt Romam, Meliboee, putavi Stultus ego huic nostrae similem, quo saepe solemus Pastores ovium teneros depellere fetus. Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus haedos Noram, sic parvis componere magna solebam. Verum haec tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes, Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

#### MELIBOEUS.

Et quae tanta fuit Romam tibi caussa videndi?

Libertas; quae sera, tamen respexit inertem,
Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat;
Respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit,
Postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit.
Namque, fatebor enim, dum me Galatea tenebat,
Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.
Quamvis multa meis exiret victima saeptis,
Pinguis et ingratae premeretur caseus urbi,
Non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat.

### MELIBOEUS.

35

Mirabar, quid maesta deos, Amarylli, vocares, Cui pendere sua patereris in arbore poma: Tityrus hinc aberat. Ipsae te, Tityre, pinus, Ipsi te fontes, ipsa haec arbusta vocabant.

### TITYRUS.

Quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat, Nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos. Hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis Bis senos cui nostra dies altaria fumant. Hic mihi responsum primus dedit ille petenti: Pascite, ut ante, boves, pueri, submittite tauros.

#### MELIBOEUS.

Fortunate senex, ergo tua rura manebunt, Et tibi magna satis, quamvis lapis omnia nudus Limosoque palus obducat pascua junco!

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## BUCOLICA. ECL. I.

Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas,
Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia laedent.
Fortunate senex, hic, inter flumina nota
Et fontes sacros, frigus captabis opacum!
Hinc tibi, quae semper, vicino ab limite, saepes
Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti,
Saepi levi somnum suadebit inire susurro;
Hinc alta sub rupe canet frondator ad auras;
Nec tamen interea raucae, tua cura, palumbes,
Nec gemere aëria cessabit turtur ab ulmo.

#### TITVEUS.

Ante leves ergo pascentur in aethere cervi, Et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Ante, pererratis amborum finibus, exsul Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim, Quam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus.

### MELIBOEUS.

At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros,
Pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen,
Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.
En umquam patrios longo post tempore fines,
Pauperis et tuguri congestum caespite culmen,
Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas?
Impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit?
Barbarus has segetes? En, quo discordia cives
Produxit miseros! en, quis consevimus agros!
Insere nunc, Meliboee, piros, pone ordine vites.
Ite meae, felix quondam pecus, ite capellae.
Non ego vos posthac, viridi projectus in antro,
Dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo;
Carmina nulla canam; non, me pascente, capellae,
Florentem cytisum et salices carpetis amaras.

### TITYRUS.

Hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem Fronde super viridi: sunt nobis mitia poma, Castaneae molles, et pressi copia lactis; Et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae.

### ECLOGA III.

#### PALAEMON.

#### MENALCAS. DAMOETAS. PALAEMON.

#### MENALCAS.

Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? an Meliboei?

Non, verum Aegonis; nuper mihi tradidit Aegon.

MENALCAS.

Infelix o semper, oves, pecus! ipse Neaeram Dum fovet, ac, ne me sibi praeferat illa, veretur, Hic alienus oves custos bis mulget in hora, Et sucus pecori et lac subducitur agnis.

#### DAMOETAS

Parcius ista viris tamen objicienda memento. Novimus, et qui te, transversa tuentibus hircis, Et quo — sed faciles Nymphae risere — sacello.

#### MENALCAS.

Tum, credo, quum me arbustum videre Miconis Atque mala vites incidere falce novellas.

## DAMOETAS.

Aut hic ad veteres fagos quum Daphnidis arcum Fregisti et calamos: quae tu, perverse Menalca, Et, quum vidisti puero donata, dolebas, Et, si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses.

## MENALCAS.

15

Quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Non ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum Excipere insidiis, multum latrante Lycisca? Et quum clamarem: Quo nunc se proripit ille? Tityre, coge pecus; tu post carecta latebas.

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#### DAMOETAS.

An mihi cantando victus non redderet ille, Quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula caprum? Si nescis, meus ille caper fuit; et mihi Damon Ipse fatebatur: sed reddere posse negabat.

#### MENALCAS.

Cantando tu illum? aut umquam tibi fistula cera Juncta fuit? non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas Stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen?

#### DAMOETAS.

Vis ergo, inter nos, quid possit uterque, vicissim Experiamur? ego hanc vitulam — ne forte recuses, Bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus — Depono: tu dic, mecum quo pignore certes.

### MENALCAS.

De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum: Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca; Bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et haedos. Verum, id quod multo tute ipse fatebere majus, Insanire libet quoniam tibi, pocula ponam Fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis: Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis Diffusos hedera vestit pallente corymbos. In medio duo signa, Conon, et — quis fuit alter, Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem, Tempora quae messor, quae curvus arator haberet? Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo.

### DAMOETAS.

Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Orpheaque in medio posuit silvasque sequentes. Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo. Si ad vitulam spectas, nihil est, quod pocula laudes.

## MENALCAS.

Nunquam hodie effugies; veniam, quocumque vocaris. Audiat haec tantum — vel qui venit, ecce, Palaemon. Efficiam posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas.

### DAMOETAS.

Quin age, si quid habes, in me mora non crit ulla, Nec quemquam fugio: tantum, vicine Palaemon, Sensibus haec imis—res est non parva—reponas.

#### PALAEMON.

55

Dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba. Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos; Nunc frondent silvae; nunc formosissimus annus. Incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca. Alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camenae.

#### DAMORTAS

Ab Jove principium, Musae; Jovis omnia plena; Ille colit terras; illi mea carmina curae.

#### MENALCAS.

Et me Phoebus amat ; Phoebo sua semper apud me Munera sunt, lauri et suave rubens hyacinthus.

### DAMOETAS.

Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella, Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri.

#### MENATCAS

At mihi sese offert ultro, meus ignis, Amyntas, Notior ut jam sit canibus non Delia nostris.

#### DAMOETAS

Parta meae Veneri sunt munera: namque notavi Ipse locum, aëriae quo congessere palumbes.

#### MENALCAS

Quod potui, puero silvestri ex arbore lecta Aurea mala decem misi; cras altera mittam.

#### DAMOETAS.

O quoties et quae nobis Galatea locuta est!

Partem aliquam, venti, divum referatis ad aures!

### MENALCAS.

Quid prodest, quod me ipse animo non spernis, Amynta, Si, dum tu sectaris apros, ego retia servo?

#### DAMOETAS.

Phyllida mitte mihi: meus est natalis, Iolla; Quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, ipse venito.

MENALCAS.

Phyllida amo ante alias; nam me discedere flevit, Et longum Formose, vale, vale, inquit, Iolla.

DAMOETAS.

Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, Arboribus venti, nobis Amaryllidis irae.

MENALCAS.

Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus haedis, Lenta salix feto pecori, mihi solus Amyntas.

DAMOETAS.

Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica, Musam: Pierides, vitulam lectori pascite vestro.

MENALCAS.

Pollio et ipse facit nova carmina: pascite taurum, Jam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat arenam.

DAMOETAS.

Qui te, Pollio, amat, veniat, quo te quoque gaudet Mella fluant illi, ferat et rubus asper amomum.

MENALCAS.

Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Maevi, Atque idem jungat vulpes et mulgeat hircos.

DAMOETAS.

Qui legitis flores et humi nascentia fraga, Frigidus, o pueri, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herba.

Parcite, oves, nimium procedere: non bene ripae Creditur; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccat.

DAMOETAS.

Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas: Ipse, ubi tempus erit, omnes in fonte lavabo.

MENALCAS.

Cogite oves, pueri; si lac praeceperit aestus, Ut nuper, frustra pressabimus ubera palmis.

#### P. VIRGILII MARONIS

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#### DAMOETAS.

Heu, heu, quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in ervo! . Idem amor exitium pecori pecorisque magistro.

#### MENALCAS.

His certe neque amor caussa est; vix ossibus haerent. Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.

#### DAMOETAS.

Dic, quibus in terris — et eris mihi magnus Apollo — Tres pateat coeli spatium non amplius ulnas.

### MENALCAS.

Dic, quibus in terris inscripti nomina regum Nascantur flores, et Phyllida solus habeto.

### PALARMON.

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites. Et vitula tu dignus, et hic, et quisquis amores Aut metuet dulces, aut experietur amaros. Claudite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt.

## ECLOGA IV.

### POLLIO.

SICELIDES Musae, paulo majora canamus! Non omnes arbusta juvant humilesque myricae; Si canimus silvas, silvae sint Consule dignae.

Ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas; Magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo. Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna: Jam nova progenies coelo demittitur alto. Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum Desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo, Casta fave Lucina: tuus jam regnat Apollo. Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te Consule, inibit, Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses; Te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri, Irrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.

## BUCOLICA. ECL. IV. 73 Ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit Permixtos heroas et ipse videbitur illis, Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem. At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu Errantes hederas passim cum bacchare tellus Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho. Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae Ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones. Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores. Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni Occidet; Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum. 25 At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis Jam legere et quae sit poteris cognoscere virtus Molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva, Et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella. Pauca tamen suberunt prisçae vestigia fraudis, Quae tentare Thetim ratibus, quae cingere muris Oppida, quae jubeant telluri infindere sulcos. Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quae vehat Argo Delectos heroas; erunt etiam altera bella, 35 Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles. Hinc, ubi jam firmata virum te fecerit aetas, Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus Mutabit merces: omnis feret omnia tellus. Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem; Robustus quoque jam tauris juga solvet arator; Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Ipse sed in pratis aries jam suave rubenti Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera luto; Sponte sua sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos. 45 Talia saecla, suis dixerunt, currite, fusis Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae. Aggredere o magnos — aderit jam tempus — honores, Cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum!

Adspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum,

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Terrasque tractusque maris coelumque profundum,
Adspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo!
O mihi tam longae maneat pars ultima vitae,
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta:
Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,
Nec Linus, huic mater quamvis atque huic pater adsit,
Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.
Pan etiam, Arcadia mecum si judice certet,
Pan etiam Arcadia dicat se judice victum.
Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem:
Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses;
Incipe, parve puer: cui non risere parentes,
Nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est.

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## ECLOGA V.

## DAPHNIS.

## MENALCAS. MOPSUS.

#### MENALCAS.

CUR non, Mopse, boni quoniam convenimus ambo, Tu calamos inflare leves, ego dicere versus, Hic corylis mixtas inter considimus ulmos?

### MOPSUS.

Tu major; tibi me est aequum parere, Menalca, Sive sub incertas Zephyris motantibus umbras, Sive antro potius succedimus. Adspice, ut antrum Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.

#### MENALCAS

Montibus in nostris solus tibi certat Amyntas.

#### MOPSUS.

Quid, si idem certet Phoebum superare canendo?

### MENALCAS.

Incipe, Mopse, prior, si quos aut Phyllidis ignes, Aut Alconis habes laudes, aut jurgia Codri.

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Incipe; pascentes servabit Tityrus haedos.

MOPSUS.

Immo haec, in viridi nuper quae cortice fagi Carmina descripsi et modulans alterna notavi, Experiar: tu deinde jubeto ut certet Amyntas.

#### MENALCAS.

Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olivae, Puniceis humilis quantum saliunca rosetis, Judicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amyntas.

## MOPSUS.

Sed tu desine plura, puer; successimus antro. Exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnim Flebant; vos coryli testes et flumina Nymphis; Quum complexa sui corpus miserabile nati Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater. Non ulli pastos illis egere diebus Frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina; nulla nec amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam. Daphni, tuum Poenos etiam ingemuisse leones Interitum montesque feri silvaeque loquuntur. Daphnis et Armenias curru subjungere tigres Instituit, Daphnis thiasos inducere Bacchi Et foliis lentas intexere mollibus hastas. Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Ut gregibus tauri, segetes ut pinguibus arvis, Tu decus omne tuis. Postquam te fata tulerunt, Ipsa Pales agros atque ipse reliquit Apollo. Grandia saepe quibus mandavimus hordea sulcis, Infelix lolium et steriles nascuntur avenae; Pro molli viola, pro purpureo narcisso, Carduus et spinis surgit paliurus acutis. Spargite humum foliis, inducite fontibus umbras, Pastores; mandat fieri sibi talia Daphnis; Et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen: Daphnis ego in silvis, hinc usque ad sidera notus, Formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse.

#### MENALCAS.

Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta,

Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale per aestum

Dulcis aquae saliente sitim restinguere rivo.

Nec calamis solum aequiparas, sed voce magistrum.

Fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo.

Nos tamen haec quocumque modo tibi nostra vicissim

Dicemus, Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra;

Daphnin ad astra feremus: amavit nos quoque Daphnis.

#### MOPSUS.

An quicquam nobis tali sit munere majus? Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus, et ista Jam pridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis.

#### MENALCAS.

Candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi Sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis. Ergo alacris silvas et cetera rura voluptas Panaque pastoresque tenet Dryadasque puellas. Nec lupus insidias pecori, nec retia cervis Ulla dolum meditantur; amat bonus otia Daphnis. Ipsi laetitia voces ad sidera jactant Intonsi montes; ipsae jam carmina rupes, Ipsa sonant arbusta: deus, deus ille, Menalca! Sis bonus o felixque tuis! en quattuor aras: Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebo. Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quot annis Craterasque duos statuam tibi pinguis oliva, Et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, Ante focum, si frigus erit, si messis, in umbra, Vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar. Cantabunt mihi Damoetas et Lyctius Aegon; Saltantes Satyros imitabitur Alphesiboeus. Haec tibi semper erunt, et quum sollemnia vota Reddemus Nymphis, et quum lustrabimus agros. Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit, Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadae, ·

7!

Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt. Ut Baccho Cererique, tibi sic vota quot annis Agricolae facient; damnabis tu quoque votis.

## MOPSUS.

Quae tibi, quae tali reddam pro carmine dona? Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus austri, Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam litora, nec quae Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.

#### MENALCAS.

Hac te nos fragili donabimus ante cicuta. Hace nos, Formosum Corydon ardebat Alexim, Hace eadem docuit, Cujum pecus? an Meliboei?

#### MOPSUS.

At tu sume pedum, quod, me quum saepe rogaret, Non tulit Antigenes — et erat tum dignus amari — Formosum paribus nodis atque aere, Menalca.

## ECLOGA VII.

### MELIBOEUS.

#### MELIBOEUS. CORYDON. THYRSIS.

## MELIBOEUS.

Forte sub arguta consederat ilice Daphnis,
Compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum,
Thyrsis oves, Corydon distentas lacte capellas,
Ambo florentes aetatibus, Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.
Huc mihi, dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos,
Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Daphnim
Adspicio. Ille ubi me contra videt: Ocius, inquit,
Huc ades, o Meliboee! caper tibi salvus et haedi;
Et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra.
Huc ipsi potum venient per prata juvenci;

#### P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Hic virides tenera praetexit arundine ripas
Mincius, eque sacra resonant examina quercu.
Quidfacerem? neque ego Alcippen, neque Phyllida habebem,
Depulsos a lacte domi quae clauderet agnos;
Et certamen erat, Corydon cum Thyrside, magnum.
Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.
Alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo
Coepere; alternos Musae meminisse volebant.
Hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis.

#### CORYDON

Nymphae, noster amor, Libethrides, aut mihi carmen, Quale meo Codro, concedite; proxima Phoebi Versibus ille facit; aut, si non possumus omnes, Hic arguta sacra pendebit fistula pinu.

#### THYRSIS.

Pastores, hedera nascentem ornate poetam, Arcades, invidia rumpantur ut ilia Codro; Aut, si ultra placitum laudarit, bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

### CORYDON.

Saetosi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia, parvus Et ramosa Micon vivacis cornua cervi. Si proprium hoc fuerit, levi de marmore tota Puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno.

#### THYRSIS.

Sinum lactis et haec te liba, Priape, quot annis Exspectare sat est: custos es pauperis horti. Nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus; at tu, Si fetura gregem suppleverit, aureus esto.

## CORYDON.

Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae, Candidior cycnis, hedera formosior alba, Quum primum pasti repetent praesepia tauri, Si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, venito.

#### THYRSIS.

Immo ego Sardoniis videar tibi amarior herbis,

		CA.	ECL.	VII.

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Horridior rusco, projecta vilior alga, Si mihi non haec lux toto jam longior anno est. Ite domum pasti, si quis pudor, ite juvenci.

#### CORYDON.

Muscosi fontes et somno mollior herba, Et quae vos rara viridis tegit arbutus umbra, Solstitium pecori desendite; jam venit aestas Torrida, jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae.

#### THYRSIS.

Hic focus et taedae pingues, hic plurimus ignis Semper, et adsidua postes fuligine nigri; Hic tantum Boreae curamus frigora, quantum Aut numerum lupus, aut torrentia flumina ripas.

#### CORYDON.

Stant et juniperi et castaneae hirsutae; Strata jacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma; Omnia nunc rident; at si formosus Alexis Montibus his abeat, videas et flumina sicca.

### THYRSIS.

Aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba; Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras: Phyllidis adventu nostrae nemus omne virebit, Juppiter et laeto descendet plurimus imbri.

### CORYDON.

Populus Alcidae gratissima, vitis Iaccho, Formosae myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phoebo; Phyllis amat corylos; illas dum Phyllis amabit, Nec myrtus vincet corylos, nec laurea Phoebi.

## THYRSIS.

Fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis, Populus in fluviis, abies in montibus altis; Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas, Fraxinus in silvis cedat tibi, pinus in hortis.

### MELIBOEUS.

Haec memini, et victum frustra contendere Thyrsim. Ex illo Corydon Corydon est tempore nobis.

### ECLOGA IX.

#### MOERIS.

#### LYCIDAS. MOERIS.

#### LYCIDAS.

Quo te, Moeri, pedes? an, quo via ducit, in urbem?

O Lycida, vivi pervenimus, advena nostri, Quod numquam veriti sumus, ut possessor agelli Diceret: Haec mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni. Nunc victi, tristes, quoniam Fors omnia versat, Hos illi — quod nec vertat bene — mittimus haedos.

#### LYCIDAS.

Certe equidem audieram, qua se subducere colles Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo, Usque ad aquam et veteres, jam fracta cacumina, fagos Omnia carminibus vestrum servasse Menalcan.

#### MOERIS.

Audieras, et fama fuit; sed carmina tantum
Nostra valent, Lycida, tela inter Martia, quantum
Chaonias dicunt aquila veniente columbas.
Quod nisi me quacumque novas incidere lites
Ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix,
Nec tuus hic Moeris, nec veveret ipse Menalcas.

### LYCIDAS.

Heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? heu, tua nobis Paene simul tecum solatia rapta, Menalca? Quis caneret Nymphas? quis humum florentibus herbis Spargeret, aut viridi fontes induceret umbra? Vel quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper, Cum te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras? "Tityre, dum redeo — brevis est via — pasce capellas, Et potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum Occursare capro — cornu ferit ille — caveto."

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#### MOERIS.

Immo haec, quae Varo necdum perfecta canebat: "Vare, tuum nomen, superet modo Mantua nobis, Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cycni."

### LYCIDAS.

Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos,
Sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vaccae,
Incipe, si quid habes. Et me fecere poetam
Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina; me quoque dicunt
Vatem pastores; sed non ego credulus illis.
Nam neque adhuc Vario videor, nec dicere Cinna
Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.

#### MOERIS.

Id quidem ago et tacitus, Lycida, mecum ipse voluto, Si valeam meminisse; neque est ignobile carmen. "Huc ades, o Galatea; quis est nam ludus in undis? Hic ver purpureum, varios hic flumina circum Fundit humus flores, hic candida populus antro Imminet, et lentae texunt umbracula vites; Huc ades; insani feriant sine litora fluctus."

## LYCIDAS.

Quid, quae te pura solum sub nocte canentem Audieram? numeros memini, si verba tenerem.

### MOERIS.

"Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus? Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum,
Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus, et quo
Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem.
Insere, Daphni, piros; carpent tua poma nepotes."
Omnia fert aetas, animum quoque: saepe ego longos
Cantando puerum memini me condere soles:
Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina; vox quoque Moerim
Jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores.
Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi saepe Menalcas.

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### 82 P. VIRGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA. ECL. IX.

#### LYCIDAS.

Caussando nostros in longum ducis amores.

Et nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, et omnes,
Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae;
Hinc adeo media est nobis via; namque sepulchrum
Incipit apparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas
Agricolae stringunt frondes, hic, Moeri, canamus;
Hic haedos depone, tamen veniemus in urbem.
Aut si, nox pluviam ne colligat ante, veremur,
Cantantes licet usque — minus via laedit — eamus;
Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo.

Desine plura, puer, et quod nunc instat agamus; Carmina tum melius, cum venerit ipse, canemus.

# P. VIRGILII MARONIS

## GEORGICA.

### LIBER I.

QVID faciat laetas segetes, quo sidere terram Vertere, Maecenas, ulmisque adjungere vites Conveniat, quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo Sit pecori, apibus quanta experientia parcis, Hinc canere incipiam. Vos, o clarissima mundi Lumina, labentem coelo quae ducitis annum; Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista, Poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis; Et vos, agrestum praesentia numina, Fauni, Ferte simul Faunique pedem Dryadesque puellae: Munera vestra cano. Tuque o, cui prima frementem Fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Neptune; et cultor nemorum, cui pinguia Ceae Ter centum nivei tondent dumeta juvenci; Ipse, nemus linquens patrium saltusque Lycaei, Pan, ovium custos, tua si tibi Maenala curae, Adsis, o Tegeaee, favens, oleaeque Minerva Inventrix, uncique puer monstrator aratri, Et teneram ab radice ferens, Silvane, cupressum, Dique deaeque omnes, studium quibus arva tueri, Quique novas alitis non ullo semine fruges, Quique satis largum coelo demittitis imbrem; Tuque adeo, quem mox quae sint habitura deorum Concilia, incertum est, urbesne invisere, Caesar,

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#### P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Terrarumque velis curam, et te maximus orbis Auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem Accipiat, cingens materna tempora myrto, An deus immensi venias maris, ac tua nautae Numina sola colant, tibi serviat ultima Thule, Teque sibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis, Anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, Qua locus Erigonen inter Chelasque sequentes Panditur; ipse tibi jam brachia contrahit ardens Scorpios, et coeli justa plus parte reliquit; Quidquid eris, — nam te nec sperant Tartara regem, Nec tibi regnandi veniat tam dira cupido; Quamvis Elysios miretur Graecia campos, Nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem -Da facilem cursum, atque audacibus adnue coeptis, Ignarosque viae mecum miseratus agrestes Ingredere, et votis jam nunc adsuesce vocari.

Vere novo, gelidus canis quum montibus humor Liquitur et Zephyro putris se glaeba resolvit, Depresso incipiat jam tum mihi taurus aratro Ingemere, et sulco attritus splendescere vomer. Illa seges demum votis respondet avari Agricolae, bis quae solem, bis frigora sensit; Illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes. At prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, Ventos et varium coeli praediscere morem Cura sit ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Et quid quaeque ferat regio et quid quaeque recuset. Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae; Arborei fetus alibi, atque injussa virescunt Gramina. Nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei, At Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosaque Pontus Castorea, Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum? Continuo has leges aeternaque foedera certis Imposuit natura locis, quo tempore primum

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#### GEORGICON LIB. I.

Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem,
Unde homines nati, durum genus. Ergo age, terrae
Pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni
Fortes invertant tauri, glaebasque jacentes
Pulverulenta coquat maturis solibus aestas;
At si non fuerit tellus fecunda, sub ipsum
Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco:
Illic, officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae,
His sterilem exignus ne deserat humor arenam

Hic, sterilem exiguus ne deserat humor arenam. Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Et segnem patiere situ durescere campum; Aut ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra, Unde prius laetum siliqua quassante legumen Aut tenuis fetus viciae tristisque lupini Sustuleris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem. Unit enim lini campum seges, urit avenae, Urunt Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno: Sed tamen alternis facilis labor; arida tantum Ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, neve Effetos cinerem immundum jactare per agros. Sic quoque mutatis requiescunt fetibus arva, Nec nulla interea est inaratae gratia terrae. Saepe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros Atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis: Sive inde occultas vires et pabula terrae Pinguia concipiunt; sive illis omne per ignem Excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor; Seu plures calor ille vias et caeca relaxat Spiramenta, novas veniat qua sucus in herbas;

Acrior, aut Boreae penetrabile frigus adurat.

Multum adeo, rastris glaebas qui frangit inertes
Vimineasque trahit crates, juvat arva; neque illum
Flava Ceres alto nequidquam spectat Olympo;
Et qui, proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga,

Seu durat magis, et venas adstringit hiantes, Ne tenues pluviae, rapidive potentia solis Rursus in obliquum verso perrumpit aratro, Exercetque frequens tellurem, atque imperat arvis.

Humida solstitia atque hiemes orate serenas, Agricolae; hiberno laetissima pulvere farra, Laetus ager: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu Jactat et ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messes. Quid dicam, jacto qui semine comminus arva Insequitur cumulosque ruit male pinguis arenae, Deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentes, Et, quum exustus ager morientibus aestuat herbis, Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam Elicit? illa cadens raucum per levia murmur Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva. Quid, qui, ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, Luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba, Quum primum sulcos aequant sata? quique paludis Collectum humorem bibula deducit arena, Praesertim incertis si mensibus amnis abundans Exit, et obducto late tenet omnia limo, Unde cavae tepido sudant humore lacunae?

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Nec tamen, haec quum sint hominumque boumque labores Versando terram experti, nihil improbus anser Strymoniaeque grues et amaris intuba fibris 120 Officiunt aut umbra nocet. Pater ipse colendi Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda, Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno. Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni; 125 Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum Fas erat: in medium quaerebant, ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat. Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris, Praedarique lupos jussit, pontumque moveri, Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit, Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit, Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes

#### GEORGICON LIB. I.

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Paulatim, et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam, Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem. Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas; Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit, Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton; Tum laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco Inventum, et magnos canibus circumdare saltus. Atque alius latum funda jam verberat amnem, Alta petens, pelagoque alius trahit humida lina. Tum ferri rigor atque argutae lamina serrae, -Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum — Tum variae venere artes. Labor omnia vicit Inprobus et duris urguens in rebus egestas. Prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram Instituit, quum jam glandes atque arbuta sacrae Deficerent silvae et victum Dodona negaret. Mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos Esset robigo segnisque horreret in arvis Carduus; intereunt segetes, subit aspera silva, Lappaeque tribulique, interque nitentia culta Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae. Ouod nisi et assiduis herbam insectabere rastris. Et sonitu terrebis aves, et ruris opaci Falce premes umbram, votisque vocaveris imbrem, Heu, magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum, Concussaque famen in silvis solabere quercu.

Dicendum et, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes: Vomis et inflexi primum grave robur aratri, Tardaque Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra, Tribulaque, traheaeque, et iniquo pondere rastri; Virgea praeterea Celei vilisque supellex, Arbuteae crates et mystica vannus Iacchi. Omnia quae multo ante memor provisa repones, Si te digna manet divini gloria ruris. Continuo in silvis magna vi flexa domatur

In burim et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri. Huic ab stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo, Binae aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso. Caeditur et tilia ante jugo levis, altaque fagus Stivaque, quae cursus a tergo torqueat imos; Et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus.

275 Possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, Ni refugis tenuesque piget cognoscere curas. Area cum primis ingenti aequanda cylindro Et vertenda manu et creta solidanda tenaci, Ne subeant herbae, neu pulvere victa fatiscat. 18a Tum variae illudant pestes: saepe exiguus mus Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit; Aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae; Inventusque cavis bufo, et quae plurima terrae Monstra ferunt; populatque ingentem farris acervum 185 Curculio, atque inopi metuens formica senectae. Contemplator item, quum se nux plurima silvis Induet in florem et ramos curvabit olentes: Si superant fetus, pariter frumenta sequentur, Magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore; 190 At si luxuria foliorum exuberat umbra, Nequidquam pingues palea teret area culmos. Semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes Et nitro prius et nigra perfundere amurca, Grandior ut fetus siliquis fallacibus esset, 705 Et, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent. Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quot annis Maxima quaeque manu legeret. Sic omnia fatis In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri; Non aliter, quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit, Atque illum in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni.

Praeterea tam sunt Arcturi sidera nobis Haedorumque dies servandi et lucidus Anguis,

#### GEORGICON LIB. I.

Quam quibus in patriam ventosa per aequora vectis Pontus et ostriferi fauces tentantur Abydi. Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Et medium luci atque umbris jam dividit orbem, Exercete, viri, tauros, serite hordea campis, 210 Usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem; Nec non et lini segetem et Cereale papaver Tempus humo tegere, et jamdudum incumbere aratris, Dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent. Vere fabis satio; tum te quoque, Medica, putres 215 Accipiunt sulci, et milio venit annua cura, Candidus auratis aperit quum cornibus annum Taurus, et adverso cedens Canis occidit astro. At si triticeam in messem robustaque farra Exercebis humum solisque instabis aristis, Ante tibi Eoae Atlantides abscondantur Gnosiaque ardentis decedat stella Coronae, Debita quam sulcis committas semina, quamque Invitae properes anni spem credere terrae. Multi ante occasum Maiae coepere; sed illos Exspectata seges vanis elusit aristis. Si vero viciamque seres vilemque phaselum Nec Pelusiacae curam aspernabere lentis, Haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Bootes: Incipe, et ad medias sementem extende pruinas. 230 Idcirco certis dimensum partibus orbem Per duodena regit mundi Sol aureus astra. Quinque tenent coelum zonae; quarum una corusco Semper sole rubens et torrida semper ab igni; Quam circum extremae dextra laevaque trahuntur, 235 Caerulea glacie concretae atque imbribus atris; Has inter mediamque duae mortalibus aegris Munere concessae divum, et via secta per ambas, Obliquus qua se signorum verteret ordo. Mundus, ut ad Scythiam Rhipaeasque arduus arces Consurgit, premitur Libyae devexus in austros.

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Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis; at illum Sub pedibus Styx atra videt Manesque profundi. Maximus hic flexu sinuoso elabitur Anguis Circum perque duas in morem fluminis Arctos, Arctos Oceani metuentes aequore tingui. Illic, ut perhibent, aut intempesta silet nox Semper, et obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Aut redit a nobis Aurora diemque reducit, Nosque ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Illic sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper. Hinc tempestates dubio praediscere coelo Possumus, hinc messisque diem tempusque serendi, Et quando infidum remis impellere marmor Conveniat, quando armatas deducere classes, Aut tempestivam silvis evertere pinum: Nec frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus, Temporibusque parem diversis quattuor annum.

Frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber, Multa, forent quae mox coelo properanda sereno, Maturare datur: durum procudit arator Vomeris obtunsi dentem, cavat arbore lintres, Aut pecori signum aut numeros impressit acervis. Exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Atque Amerina parant lentae retinacula viti. Nunc facilis rubea texatur fiscina virga; Nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo. Quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus Fas et jura sinunt : rivos deducere nulla Religio vetuit, segeti praetendere saepem, Insidias avibus moliri, incendere vepres, Balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri. Saepe oleo tardi costas agitator aselli Vilibus aut onerat pomis, lapidemque revertens Incusum aut atrae massam picis urbe reportat.

Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna Felices operum. Quintam fuge: pallidus Orcus

### GEORGICON LIB. I.

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Eumenidesque satae; tum partu Terra nefando Coeumque Iapetumque creat, saevumque Typhoea, Et conjuratos coelum rescindere fratres. Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam Scilicet, atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum; Ter Pater exstructos disjecit fulmine montes. Septima post decimam felix et ponere vitem, Et prensos domitare boves, et licia telae Addere; nona fugae melior, contraria furtis. Multa adeo gelida melius se nocte dedere, Aut quum sole novo terras irrorat Eous. Nocte leves melius stipulae, nocte arida prata Tondentur; noctes lentus non deficit humor. Et quidam seros hiberni ad luminis ignes Pervigilat, ferroque faces inspicat acuto; Interea longum cantu solata laborem Arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas, Aut dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aëni. At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu, Et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges. Nudus ara, sere nudus; hiems ignava colono. Frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur, Mutuaque inter se laeti convivia curant; Invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit: Ceu pressae quum jam portum tetigere carinae, Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas. Sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tempus 305 Et lauri baccas oleamque cruentaque myrta; Tum gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis, Auritosque sequi lepores; tum figere damas, Stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, Quum nix alta jacet, glaciem quum flumina trudunt. Quid tempestates autumni et sidera dicam, Atque, ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior aestas, Quae vigilanda viris? vel quum ruit imbriferum ver,

Spicea jam campis quum messis inhorruit, et quum Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent? 315 Saepe ego, quum flavis messorem induceret arvis Agricola et fragili jam stringeret hordea culmo, Omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Quae gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis Sublimem expulsam eruerent; ita turbine nigro Ferret hiems culmumque levem stipulasque volantes. Saepe etiam immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum, Et foedam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris Collectae ex alto nubes; ruit arduus aether, Et pluvia ingenti sata laeta boumque labores 325 Diluit; implentur fossae, et cava flumina crescunt Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus aequor. Ipse Pater media nimborum in nocte corusca Fulmina molitur dextra; quo maxima motu Terra tremit, fugere ferae, et mortalia corda 330 Per gentes humilis stravit pavor; ille flagranti Aut Athon, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo Dejicit; ingeminant austri et densissimus imber; Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc litora plangunt. Hoc metuens, coeli menses et sidera serva, 335 Frigida Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Quos ignis coeli Cyllenius erret in orbes. In primis venerare deos, atque annua magnae Sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis, Extremae sub casum hiemis, jam vere sereno. 340 Tum pingues agni, et tum mollissima vina; Tum somni dulces densaeque in montibus umbrae. Cuncta tibi Cererem pubes agrestis adoret, Cui tu lacte favos et miti dilue Baccho, Terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, 345 Omnis quam chorus et socii comitentur ovantes, Et Cererem clamore vocent in tecta; neque ante Falcem maturis quisquam supponat aristis, Quam Cereri torta redimitus tempora quercu

#### GEORGICON LIB. I.

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Det motus incompositos et carmina dicat. 350 Atque haec ut certis possemus discere signis, Aestusque, pluviasque, et agentes frigora ventos, Ipse Pater statuit, quid menstrua Luna moneret; Quo signo caderent austri; quid saepe videntes Agricolae propius stabulis armenta tenerent. 355 Continuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere et aridus altis Montibus audiri fragor, aut resonantia longe Litora misceri et nemorum increbrescere murmur. Jam sibi tum a curvis male temperat unda carinis, Quum medio celeres revolant ex aequore mergi Clamoremque ferunt ad litora, quumque marinae In sicco ludunt fulicae, notasque paludes Deserit atque altam supra volat ardea nubem. Saepe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis 365 Praecipites coelo labi, noctisque per umbram Flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus; Saepe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas, Aut summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas. At Boreae de parte trucis quum fulminat, et quum 370 Eurique Zephyrique tonat domus, omnia plenis Rura natant fossis, atque omnis navita ponto Humida vela legit. Numquam imprudentibus imber Obfuit: aut illum surgentem vallibus imis Aëriae fugere grues, aut bucula coelum 375 Suspiciens patulis captavit naribus auras, Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam. Saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova Angustum formica terens iter, et bibit ingens 380 Arcus, et e pastu decedens agmine magno Corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis. Jam varias pelagi volucres, et quae Asia circum Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri, Certatim largos humeris infundere rores, 385

Nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi. Tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena. Ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellae Nescivere hiemem, testa quum ardente viderent Scintillare oleum et putres concrescere fungos.

Nec minus ex imbri soles et aperta serena Prospicere et certis poteris cognoscere signis: Nam neque tum stellis acies obtunsa videtur, Nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna, Tenuia nec lanae per coelum vellera ferri; Non tepidum ad solem pennas in litore pandunt Dilectae Thetidi alcyones, non ore solutos Immundi meminere sues jactare maniplos. At nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, Solis et occasum servans de culmine summo Nequidquam seros exercet noctua cantus. Apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, Et pro purpureo poenas dat Scylla capillo; Quacumque illa levem fugiens secat aethera pennis, Ecce inimicus, atrox, magno stridore per auras Insequitur Nisus; qua se fert Nisus ad auras, Illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis. Tum liquidas corvi presso ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, et saepe cubilibus altis, Nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Inter se in foliis strepitant; juvat imbribus actis Progeniem parvam dulcesque revisere nidos; Haud, equidem credo, quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium aut rerum fato prudentia major; Verum, ubi tempestas et coeli mobilis humor Mutavere vias et Juppiter uvidus austris Denset, erant quae rara modo, et quae densa, relaxat, Vertuntur species animorum, et pectora motus Nunc alios, alios, dum nubila ventus agebat,

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Concipiunt: hinc ille avium concentus in agris, Et laetae pecudes, et ovantes gutture corvi.

Si vero solem ad rapidum lunasque sequentes Ordine respicies, numquam te crastina fallet 425 Hora, neque insidiis noctis capiere serenae. Luna, revertentes quum primum colligit ignes, Si nigrum obscuro comprenderit aëra cornu, Maximus agricolis pelagoque parabitur imber; At si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, 430 Ventus erit; vento semper rubet aurea Phoebe. Sin ortu quarto, namque is certissimus auctor, Pura neque obtunsis per coelum cornibus ibit, Totus et ille dies, et qui nascentur ab illo Exactum ad mensem, pluvia ventisque oarebunt, 435 Votaque servati solvent in litore nautae Glauco et Panopeae et Inoo Melicertae. Sol quoque et exoriens, et quum se condet in undas, Signa dabit; solem certissima signa sequuntur, Et quae mane resert, et quae surgentibus astris. 440 Ille ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum Conditus in nubem, medioque refugerit orbe, Suspecti tibi sint imbres; namque urguet ab alto Arboribusque satisque Notus pecorique sinister. Aut ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese 445 Diversi rumpent radii, aut ubi pallida surget Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile, Heu, male tum mites defendet pampinus uvas: Tam multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando. Hoc etiam, emenso quum jam decedit Olympo, 450 Profuerit meminisse magis; nam saepe videmus Ipsius in vultu varios errare colores; Caeruleus pluviam denuntiat, igneus Euros; Sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni, Omnia tum pariter vento nimbisque videbis 455 Fervere. Non illa quisquam me nocte per altum Ire, neque a terra moneat convellere funem.

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At si, quum referetque diem condetque relatum, Lucidus orbis erit, frustra terrebere nimbis, Et claro silvas cernes Aquilone moveri. Denique, quid vesper serus vehat, unde serenas Ventus agat nubes, quid cogitet humidus Auster, Sol tibi signa dabit. Solem quis dicere falsum Audeat? Ille etiam caecos instare tumultus Saepe monêt, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella Ille etiam exstincto miseratus Caesare Romam, Quum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit, Impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem. Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti, Obscenaeque canes, importunaeque volucres Signa dabant. Quoties Cyclopum effervere in agros Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa! Armorum sonitum toto Germania coelo Audiit; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes. 475 Vox quoque per lucos vulgo exaudita silentes, Ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris Visa sub obscurum noctis; pecudesque locutae, Infandum! sistunt amnes, terraeque dehiscunt, Et maestum illacrimat templis ebur, aeraque sudant. Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes Cum stabulis armenta tulit. Nec tempore eodem Tristibus aut extis fibrae apparere minaces, Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit, et altae 485 Per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes. Non alias coelo ceciderunt plura sereno Fulgura nec diri toties arsere cometae. Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi; 490 Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos. Scilicet et tempus veniet, quum finibus illis

Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro, Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila, Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes, Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris. Di patrii, Indigetes, et Romule Vestaque mater, Quae Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia servas, Hunc saltem everso juvenem succurrere saeclo Ne prohibete! Satis jam pridem sanguine nostro Laomedonteae luimus perjuria Trojae; Jam pridem nobis coeli te regia, Caesar, Invidet, atque hominum queritur curare triumphos; Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas: tot bella per orbem, 505 Tam multae scelerum facies; non ullus aratro Dignus honos; squalent abductis arva colonis, Et curvae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem. Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum; Vicinae ruptis inter se legibus urbes Arma ferunt; saevit toto Mars impius orbe; Ut quum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.

# LIBER II.

HACTENUS arvorum cultus et sidera coeli,
Nunc te, Bacche, canam, nec non silvestria tecum
Virgulta et prolem tarde crescentis olivae.
Huc, pater o Lenaee; tuis hic omnia plena
Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus autumno
Floret ager, spumat plenis vindemia labris;
Huc, pater o Lenaee, veni, nudataque musto
Tingue novo mecum dereptis crura cothurnis.

Principio arboribus varia est natura creandis. Namque aliae, nullis hominum cogentibus, ipsae Sponte sua veniunt camposque et flumina late Curva tenent, ut molle siler, lentaeque genestae, Populus et glauca canentia fronde salicta; Pars autem posito surgunt de semine, ut altae Castaneae, nemorumque Jovi quae maxima frondet Aesculus, atque habitae Graiis oracula quercus. Pullulat ab radice aliis densissima silva, Ut cerasis ulmisque; etiam Parnasia laurus Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbra. Hos natura modos primum dedit; his genus omne Silvarum fruticumque viret nemorumque sacrorum.

Sunt alii, quos ipse via sibi reperit usus.

Hic plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum
Deposuit sulcis; hic stirpes obruit arvo,
Quadrifidasque sudes, et acuto robore vallos;
Silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus
Exspectant et viva sua plantaria terra;
Nil radicis egent aliae, summumque putator
Haud dubitat terrae referens mandare cacumen;
Quin et caudicibus sectis — mirabile dictu —
Truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno;
Et saepe alterius ramos impune videmus
Vertere in alterius, mutatamque insita mala
Ferre pirum, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.

Quare agite o, proprios generatim discite cultus, Agricolae, fructusque feros mollite colendo, Neu segnes jaceant terrae. Juvat Ismara Baccho Conserere, atque olea magnum vestire Taburnum. Tuque ades, inceptumque una decurre laborem, O decus, o famae merito pars maxima nostrae, Maecenas, pelagoque volans da vela patenti. Non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Non, mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum, Ferrea vox; ades, et primi lege litoris oram; In manibus terrae; non hic te carmine ficto Atque per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo.

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Sponte sua quae se tollunt in luminis oras, Infecunda quidem, sed laeta et fortia surgunt : Quippe solo natura subest. Tamen haec quoque, si quis Inserat, aut scrobibus mandet mutata subactis, Experint silvestrem animum, cultuque frequenti In quascumque voces artes haud tarda sequentur. Nec non et sterilis, quae stirpibus exit ab imis, Hoc faciet, vacuos si sit digesta per agros; Nunc altae frondes et rami matris opacant, Crescentique adimunt fetus, uruntque ferentem. Jam, quae seminibus jactis se sustulit arbos. Tarda venit, seris factura nepotibus umbram, Pomaque degenerant sucos oblita priores, Et turpes avibus praedam fert uva racemos. Scilicet omnibus est labor impendendus, et omnes Cogendae in sulcum, ac multa mercede domandae. Sed truncis oleae melius, propagine vites Respondent, solido Paphiae de robore myrtus; Plantis et durae coryli nascuntur, et ingens 65 Fraxinus, Herculeaeque arbos umbrosa coronae, Chaoniique patris glandes; etiam ardua palma Nascitur, et casus abies visura marinos. Inseritur vero et nucis arbutus horrida fetu, Et steriles platani malos gessere valentes; Castaneae fagus, ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, glandemque sues fregere sub ulmis. Nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex. Nam, qua se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae Et tenues rumpunt tunicas, angustus in ipso 75 Fit nudo sinus: huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, udoque docent inolescere libro. Aut rursum enodes trunci resecantur, et alte

Finditur in solidum cuneis via, deinde feraces Plantae immittuntur: nec longum tempus, et ingens

Exiit ad coelum ramis felicibus arbos, Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma.

Praeterea genus haud unum, nec fortibus ulmis. Nec salici lotoque, neque Idaeis cyparissis; Nec pingues unam in faciem nascuntur olivae. Orchades, et radii, et amara pausia bacca, Pomaque et Alcinoi silvae; nec surculus idem Crustumiis Syriisque piris gravibusque volemis. Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Quam Methymnaeo carpit de palmite Lesbos; Sunt Thasiae vites, sunt et Mareotides albae, Pinguibus hae terris habiles, levioribus illae; Et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Tentatura pedes olim vincturaque linguam; Purpureae, preciaeque; et quo te carmine dicam, Rhaetica? nec cellis ideo contende Falernis. Sunt et Aminaeae vites, firmissima vina, Tmolius adsurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus; Argitisque minor, cui non certaverit ulla Aut tantum fluere aut totidem durare per annos. Non ego te, Dis et mensis accepta secundis, Transierim, Rhodia, et tumidis, Bumaste, racemis. Sed neque, quam multae species, nec, nomina quae sint, Est numerus; neque enim numero comprendere refert; Quem qui scire velit, Libyci velit aequoris idem Discere quam multae Zephyro turbentur arenae, Aut, ubi navigiis violentior incidit Eurus, Nosse, quot Ionii veniant ad litora fluctus.

Nec vero terrae ferre omnes omnia possunt. Fluminibus salices crassisque paludibus alni Nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni; Litora myrtetis laetissima; denique apertos Bacchus amat colles, aquilonem et frigora taxi. Adspice et extremis domitum cultoribus orbem, Eoasque domos Arabum pictosque Gelonos. Divisae arboribus patriae: sola India nigrum Fert ebenum, solis est turea virga Sabaeis. Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno

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Balsamaque et baccas semper frondentis acanthi? Quid nemora Aethiopum, molli canentia lana? Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres? Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Extremi sinus orbis, ubi aëra vincere summum Arboris haud ullae jactu potuere sagittae? Et gens illa quidem sumptis non tarda pharetris. Media fert tristes sucos tardumque saporem Felicis mali, quo non praesentius ullum, Pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba, Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. Ipsa ingens arbos faciemque simillima lauro, Et, si non alium late jactaret odorem, Laurus erat; folia haud ullis labentia ventis; Flos ad prima tenax; animas et olentia Medi Ora fovent illo et senibus medicantur anhelis. Sed neque Medorum silvae, ditissima terra, Nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus Laudibus Italiae certent, non Bactra, neque Indi, Totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis arenis.

Haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
Invertere satis immanis dentibus hydri,
Nec galeis densisque virum seges horruit hastis;
Sed gravidae fruges et Bacchi Massicus humor
Implevere; tenent oleae armentaque laeta.
Hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert;
Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges et maxima taurus
Victima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.
Hic ver adsiduum atque alienis mensibus aestas;
Bis gravidae pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbos.
At rabidae tigres absunt et saeva leonum
Semina, nec miseros fallunt aconita legentes,
Nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, neque tanto
Squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.

Adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem, 255 Tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis, Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros. An mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque alluit infra? Anne lacus tantos, te, Lari maxime, teque, Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino? 160 An memorem portus Lucrinoque addita claustra Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor, Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur aestus Avernis? Haec eadem argenti rivos aerisque metalla 165 Ostendit venis, atque auro plurima fluxit. Haec genus acre virum, Marsos, pubemque Sabellam, Adsuetumque malo Ligurem, Volscosque verutos Extulit, haec Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos, Scipiadas duros bello, et te, maxime Caesar, Qui nunc extremis Asiae jam victor in oris Imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum. Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, Magna virum; tibi res antiquae laudis et artis Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontis, 175 Ascraeumque cano Romana per oppida carmen. Nunc locus arvorum ingeniis, quae robora cuique, Quis color, et quae sit rebus natura ferendis. Difficiles primum terrae collesque maligni, Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, 180 Palladia gaudent silva vivacis olivae. Indicio est tractu surgens oleaster eodem Plurimus et strati baccis silvestribus agri. At quae pinguis humus dulcique uligine laeta, Ouique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus -185 Qualem saepe cava montis convalle solemus Despicere; huc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes, Felicemque trahunt limum - quique editus austro, Et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris: Hic tibi praevalidas olim multoque fluentes 190

### GEORGICON LIB. II.

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Sufficiet Baccho vites, hic fertilis uvae, Hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro, Inflavit quum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta. Sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri, 195 Aut fetus ovium, aut urentes culta capellas, Saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti, Et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum, Pascentem niveos herboso flumine cycnos: Non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina deerunt, Et, quantum longis carpent armenta diebus, Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet. Nigra fere et presso pinguis sub vomere terra, Et cui putre solum, — namque hoc imitamur arando-Optima frumentis; non ullo ex aequore cernes Plura domum tardis decedere plaustra juvencis; Aut unde iratus silvam devexit arator Et nemora evertit multos ignava per annos, Antiquasque domos avium cum stirpibus imis Eruit; illae altum nidis petiere relictis; 210 At rudis enituit impulso vomere campus. Nam jejuna quidem clivosi glarea ruris Vix humiles apibus casias roremque ministrat; Et tofus scaber, et nigris exesa chelydris Creta negant alios aeque serpentibus agros 215 Dulcem ferre cibum et curvas praebere latebras. Quae tenuem exhalat nebulam fumosque volucres, Et bibit humorem, et quum vult, ex se ipsa remittit, Quaque suo semper viridis se gramine vestit, Nec scabie et salsa laedit robigine ferrum, 220 Illa tibi laetis intexet vitibus ulmos, Illa ferax oleae est, illam experiere colendo Et facilem pecori et patientem vomeris unci. Talem dives arat Capua et vicina Vesevo Ora jugo et vacuis Clanius non aequus Acerris. Nunc, quo quamque modo possis cognoscere, dicam.

Rara sit an supra morem si densa requires, Altera frumentis quoniam favet, altera Baccho, Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo; Ante locum capies oculis, alteque jubebis In solido puteum demitti, omnemque repones Rursus humum, et pedibus summas aequabis arenas. Si deerunt, rarum, pecorique et vitibus almis Aptius uber erit; sin in sua posse negabunt Ire loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis, 235 Spissus ager; glaebas cunctantes crassaque terga Exspecta, et validis terram proscinde juvencis. Salsa autem tellus et quae perhibetur amara — Frugibus infelix ea, nec mansuescit arando, Nec Baccho genus, aut pomis sua nomina servat -Tale dabit specimen: tu spisso vimine qualos, Colaque prelorum fumosis deripe tectis; Huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae Ad plenum calcentur; aqua eluctabitur omnis Scilicet, et grandes ibunt per vimina guttae; At sapor indicium faciet manifestus, et ora Tristia tentantum sensu torquebit amaro. Pinguis item quae sit tellus, hoc denique pacto Discimus: haud umquam manibus jactata fatiscit, Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo. 250 Humida majores herbas alit, ipsaque justo Laetior. Ah nimium ne sit mihi fertilis illa, Neu se praevalidam primis ostendat aristis! Quae gravis est, ipso tacitam se pondere prodit, Quaeque levis. Promptum est oculis praediscere nigram, 255 Et quis cui color. At sceleratum exquirere frigus Difficile est: piceae tantum taxique nocentes Interdum aut hederae pandunt vestigia nigrae. His animadversis, terram multo ante memento Excoquere et magnos scrobibus concidere montes, Ante supinatas aquiloni ostendere glaebas,

Quam laetum infodias vitis genus. Optima putri

Arva solo: id venti curant gelidaeque pruinae Et labefacta movens robustus jugera fossor. At si quos haud ulla viros vigilantia fugit, 264 Ante locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur Arboribus seges, et quo mox digesta feratur, utatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem. Quin etiam coeli regionem in cortice signant, t, quo quaeque modo steterit, qua parte calores 270 istrinos tulerit, quae terga obverterit axi, Restituant: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est. Collibus an plano melius sit ponere vitem, Quaere prius. Si pinguis agros metabere campi, Densa sere; in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus; 275 Sin tumulis acclive solum collesque supinos, I ndulge ordinibus, nec secius omnis in unguem Arboribus positis secto via limite quadret. Ut saepe ingenti bello quum longa cohortes Explicuit legio, et campo stetit agmen aperto, Directaeque acies, ac late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, necdum horrida miscent Proelia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis; Omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa viarum; Non animum modo uti pascat prospectus inanem, 28< Sed quia non aliter vires dabit omnibus aequas Terra, neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami. Forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras. Ausim vel tenui vitem committere sulco. Altior ac penitus terrae defigitur arbos, Aesculus in primis, quae, quantum vertice ad auras Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit. Ergo non hiemes illam, non flabra, neque imbres Convellunt; inmota manet, multosque nepotes, Malta virum volvens durando saecula vincit; 295 Tum fortes late ramos et brachia tendens Huc illuc, media ipsa ingentem sustinet umbram. Neve tibi ad solem vergant vineta cadentem;

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Neve inter vites corylum sere; neve flagella Summa pete, aut summa defringe ex arbore plantas; Tantus amor terrae; neu ferro laede retunso Semina; neve oleae silvestris insere truncos: Nam saepe incautis pastoribus excidit ignis, Qui, furtim pingui primum sub cortice tectus, Robora comprendit, frondesque elapsus in altas Ingentem coelo sonitum dedit; inde secutus Per ramos victor perque alta cacumina regnat, Et totum involvit flammis nemus, et ruit atram Ad coelum picea crassus caligine nubem, Praesertim si tempestas a vertice silvis Incubuit, glomeratque ferens incendia ventus. Hoc ubi, non a stirpe valent caesaeque reverti Possunt atque ima similes revirescere terra; Infelix superat foliis oleaster amaris.

Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam persuadeat auctor 315 Tellurem Borea rigidam spirante movere. Rura gelu tunc claudit hiems, nec semine jacto Concretam patitur radicem affigere terrae. Optima vinetis satio, quum vere rubenti Candida venit avis longis invisa colubris, 320 Prima vel autumni sub frigora, quum rapidus Sol Nondum hiemem contingit equis, jam praeterit aestas. Ver adeo frondi nemorum, ver utile silvis, Vere tument terrae et genitalia semina poscunt. Tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus Aether 325 Conjugis in gremium laetae descendit, et omnes Magnus alit, magno commixtus corpore, fetus. Avia tum resonant avibus virgulta canoris, Et Venerem certis repetunt armenta diebus; Parturit almus ager, Zephyrique tepentibus auris Laxant arva sinus; superat tener omnibus humor; Inque novos soles audent se gramina tuto Credere; nec metuit surgentis pampinus austros Aut actum coelo magnis aquilonibus imbrem,

# 107 Sed trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes. 335 Non alios prima crescentis origine mundi Illuxisse dies aliumve habuisse tenorem Crediderim: ver illud erat, ver magnus agebat Orbis, et hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri: Quum primae lucem pecudes hausere, virumque Ferrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, Immissaeque ferae silvis et sidera coelo. Nec res hunc tenerae possent perferre laborem, Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque Inter, et exciperet coeli indulgentia terras. Quod superest, quaecumque premes virgulta per agros, Sparge fimo pingui, et multa memor occule terra, Aut lapidem bibulum, aut squalentes infode conchas, Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit Halitus, atque animos tollent sata; jamque reperti, Qui saxo super atque ingentis pondere testae Urguerent; hoc effusos munimen ad imbres, Hoc ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva. Seminibus positis, superest diducere terram Saepius ad capita, et duros jactare bidentes, 355 Aut presso exercere solum sub vomere, et ipsa Flectere luctantes inter vineta juvencos; Tum leves calamos et rasae hastilia virgae Fraxineasque aptare sudes, furcasque valentes, Viribus eniti quarum et contemnere ventos 360 Adsuescant, summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos. Ac dum prima novis adolescit frondibus aetas, Parcendum teneris, et, dum se laetus ad auras Palmes agit laxis per purum immissus habenis, Ipsa acie nondum falcis tentanda, sed uncis 365 Carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae : Inde ubi jam validis amplexae stirpibus ulmos Exierint, tune stringe comas, tune brachia tonde; Ante reformidant ferrum; tum denique dura Exerce imperia, et ramos compesce fluentes. 370

GEORGICON LIB. IL.

#### P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Texendae saepes etiam et pecus omne tenendum, Praecipue dum frons tenera imprudensque laborum; Cui super indignas hiemes solemque potentem Silvestres uri adsidue capreaeque sequaces Illudunt, pascuntur oves avidaeque juvencae. 375 Frigora nec tantum cana concreta pruina, Aut gravis incumbens scopulis arentibus aestas, Quantum illi nocuere greges, durique venenum Dentis et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix. Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris Caeditur et veteres ineunt proscenia ludi, Praemiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum Thesidae posuere, atque inter pocula laeti Mollibus in pratis unctos saluere per utres. Nec non Ausonii, Troja gens missa, coloni Versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto, Oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Et te, Bacche, vocant per carmina laeta, tibique Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu. Hinc omnis largo pubescit vinea fetu, 390 Complentur vallesque cavae saltusque profundi, Et quocumque deus circum caput egit honestum. Ergo rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem Carminibus patriis lancesque et liba feremus, Et ductus cornu stabit sacer hircus ad aram, 395 Pinguiaque in veribus torrebimus exta colurnis. Est etiam ille labor curandis vitibus alter, Cui numquam exhausti satis est: namque omne quot annis Terque quaterque solum scindendum, glaebaque versis Aeternum frangenda bidentibus; omne levandum Fronde nemus. Redit agricolis labor actus in orbem, Atque in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus. Ac jam olim seras posuit quum vinea frondes Frigidus et silvis aquilo decussit honorem, Jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum **4**05 Rusticus, et curvo Saturni dente relictam

Persequitur vitem attondens fingitque putando.
Primus humum fodito, primus devecta cremato
Sarmenta, et vallos primus sub tecta referto;
Postremus metito. Bis vitibus ingruit umbra;
Bis segetem densis obducunt sentibus herbae;
Durus uterque labor: laudato ingentia rura,
Exiguum colito. Nec non etiam aspera rusci
Vimina per silvam, et ripis fluvialis arundo
Caeditur, incultique exercet cura salicti.
Jam vinctae vites, jam falcem arbusta reponunt,
Jam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes:
Sollicitanda tamen tellus, pulvisque movendus,
Et jam maturis metuendus Juppiter uvis.

Contra non ulla est oleis cultura; neque illae Procurvam exspectant falcem rastrosque tenaces, Quum semel haeserunt arvis aurasque tulerunt; I psa satis tellus, quum dente recluditur unco, Sufficit humorem et gravidas cum vomere fruges; Hoc pinguem et placitam Paci nutritor olivam.

Poma quoque, ut primum truncos sensere valentes Et vires habuere suas, ad sidera raptim Vi propria nituntur opisque haud indiga nostrae. Mec minus interea fetu nemus omne gravescit, Sanguineisque inculta rubent aviaria baccis: Tondentur cytisi, taedas silva alta ministrat, Pascunturque ignes nocturni et lumina fundunt: Et dubitant homines serere atque impendere curam? Quid majora sequar? salices humilesque genestae, Aut illae pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras Sufficiunt, saepemque satis et pabula melli. Et juvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum Naryciaeque picis lucos, juvat arva videre Non rastris, hominum non ulli obnoxia curae. IPsae Caucasio steriles in vertice silvae, Quas animosi Euri adsidue franguntque feruntque, Dant alios aliae fetus, dant utile lignum

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Navigiis pinos, domibus cedrumque cupressosque; Hinc radios trivere rotis, hinc tympana plaustris Agricolae, et pandas ratibus posuere carinas; Viminibus salices fecundae, frondibus ulmi, At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus; Ituraeos taxi torquentur in arcus; Nec tiliae leves aut torno rasile buxum Non formam accipiunt ferroque cavantur acuto; Nec non et torrentem undam levis innatat alnus, Missa Pado; nec non et apes examina condunt Corticibusque cavis vitiosaeque ilicis alveo. Quid memorandum aeque Baccheia dona tulerunt? Bacchus et ad culpam caussas dedit: ille furentes Centauros leto domuit, Rhoetumque Pholumque Et magno Hylaeum Lapithis cratere minantem.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricolas, quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis, Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus! Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis Mane salutantum totis vomit aedibus undam, Nec varios inhiant pulchra testudine postes, Illusasque auro vestes, Ephyreiaque aera, Alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi: At secura quies et nescia fallere vita, Dives opum variarum, at latis otia fundis, Speluncae, vivique lacus, at frigida Tempe, Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni Non absunt; illic saltus ac lustra ferarum, Et patiens operum exiguoque adsueta juventus, Sacra deum, sanctique patres; extrema per illos Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.

Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Musae, Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore, Accipiant, coelique vias et sidera monstrent, Defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores,

#### GEORGICON LIB. IL.

III

Unde tremor terris, qua vi maria alta tumescant Objicibus ruptis rursusque in se ipsa residant, Quid tantum Oceano properent se tinguere soles Hibemi, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet. Sin, has ne possim naturae accedere partes, Frigidus obstiterit circum praecordia sanguis, Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes; Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O, ubi campi Spercheusque, et virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta! o, qui me gelidis convallibus Haemi Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra! Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere caussas, Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum Subjecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari! Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestes, Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores! Illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum 495 Flexit et infidos agitans discordia fratres, Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Histro, Non res Romanae perituraque regna; neque ille Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti. Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura 500 Sponte tulere sua, carpsit, nec ferrea jura Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit. Sollicitant alii remis freta caeca, ruuntque In ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum; Hic petit exscidiis urbem miserosque Penates, 505 Ut gemma bibat et Sarrano dormiat ostro; Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro; Hic stupet attonitus Rostris; hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos geminatus enim plebisque patrumque Corripuit; gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum, 510 Exsilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant, Atque alio patriam quaerunt sub sole jacentem. Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro: Hinc anni labor, hinc patriam parvosque Penates

Sustinet, hinc armenta boum meritosque juvencos. 515 Nec requies, quin aut pomis exuberet annus, Aut fetu pecorum, aut Cerealis mergite culmi, Proventuque oneret sulcos atque horrea vincat. Venit hiems: teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis, Glande sues laeti redeunt, dant arbuta silvae; Et varios ponit fetus autumnus, et alte Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis. Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati, Casta pudicitiam servat domus, ubera vaccae Lactea demittunt, pinguesque in gramine laeto Inter se adversis luctantur cornibus haedi. Ipse dies agitat festos, fususque per herbam, Ignis ubi in medio et socii cratera coronant, Te, libans, Lenaee, vocat, pecorisque magistris Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, 530 Corporaque agresti nudant praedura palaestrae. Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini, Hanc Remus et frater, sic fortis Etruria crevit Scilicet, et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces. 535 Ante etiam sceptrum Dictaei regis, et ante Impia quam caesis gens est epulata juvencis, Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat: Necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses. 540

Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, Et jam tempus equum fumantia solvere colla.

# P. VIRGILII MARONIS

# AENEIS.

# LIBER I.

Arma virumque cano, Trojae qui primus ab oris Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit Litora, multum ille et terris jactatus et alto Vi superum, saevae memorem Junonis ob iram, Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem, Inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae. Musa, mihi caussas memora, quo numine laeso, Quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores Impulerit. Tantaene animis coelestibus irae? Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni, Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli; Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam Posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma, Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse, Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque. Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces; Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum Venturum exscidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas. Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,

Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis —

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Necdum etiam caussae irarum saevique dolores Exciderant animo: manet alta mente repostum Judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae, Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores; His accensa super jactatos aequore toto Troas reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli, Arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum. Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum Vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere ruebant, Cum Juno, aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus, Haec secum: Mene incepto desistere victam. Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem? Quippe vetor fatis. Pallasne exurere classem Argivum atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei? Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem, Disjecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis, Illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas Turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto; Ast ego, quae divum incedo regina, Jovisque Et soror et conjux, una cum gente tot annos Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponit honorem?

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Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans
Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus austris,
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras;
Ni faciat, maria ac terras coelumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,

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Hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas. Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:

Aeole, namque tibi divum pater atque hominum rex Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates:
Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,
Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
Quarum quae forma pulcherrima Deiopea,
Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
Exigat et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.

Aeolus haec contra: Tuus, o regina, quid optes, Explorare labor; mihi jussa capessere fas est. Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque Concilias, tu das epulis accumbere divum, Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem Impulit in latus: ac venti, velut agmine facto, Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant. Incubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus. Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum. Eripiunt subito nubes coelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra. Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether, Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem. Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra; Ingemit, et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas Talia voce refert: O terque quaterque beati, Quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis

Contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis

Tydide! mene Iliacis occumbere campis Non potuisse tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra, Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit? Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella

Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit. Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons. Hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus arenis. Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet --Saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Aras-Dorsum immane mari summo; tres Eurus ab alto In brevia et Syrtes urguet — miserabile visu — Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenae. Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten, Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vertex. Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto, Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Troia gaza per undas. Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatae, Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes, Vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes

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Interea magno misceri murmure pontum, Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus: et alto Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda. Disjectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem, Fluctibus oppressos Troas coelique ruina, Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et irae. Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:

Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.

Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?

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Jam coelum terramque meo sine numine, Venti, Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles? Quos ego —! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus. Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis. Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro: Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem, Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa, Vestras, Eure, domos; illa se jactet in aula Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet. Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat, Collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit. Cymothoë simul et Triton adnixus acuto Detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti; Et vastas aperit Syrtes, et temperat aequor, Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas. Ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus, Jamque faces et saxa volant — furor arma ministrat — Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, silent arrectisque auribus adstant; Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet : Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam Prospiciens genitor coeloque invectus aperto 155

Flectit equos curruque volans dat lora secundo.

Defessi Aeneadae, quae proxima litora, cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos;
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
In coelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scena coruscis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra;
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus: hic fessas non vincula naves

#### P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu. Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni 170 Ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore Egressi optata potiuntur Troes arena Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt. Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates Succepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum 173 Nutrimenta dedit repuitque in fomite flammam. Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo. Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem Jactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes, Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici. Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur 185 A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen. Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates, Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam; Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet. Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes. Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes 105 Litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros, Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet : O socii, - neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum -O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem. Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopia saxa Experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem Mittite: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit. Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum

# AENEIDOS LIB. I.

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Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Trojae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.
Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger
Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.

Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:
Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant;
Pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt;
Litore aëna locant alii, flammasque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
Postquam exempta fames epulis mensaeque remotae,

Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt, ·
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.

Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloantl

Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et jam finis erat, cum Juppiter aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes
Litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice coeli
Constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum tales jactantem pectore curas
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
Alloquitur Venus: O qui res hominumque deumque
Aetemis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres,
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,

Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,
Pollicitus, quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoc equidem occasum Trojae tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens;
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos

#### P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum? Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
Troia, nunc placida compostus pace quiescit:
Nos tua progenies, coeli quibus adnuis arcem,
Navibus — infandum! — amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos? sic nos in sceptra reponis?

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum Vultu, quo coelum tempestatesque serenat, Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur: Parce metu, Cytherea, manent immota tuorum Fata tibi: cernes urbem et promissa Lavini Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera coeli Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit. Hic tibi — fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet, Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo -Bellum ingens geret Italia populosque feroces Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet, Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas, Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis. At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo Additur, - Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno -Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini Transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam. Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem. Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus

Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet

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Moenia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet. His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono; Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno, Quae mare nunc terrasque metu coelumque fatigat, Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam. Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas, Cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis. Nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar, Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo. Hunc tu olim coelo, spoliis Orientis onustum, Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis. Aspera tum positis mitescent secula bellis; Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus, Jura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus Saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus aënis Post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento.

Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Karthaginis arces
Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus adstitit oris.
Et jam jussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens, Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras, Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feraene, Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre. Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,

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Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro. Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva, Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum. Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. Ac prior, Heus, inquit, juvenes, monstrate, mearum Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum, Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis, Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem. Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus: 395 Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum, O — quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi vultus Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat : o, dea certe; An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una? Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, 330 Et, quo sub coelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris : Jactemur, doceas: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti :

Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra. Tum Venus: Haud equidem tali me dignor honore; 335 Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno. Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem; Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello. Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta, Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longae Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum. Huic conjux Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore, Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes. Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum

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# AENEIDOS LIB. I.

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Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum 350 Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram, Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem. I psa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago Conjugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris; Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro 355 Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit. Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet, Auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri. His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat. 360 Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni Aut metus acer erat; naves, quae forte paratae, Corripiunt, onerantque auro; portantur avari Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti. Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernis 365 Moenia surgentemque novae Karthaginis arcem, Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam, Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo. Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris, Quove tenetis iter? Quaerenti talibus ille 370 Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem: 0 dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam, Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Ante diem clauso componat Vesper Olympo. Nos Troja antiqua, si vestras forte per aures 375 Trojae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris. Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus. Italiam quaero patriam, et genus ab Jove summo. 380

Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor, Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus; Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt. Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro, Europa atque Asia pulsus. Nec plura querentem Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:

Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus coelestibus auras Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.

Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.

Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam

Nuntio et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam,

Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.

Adspice bis senos laetantes agmine cycnos,

Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto

Turbabat coelo; nunc terras ordine longo

Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur:

Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,

Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,

Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum

Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.

Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.

Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem Spiravere, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus: Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis Ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae jungere dextram Non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces? Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit. At Venus obscuro gradientes aere saepsit, Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu, Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset, Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere caussas. Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo Ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat. Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi Imminet adversasque adspectat desuper arces.

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# AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.

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Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa, Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco; Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum; Hic portus alii effodiunt: hic alta theatri Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris. Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos Educunt fetus, aut quum liquentia mella Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas, Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent: Ferret opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella. O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt! Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis. Infert se saeptus nebula — mirabile dictu — Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli. Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbrae. Quo primum jactati undis et turbine Poeni Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno Monstrarat, caput acris equi: sic nam fore bello Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem. Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae, Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis. Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem Ausus et afflictis melius confidere rebus. Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo, Reginam opperiens, dum, quae Fortuna sit urbi,

Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem

Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas

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Bellaque fam fama totum vulgata per orbem, Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillen. Constitit, et lacrimans, Quis jam locus, inquit, Achate, Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? En Priamus. Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi; Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt. Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem. Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani, Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum. Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus, Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles. Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis Agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus, Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, prius quam Pabula gustassent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent. Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis, Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani, Lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta. Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant Crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant, Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis; Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat. Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles. Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, 485 Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici, Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes. Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis, Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma. Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis Penthesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet, Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,

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Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo. Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur, Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, 495 Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido, Incessit, magna juvenum stipante caterva. Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per juga Cynthi Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes; Latonae tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus: Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris. Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi, 905 Saepta armis, solioque alte subnixa resedit. Jura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem Partibus aequabat justis, aut sorte trahebat : Quum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum, 410 Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras. Obstupuit simul ipse simul perculsus Achates Laetitiaque metuque; avidi conjungere dextras Ardebant; sed res animos incognita turbat. 515 Dissimulant, et nube cava speculantur amicti, Quae fortuna viris, classem quo litore linquant, Quid veniant; cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant, Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant. Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi, 520 Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit: O Regina, novam cui condere Juppiter urbem Justitiaque dedit gentes frenare superbas, Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti, Oramus, prohibe infandos a navibus ignes, 525 Parce pio generi, et propius res adspice nostras. Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates

Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;

# P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis. Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, 530 Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae; Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem. Hic cursus fuit: Quum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion 535 In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus austris Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris. Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbara morem Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur arenae; Bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra. Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi. Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo justior alter, Nec pietate fuit nec bello major et armis. 545 Ouem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura Aetheria, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, Non metus; officio nec te certasse priorem Poeniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes Arvaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes. 550 Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem, Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos, Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto, Tendere, ut Italiam laeti Latiumque petamus, Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrum, 555 Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes jam restat Juli, At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas, Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten. Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidae. Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur:

Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas. Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.

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Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojae nesciat urbem, Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli? Non obtunsa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni, Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe. Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva, Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten, Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque juvabo. Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Urbem quain statuo, vestra est; subducite naves; Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur. Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem 575 Afforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema jubebo, Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat. His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates E pater Aeneas jamdudum erumpere nubem Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates: Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos. Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris. 585 Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum. Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit, Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque juventae Purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores: Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro. Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente Inprovisus ait: Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum, 595 Troius Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis. O sola infandos Trojae miserata labores, Quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque Omnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos,

Urbe, domo, socias, grates persolvere dignas

Non opis est nostrae, Dido, net quidquid ubique est Gentis Dartianiae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem. Di tibil si qua pios respectant numina, si quid Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti, Praemia digna ferant. Quae te tam lacta tulerunt Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes? In freta dum fluvil current, dum montibus umbrae Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet, Semper honos nomenque turum laudesque manebunt, Quae me cumque vocant terrae. Sic fatus, amicum Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum, Post allos, fortemque Gvan, fortemque Cloanthum, Obstupuit primo adspectu Sidonia Dido, Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est: Quis te nate dea, per tanta pericula casus Insequitur? quae vis immanibus applicat oris? Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae Alma Venus Phrygli genuit Simoentis ad undam? Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire Finibus expulsum patrils, nova regna petentem Auxilio Beli : genitor tum Belus opimam Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat. Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis Trojanae nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi. Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat, Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat. Quare agite, o tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris. Me queque per multos similis fortuna labores Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra. Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. 630 Sic memorat; simul Aenean in regia ducit Tecta, simul divum templis indicit honorem. Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos, 635 Munera laetitiamque dei.

At domus interior regali splendida luxu Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis: Arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo, Ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum Per tot ducta viros antiquae ab origine gentis. Aeneas - neque enim patrius consistere mentem assus amor — rapidum ad naves praemittit Achaten, scanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat; mnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis. Tunera praeterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis, erre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem, It circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, >matus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis, ergama quum peteret inconcessosque Hymenaeos, Extulerat, matris Ledae mirabile donum: Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim, -Aaxima, natarum Priami colloque monile ≥accatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam. 655 Haec celerans iter ad naves tendebat Achates. At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem; 660 Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues; Unt atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat. Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem: Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus, Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoia temnis, 665 Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco. Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum Litora jactetur odiis Junonis iniquae, Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore. Hunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur 670 Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Junonia vertant Hospitia; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.

Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet, Sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore. Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem: Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura, Dona ferens, pelago et flammis restantia Trojae; Hunc ego sopitum somno super alta Cythera Aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam. Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit. Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue vultus, Ut, quum te gremio accipiet laetissima Dido Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum, Quum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno. Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Irrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbra.

Jamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achate.
Quum venit, aulaeis jam se regina superbis
Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit.
Jam pater Aeneas et jam Trojana juventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longam
('ura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates;
Centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis.

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r dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum esque dei vultus simulataque verba. ue et pictum croceo velamen acantho. e infelix, pesti devota futurae, nentem nequit ardescitque tuendo a, et pariter puero donisque movetur. complexu Aeneae colloque pependit 715 um falsi implevit genitoris amorem. petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto t interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido, quantus miserae deus. At memor ille cidaliae paulatim abolere Sychaeum t vivo tentat praevertere amore em resides animos desuetaque corda. am prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae, magnos statuunt et vina coronant. itus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant 725 ependent lychni laquearibus aureis et noctem flammis funalia vincunt. 12 gravem gemmis auroque poposcit que mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes oliti; tum facta silentia tectis: 730 hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, tum Tyriisque diem Trojaque profectis s, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores. titiae Bacchus dator, et bona Juno, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes. 735 in mensam laticum libavit honorem, , libato, summo tenus attigit ore; ae dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit em pateram, et pleno se proluit auro; proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas 740 aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas. t errantem lunam solisque labores; minum genus et pecudes; unde imber et ignes;

pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones;

Quid tantum Oceano properent se tinguere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa;
Nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis,
Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
Immo age, et a prima dic, hospes, origine nobis
Insidias, inquit, Danaum, casusque tuorum,
Erroresque tuos; nam te jam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas.

# LIBER II.

CONTICUERE omnes, intentique ora tenebant. Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto: Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danai; quaeque ipse miserrima vidi, Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida coelo Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos. Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros Et breviter Trojae supremum audire laborem, Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit, Incipiam. Fracti bello fatisque repulsi Ductores Danaum, tot jam labentibus annis, Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas; Votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur. Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim

Includent caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant, Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis; Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt. Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenas. Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu. Panduntur portae; juvat ire et Dorica castra Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum. Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles; Classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant. Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae Et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari, Sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant. At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona Praecipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis, Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras. Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva, Laccoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Et procul: O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives? Creditis avectos hostis? aut ulla putatis Dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes? Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi, Aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri. Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. Sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae. Et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,

## P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
Trojaque, nunc stares, Priamique arx alta, maneres.

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro, Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis, Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus, Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti. Undique visendi studio Trojana juventus Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto. Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimine ab uno Disce omnes.

Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit:
Heu, quae nunc tellus, inquit, quae me aequora possunt
Accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat,
Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?
Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
Impetus. Hortamur fari; quo sanguine cretus,
Quidve ferat, memoret, quae sit fiducia capto.
[Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:]

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Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor Vera, inquit; neque me Argolica de gente negabo; Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat, Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent: Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis. Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat Consiliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi —

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Haud ignota loquor — superis concessit ab oris Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici. Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset, Si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos. 95 Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi. Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma. Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro— Sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo? Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos, Idque audire sat est? Jamdudum sumite poenas; Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae. Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere caussas, Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae. Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur: Saepe fugam Danai Troja cupiere relicta Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello; Fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti 110 Interclusit hiemes, et terruit Auster euntes.

Fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti Interclusit hiemes, et terruit Auster euntes. Praecipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi. Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phoebi Mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat: Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa, Quum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras; Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum Argolica. Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures, Obstupuere animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo. Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divum, Flagitat. Et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat

Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti. Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus, Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae. Adsensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat, Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere. Jamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari, Et salsae fruges, et circum tempora vittae. Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi, Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent. Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi, Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem; Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri, Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum Tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.

His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levari Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis: Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios; Noster eris, milique haec edissere vera roganti: Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor? Quidve petunt? quae religio? aut quae machina belli? Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas: Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum Testor numen, ait, vos arae ensesque nefandi, Quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi: Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura, Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras, Si qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis. Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves Troja fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.

Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli

Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes, Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis, Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis Virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas, E illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mens. Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris. Vix positum castris simulacrum: arsere coruscae Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus Sador iit, terque ipsa solo — mirabile dictu — Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem. 175 Extemplo tentanda fuga canit aequora Calchas, Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis, Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant, Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis. Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenas, Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt. Ita digerit omina Calchas. Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso Effigiem statuere, nesas quae triste piaret. Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185 Roboribus textis coeloque educere jussit, Ne recipi portis, aut duci in moenia possit, Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri. Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae, Tum magnum exitium — quod di prius omen in ipsum Convertant! — Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum; Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem, Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes. Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis 195 Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis, Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles, Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos, Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras. Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta-Horresco referens — immensis orbibus angues Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt; Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubaeque Sanguineae superant undas; pars cetera pontum Pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga. Fit sonitus spumante salo; jamque arva tenebant, Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et ighi, Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora. Diffugimus visu exsangues. Illi agmine certo Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque Implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus; Post ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem, Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et jam Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis. Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos, Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit: Quales mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim. At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem, Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur. Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis Insinuat payor, et scelus expendisse merentem Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur Laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam. Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque divae Numina conclamant. Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.

# AENEIDOS LIB. II. 141 Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum **835** Subjiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros, Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent. Illa subit, mediaeque minans illabitur urbi. Opatria, o divum domus Ilium, et incluta bello Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere; Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore, Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. **24**5 Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris Ora, dei jussu non umquam credita Teucris. Nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem. Vertitur interea coelum et ruit oceano Nox, Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucri Conticuere: sopor fessos complectitur artus. Le jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae **2**55 Litora nota petens, flammas quum regia puppis Extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim Lazat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt m6o Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes, Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque, Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon, Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeus. Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; 861 Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes Accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia jungunt. Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris Incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit.

In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector

Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus, Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes. Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes! Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines Vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar Compellare virum et maestas expromere voces: O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores Defessi adspicimus! quae caussa indigna serenos Foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno? Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur, Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens, Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his, ait, eripe flammis. Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troja. Sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent: Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates: Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere Magna, pererrato statues quae denique ponto. Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu, Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror. Excutior somno, et summi fastigia tecti Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus adsto: In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus austris Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,

Praecipitesque trahit silvas, stupet inscius alto Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor. Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt Insidiae. Jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam 130 Vulcano superante domus, jam proximus ardet Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucent. Exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum. ma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis; Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem 325 com sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem Praecipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis. Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivum, Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos, Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit. Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem? Vir ea fatus eram, gemitu cum talia reddit: Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens 325 Gloria Teucrorum; ferus omnia Juppiter Argos Transtulit: incensa Danai dominantur in urbe. Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, 330 Milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis; Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco Stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia tentant Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt. 325 Talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divum In flammas et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinnys, Quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor. Addunt se socios Rhipeus et maximus armis Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque, Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coroebus, Mygdonides. Illis ad Trojam forte diebus

Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore, Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat, Infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis Audierit.

Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi, Incipio super his: Juvenes, fortissima frustra Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido Certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna videtis: Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis, Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi Incensae; moriamur, et in media arma ruamus. Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem. Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relicti Faucibus exspectant siccis, per tela, per hostes Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus Urbis iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra. Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores? Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos; Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim Corpora perque domos et religiosa deorum Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri; Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus Victoresque cadunt Danai. Crudelis ubique Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Primus se, Danaum magna comitante caterva, Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis: Festinate, viri. Nam quae tam sera moratur · Segnities? Alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis. Dixit, et extemplo, neque enim responsa dabantur Fida satis, sensit medios delapsus in hostes. Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.

Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit A ttollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem; Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat. I ruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis, I gnarosque loci passim et formidine captos Sternimus. Adspirat primo fortuna labori. 385 Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus. Socii, qua prima, inquit, fortuna salutis Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur: Mutemus clipeos, Danaumque insignia nobis Aptemus. Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat? Ama dabunt ipsi. Sic fatus, deinde comantem androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem. Loc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juventus seta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. 295 Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro, Inlaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem Conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco. Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu Fida petunt: pars ingentem formidine turpi Sandunt rursus equum et nota conduntur in alvo. Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis! Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae, Ad coelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra, Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas. Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus. Le sese medium injecit periturus in agmen. Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis. Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410 Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes Armorum facie et Graiarum errore jubarum. Tum Danai gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,

Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis: Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et lactus Eois Eurus equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo. .. Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram Fudimus insidiis totaque agitavimus urbe, Apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant. Ilicet obruimur numero; primusque Coroebus Penelei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram Procumbit; cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus Oui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi; Dis aliter visum; pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu, Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit. Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum, Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas Vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent, Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde, Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi; Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati. Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe, Sic Martem indomitum, Danaosque ad tecta ruentes Cernimus obsessumque acta testudine limen. Haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris. Dardanidae contra turres ac tecta domorum Culmina convellunt; his se, quando ultima cernunt, Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis; Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum, Devolvunt; alii strictis mucronibus imas Obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso.

## AENEIDOS LIB. 11.

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Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis, Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis. Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant, 455 Saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat. Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri. Turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri Et Danaum solitae naves et Achaia castra,. Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis Sedibus impulimusque; ea lapsa repente ruinam Cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa, nec ullum Telorum interea cessat genus. Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus Essultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna; 470

Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus, Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat, Nunc, positis novus exuviis nitidusque juventa, Lubrica convolvit sublata pectore terga Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis. Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis, Amiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes Succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina jactant. Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit Aeratos; jamque excisa trabe firma cavavit Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram. Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt; Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo. At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu

Miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes Femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor. Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant. Amplexaeque tenent postes atque oscula figu Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsi Custodes sufferre valent; labat ariete crebro Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes. Fit via vi; rumpunt aditus, primosque trucident Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent. Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quem spumeus amnis Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles, Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per cumes o Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem Caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas: Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per aut Sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes. Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum, Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Procubuere; tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis.

Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras. Urbis uti captae casum convulsaque vidit Limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem. Arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo Circumdat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes. Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe Ingens ara fuit juxtaque veterrima laurus, Incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penates. Hic Hecuba et natae nequidquam altaria circum, Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae, Condensae et divum amplexae simulacra sedebant. Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum juvenalibus armis Ut vidit, Quae mens tam dira, miserrime conjux, Impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis? inquit. Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector.

#### AENEIDOS LIB. II.

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Huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnes, Aut moriere simul. Sic ore effata recepit Ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit. 525 Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites, Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat Saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet et premit hasta. Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum, Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit. Hic Priamus, quamquam in media jam morte tenetur, Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit: At tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, \*\*\* Di si qua est coelo pietas, quae talia curet, Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum Pecisti et patrios foedasti funere vultus. At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulchro Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit. Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu Conjecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum 545 Et summo clipei nequidquam umbone pependit. Cui Pyrrhus: Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis Pelidae genitori; illi mea tristia facta Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento. Nunc morere. Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem. Iaec finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum orte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem 555 'ergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum egnatorem Asiae. Jacet ingens litore truncus, vulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

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At me tum primum suevus circumstelit horror.

Obstupui: suhiit cari genituris imaga,
Ut regem acquaevum cuudeli valuere vidi
Vitam exhalantem; suhiit deserta Creun,
Et direpta domus, et purvi casus Iuli.
Respicio, et, quae sit me circum copia, lustra.
Deservere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu
Ad terram misere aut ignibus acgra dedese.

Jamque adeo super usus eram, quana limina Vesta Servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem Tyndarida adspicio: dant clara incendia lucem Erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros Et poenas Danaum et deserti conjugis iras Praemetuens, Trojae et patriae communis Erinnys, Abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat. Exarsere ignes animo; subit ira cadentem Ulcisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas. Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenas Adspiciet? partoque ibit regina triumpho, Conjugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit, Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris? Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni? Dardanium toties sudarit sanguine litus? Non ita. Namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen Feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem, Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merentes Laudabor poenas, animumque explesse juvabit Ultricis flammae, et cineres satiasse meorum. Talia jactabam, et furiata mente ferebar,] Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam Obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri Coelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque prehensum Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore: Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?

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Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? 595 Non prius adspicies, ubi fessum aetate parentem Liqueris Anchisen? superet conjuxne Creusa, Ascaniusque puer? quos omnis undique Graiae Circumerrant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat, Jam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis. Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae Culpatusve Paris, divum inclementia, divum, Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Trojam. Adspice — namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti Mortales hebetat visus tibi et humida circum 605 Caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis Jussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa — Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis Sara vides mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum, Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti бхо Fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem Eruit. Hic Juno Scaeas saevissima portas Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen Ferro accincta vocat. Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas 615 Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva. Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas Sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma. Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori. Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam. Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris. Apparent dirae facies inimicaque Trojae Numina magna deum. Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes I lium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja; 625 Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant Eruere agricolae certatim; illa usque minatur Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,

Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum

Congemuit traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam. Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes Expedior; dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.

Atque ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos 1996 Optabam primum montes primumque petebam, Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troja Exsiliumque pati. Vos o, quibus integer acvi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Vos agitate fugam.

· . . . .

Me si coelicolae voluissent ducere vitam, . . 4 Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque Vidimus exscidia et captae superavimus utbi-1 Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus. Ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis 15 Exuviasque petet; facilis jactura sepulchri. Jam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos Demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex Fulminis afflavit ventis et contigit igni.

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat. Nos contra effusi lacrimis conjuxque Creusa Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum Cuncta pater fatoque urguenti incumbere vellet. Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem. Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto, Nam quod consilium aut quae jam fortuna dabatur? Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto Sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? Si nihil ex tanta Superis placet urbe relinqui, Et sedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Trojae Teque tuosque juvat, patet isti janua leto, Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus, Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras. Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque Ascanium patremque meum juxtaque Creusam

Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam? Arma, viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos. Reddite me Danais; sinite instaurata revisam Proelia. Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti. 670 Hinc ferro accingor rursus clipeoque sinistram Insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam. Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjux Haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum: Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum; Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis, Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus, Cui pater et conjux quondam tua dicta relinquor? Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat, Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum. Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci. Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem 685 Excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes. At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus Extulit, et coelo palmas cum voce tetendit: Juppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis, Adspice nos; hoc tantum; et, si pietate meremur, Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma. Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore Intonuit laevum, et de coelo lapsa per umbras Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit. Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti, 695 Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant. Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras, Affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat : Jam jam nulla mora est; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum. Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.

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#### P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est. Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.

Dixerat ille; et jam per moenia clarior ignis Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt. Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae: Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit; Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periclum, Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjux. Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris. Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum Desertae Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus Religione patrum multos servata per annos. Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam. Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penates: Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti, Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo Abluero.

Haec fatus, latos humeros subjectaque colla Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis, Succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus Implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis; Pone subit conjux. Ferimur per opaca locorum; Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii, Nunc omnes terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar Evasisse viam, subito cum creber ad aures Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram Prospiciens, Nate, exclamat, fuge, nate; propinquant. Ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno. Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque avia cursu Dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum, Heu! misero conjux fatone erepta Creusa

Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit, Incertum; nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740 Mec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi, Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam Venimus; hic demum collectis omnibus una Deswit, et comites natumque virumque sesellit. Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque, 745 Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe? Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penates Commendo sociis et curva valle recondo; Isse urbem repeto et cingor fulgentibus armis. Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis. Principio muros obscuraque limina portae, Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro. Honor ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent. Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset, Me refero. Irruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant. Licet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento olvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras. Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso. Et jam porticibus vacuis Junonis asylo Custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulixes Praedam adservabant. Huc undique Troia gaza Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum, Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis 765 Congeritur. Pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres Stant circum. Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram Implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam Nequidquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago. Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

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Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis: Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori, O dulcis conjux? non haec sine numine divum Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam Fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi. Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum, Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris: Illic res laetae regnumque et regia conjux Parta tibi. Lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae: Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas Adspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo, Dardamis, et divae Veneris nurus; Sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris. Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem. Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem Dicere deseruit, tenuisque recessit in auras. Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum: Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso.

Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum, matresque, virosque,
Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,
In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras.
Jamque jugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
Ducebatque diem, Danaique obsessa tenebant
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;
Cessi et sublato montes genitere petivi.

# LIBER III.

Postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum Superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
Auguriis agimur divum, classemque sub ipsa
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat;
Litora quum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo
Et campos, ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis,
Thraces arant, acri quondam regnata Lycurgo,
Hospitium antiquum Trojae sociique Penates,
Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

Sacra Dionaeae matri divisque ferebam
Auspicibus coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Coelicolum regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo
Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.
Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
Nam, quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos
Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae
Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
Insequor et caussas penitus tentare latentes:
Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.

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Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestes Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis, Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent. Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor arenae — Eloquar, an sileam? — gemitus lacrimabilis imo Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures: Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? jam parce sepulto; Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troja Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat. Heu! fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum. Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges et jaculis increvit acutis.

Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit. Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum Threicio regi, quum jam diffideret armis Dardaniae cingique urbem obsidione videret. Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrum, et Fortuna recessit, Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus, Fas omne abrumpit; Polydorum obtruncat, et auro Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames? Postquam pavor ossa reliquit, Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem Monstra deum refero, et, quae sit sententia, posco. Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra, Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros. Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus: et ingens Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae, Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso, Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae; Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulchro Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti Dant maria et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum,

De ducunt socii naves et litora complent. Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt. Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus N ereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo, Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum 75 Errantem Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit, I momotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos. **II** uc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem. Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos, Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro, Occurrit; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum. Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus. Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto: Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum; da moenia fessis 85 Et genus et mansuram urbem; serva altera Trojae Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli. Quem sequimur? quove ire jubes? ubi ponere sedes? Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris. Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente, Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis. Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures: Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto 95 Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem. Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris, Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis. Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu Laetitia, et cuncti, quae sint ea moenia, quaerunt, Quo Phoebus vocet errantes jubeatque reverti? Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum, Audite, o proceres, ait, et spes discite vestras: Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto; Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae. 105 Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna;

## 160 P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Teucrus Rhoeteas primum est advectus ad oras,
Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybelae Corybantiaque aera
Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
Et juncti currum dominae subiere leones.
Ergo agite, et, divum ducunt qua jussa, sequamur;
Placemus ventos et Gnosia regna petamus.
Nec longo distant cursu; modo Juppiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris.
Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.

Fama volat pulsum regnis cessisse paternis Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae, Hoste vacare domos, sedesque adstare relictas. Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus, Bacchatamque jugis Naxon viridemque Donysam, Olearon, niveamque Paron sparsasque per aequor Cycladas et crebris legimus freta consita terris. Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor; Hortantur socii: Cretam proavosque petamus. Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris. Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis, Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis. Jamque fere sicco subductae litore puppes; Connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus; Jura domosque dabam: subito quum tabida membris. Corrupto coeli tractu, miserandaque venit Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus. Linquebant dulces animas, aut aegra trahebant Corpora: tum steriles exurere Sirius agros: Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.

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Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso Honaur pater ire mari, veniamque precari: Quam fessis finem rebus ferat; unde laborum Tentare auxilium jubeat; quo vertere cursus.

Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat: Effigies sacrae divum Phrygiique Penates, Quos mecum a Troja mediisque ex ignibus urbis Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare jacentis In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras; Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis: Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est, Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit. Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti, Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor, Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes, Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu moenia magnis Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem. Mutandae sedes. Non haec tibi litora suasit Delius aut Cretae jussit considere Apollo. Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae; Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem : Hae nobis propriae sedes; hinc Dardanus ortus, Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum. Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti Haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat Ausonias. Dictaea negat tibi Juppiter arva. Talibus attonitus visis et voce deorum -Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere vultus Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar; Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor -Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas Ad coelum cum voce manus, et munera libo Internerata focis. Perfecto laetus honore

Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
Agnovit prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes,
Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat.
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Itala regna vocare.
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Tencros
Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebo, et moniti meliora sequamur.
Sic ait; et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis
Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullas Apparent terrae, coelum undique et undique pontus, Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber, Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris. Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaque surgunt Aequora; dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto; Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida coelum Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes. Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis. Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere coelo, Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda. Tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes. Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum. Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum Accipiunt; Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae, Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno Harpyiaeque colunt aliae, Phineia postquam Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores. Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla

# AENEIDOS LIB. III. 163 Pestis et ira deum Stygiis sese extulit undis. 215 Virginei volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris Proluvies, uncaeque manus, et pallida semper Ora fame. Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus Caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas. Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus In partem praedamque Jovem; tum litore curvo Exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur opimis. At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt 225 Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas, Diripiuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant Immundo; tum vox tetrum dira inter odorem. Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata, Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris, 230 Instruimus mensas arisque reponimus ignem: Rursum ex diverso coeli caecisque latebris Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis, Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant, Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum. 235 Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt. Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia tentant, Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres. Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec vulnera tergo Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae Semiesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt. Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno, 245 Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem: Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque juvencis, Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno? Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta. 250

## P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Quae Phoebo pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apolk Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando. Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit; Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus turbem, Quam vos dira fames nostraeque injuria caedis Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas. Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit. At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis Deriguit; cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis, Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem, Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres. Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores: Di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum, Et placidi servate pios! Tum litore funem Deripere, excussosque jubet laxare rudentes. Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis, Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat. Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos Dulichiumque Sameque et Neritos ardua saxis. Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laertia regna, Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi. Mox et Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo. Hunc petimus fessi et parvae succedimus urbi; Ancora de prora jacitur, stant litore puppes.

Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti
Lustramurque Jovi votisque incendimus aras,
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii; juvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,

#### AENEIDOS LIB. III.

Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo: AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA. Linquere tum portus jubeo et considere transtris. Cetatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt. Protinus aerias Phaeacum abscondimus arces, Litoraque Epiri legimus portuque subimus Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem. Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes, 205 Conjugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum, Li patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito. Obstupui, miroque incensum pectus amore, Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos. Progredior portu, classis et litora linquens, solemnes quum forte dapes et tristia dona Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoentis ad undam Libabat cineri Andromache Manesque vocabat Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem caespite inanem li geminas, caussam lacrimis, sacraverat aras. Ut me conspexit venientem et Troia circum Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit; labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur: Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers, 310 Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit, Hector ubi est? Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti Sabjicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco: Viro equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco; 315 Ne dubita, nam vera vides. Heu! quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto Excipit? aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit Hectoris Andromachen? Pyrrhin' connubia servas? Dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est : 320 O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Hostilem ad tumulum Trojae sub moenibus altis

## P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Jussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile! Nos, patria incensa diversa per aequora vectae, Stirpis Achilleae fastus juvenemque superbum, Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeds Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendan Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore Conjugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes Excipit incautum patriasque obtruncat ad aras. Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem. Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere? Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura, Quem tibi jam Troja — Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis? Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector? Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat Incassum fletus, quum sese a moenibus heros Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert, Agnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit, Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit. Procedo, et parvam Trojam simulataque magnis Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum Agnosco, Scaeaeque amplector limina portae. Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur. Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis; Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi, Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant. Jamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae Vela vocant tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro.

His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso:

Trojugena, interpres divum, qui numina Phoebi, Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina pennae, Fare age - namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi Italiam petere et terras tentare repostas; Sola novum dictuque nefas Harpyia Celaeno 365 Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras, Obscenamque famem — quae prima pericula vito? Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores? Hic Helenus caesis primum de more juvencis Exorat pacem divum, vittasque resolvit 370 Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe, Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit, Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos: Nate dea, — nam te majoribus ire per altum Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deum rex 375 Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo — Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres Aequora et Ausonio possis considere portu, Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Juno. Principio Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus, Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris. Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda, Li salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, 385 Infernique lacus Aeaeaeque insula Circae, Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra. Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto: Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus 390 Triginta capitum fetus enixa jacebit, Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati, Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.

Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros:

## P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Fata viam invenient aderitque vocatus Apollo. Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram, Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu, Effuge; cuncta malis habitantur moenia Graiis. Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri, Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro. Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes Et positis aris jam vota in litore solves, Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu, Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet. Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto: Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes. Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae, Ventus et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur Aequora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas. Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina -Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas — Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protinus utraque tellus Una foret; venit medio vi pontus et undis Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu. Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda. At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem. Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo Pube tenus, postrema immani corpore pristis, Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum. Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,

Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa. Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo, Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum 435 Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo: Junonis magnae primum prece numen adora; Junoni cane vota libens dominamque potentem Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor Trinacria fines Italos mittere relicta. Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia silvis, Insanam vatem adspicies, quae rupe sub ima Fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat. Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, Digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit. Illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt; Verum eadem, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus Impulit et teneras turbavit janua frondes, Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo, 450 Nec revocare situs aut jungere carmina curat: I nconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae. Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos, 455 Quin adeas vatem precibusque oracula poscas Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat. Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella, Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem, Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos. 460 Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri. Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Trojam. Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, Dona dehino auro gravia sectoque elephanto Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis 465 Ingens argentum, Dodonaeosque lebetas,

Fata viam invenient aderitque vocatus Ar Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aeq Effuge; cuncta malis habitantur v Hic et Narycii posuerunt moeni .nstruit armie Et Sallentinos obsedit milite - subebat Lyctius Idomeneus; hic il, se qua ferenti. Parva Philoctetae subnitio compellat honore: Quin, ubi transmissae ris dignate superbo, Et positis aris jam reis erepte ruinis, Purpureo velare reis hanc arripe velis. Ne qua inter sylvago praeterlabare necesse est; Hostilis facili procul, quam pandit Apollo.
Hunc soci ando surgentes demoror austros?
Ast v Andromache, digressu maesta supra Andromache, digressu maesta supremo, Ascania Li Andrew Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honori, Britibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur: Terre et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem, Conjugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum, o mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago. sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat; ge nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo. Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis: Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta Jam sua; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur. Vobis parta quies; nullum maris aequor arandum, Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro Quaerenda. Effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Quam vestrae fecere manus, melioribus, opto, Auspiciis, et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis. Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva Intraro gentique meae data moenia cernam, Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,

Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque Trojam animis; maneat nostros ea cura nepotes. Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta, Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis. Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci. Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam, Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco 510 Corpora curamus; fessos sopor irrigat artus. Necdum orbem medium Nox horis acta subibat: Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnes Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat; Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia coelo, 515 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona. Postquam cuncta videt coelo constare sereno, Dat clarum e puppi signum; nos castra movemus, Tentamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas. Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis, Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus. Italiam. Italiam primus conclamat Achates, Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant. Tum pater Anchises magnam cratera corona 525 Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit Stans celsa in puppi: Di maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes, Ferte viam vento facilem et spirate secundi. Crebrescunt optatae aurae, portusque patescit 530 Jam proprior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae. Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent. Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum; Objectae salsa spumant adspergine cautes; Ipse latet; gemino demittunt brachia muro 535 Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum. Quatuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.

Et pater Anchises: Bellum, o terra hospita, portas; Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur. Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti Quadrupedes, et frena jugo concordia ferre: Spes et pacis, ait. Tum numina sancta precamur Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantes, Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu; Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores. Haud mora, continuo perfectis ordine votis, Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, Grajugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva. Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra, Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum. Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna, Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa Audimus longe fractasque ad litora voces, Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur arenae. Et pater Anchises: Nimirum haec illa Charybdis: Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat. Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis. Haud minus ac jussi faciunt, primusque rudentem Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas; Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit. Tollimur in coelum curvato gurgite, et idem Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda. Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere; Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra. Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit, Ignarique viae Cyclopum allabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens Ipse; sed horrificis juxta tonat Aetna ruinis, Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla, Attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit;

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Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis 575 Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo. Fama est Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus Urgueri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis; Et fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem wmure Trinacriam, et coelum subtexere fumo. Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det caussa, videmus. am neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethra Saderea polus, obscuro sed nubila coelo, t lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat. Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoo, umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema, Rooti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu Procedit supplexque manus ad litora tendit. Respicimus. Dira illuvies immissaque barba, Consertum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius, Et quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis. 595 Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit Arma procul, paulum adspectu conterritus haesit, Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praeceps Cum fletu precibusque tulit : Per sidera testor, Per superos atque hoc coeli spirabile lumen, Tollite me, Teucri; quascumque abducite terras; Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum, Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates. Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,

Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto.

Si pereo, hominum manibus perisse juvabit.

Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans

Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,

Hortamur; quae deinde agitet fortuna, fateri.

Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,

Dat juveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat. Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur : Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi, Nomen Achemenides, Trojam genitore Adamasto Paupere - mansissetque utinam fortuna! - profectus. Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt, Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis, Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat Sidera - Di, talem terris avertite pestem ! -Nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli. Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro. Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent Limina; vidi atro quum membra fluentia tabo Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus. Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes, Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto. Nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati Numina sortitique vices, una undique circum Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto, Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat, Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar, Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras. Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem Rumpite.

Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat, Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora vulgo Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant. Tertia jam lunae se cornua lumine complent, Quum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum

Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco. Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna, Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae. Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quaecumque fuisset, Addixi: satis est gentem effugisse nefandam. Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto. Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus 655 I psum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem Pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem, Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat; Lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas Solamenque mali. Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit, Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem, Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit. Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem; Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis. Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit. Verum ubi nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo, Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes Contremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis. At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis 675 Excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent. Cernimus adstantes nequidquam lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, coelo capita alta ferentes, Concilium horrendum: quales quum vertice celso Aëriae quercus, aut coniferae cyparissi 680 Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianae. Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes

Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim

Inter utramque viam leti discrimine parvo

Ni teneant cursus; certum est dare lintea retro.

Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori

Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo Pantagiae Megarosque sinus Thapsumque jacentem.

Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus

Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.

Sicanio praetenta sinu jacet insula contra Plemyrium undosum; nomen dixere priores Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem

Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc

Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.

Jussi numina magna loci veneramur; et inde Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.

Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus, et fatis numquam concessa moveri

Apparet Camarina procul campique Geloi,

Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta. Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum;

Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,

Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.

Hinc Drepani me portus et illaetabilis ora Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,

Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen, Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum Deseris, heu, tantis nequidquam erepte periclis!

Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda monerel

Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno. Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum,

Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.

Sic pater Aeneas intentis omnibus unus

Fata renarrabat divum, cursusque docebat. Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.



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# LIBER IV.

At regina gravi jamdudum saucia cura Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni. Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore vultus Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem: Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent! Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes, Quen sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis! Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum. Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille Jactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat! Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit, Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset, Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae. Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei Conjugis et sparsos fraterna caede Penates, Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammae. Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat, Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras, Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam, Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua jura resolvo. Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores Abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulchro. Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis. Anna refert: O luce magis dilecta sorori,

Anna refert: O luce magis dilecta sorori, Solane perpetua maerens carpere juventa,

P. VIRGILII MARONIS c dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris? cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos? 35 sto, aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, Jon Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis Dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori? Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis? Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello, Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis; Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam, Dis equidem auspicibus reor et Junone secunda Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas. Germanique minas? Barcaei. Conjugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus! Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis Indulge hospitio, caussasque innecte morandi, Dum pelago desaevit hiems et aquosus Orion, Quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile coelum. His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore, Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem. Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes Legiferae Cereri Phoeboque Patrique Lyaco, Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curae. Ipsa, tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit, Aut ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta-Quid vota furent Quid delubra juvant? Est molles flamma med Heu vatum ignarae mentes! Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. Uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur

### AENEIDOS LIB. IV.

Urbe furens, qualis conjecta cerva sagitta, Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis arundo. Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit, Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam; 75 Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit; Nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit, Liacosque iterum demens audire labores Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore. Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim I ma premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos, Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis Incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque, Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine Capta, Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. 85 Non coeptae adsurgunt turres, non arma juventus Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta minaeque Murorum ingentes aequataque machina coelo. Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri Cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obstare furori, Talibus adgreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis: Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis Toque puerque tuus, magnum et memorabile nomen, Una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est. 95 Nec me adeo fallit veritam te moenia nostra Suspectas habuisse domos Karthaginis altae. Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto? Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos Exercemus? habes, tota quod mente petisti: 100 Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem. Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito, Dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae.

## P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Olli — sensit enim simulata mente loculama Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret tras 🛶 👙 🗥 (1) 🖚 🕦 Sic contra est ingressa Vends: Ouis talla diemens : 111 12-Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere belle. Si modo, quod memorais, factuale fortuna sequettas Palace Sed fatis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam ...... - 🚁 🔐 Esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojaque profectis, Miscerive probet populos, aut foeders junga Tu conjux; tibi fas animum tentare precanico. 1 Perge; sequar. Tum sic excepit regin Juno: Mecum erit iste labbr. Nunc qua ratione, quod instal Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo. Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido errer 🗶 🕬 In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crustinus octas Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem. His ego nigranten commixta grandine nimbum, Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Desuper infundam, et tonitru coelum omne ciebo. Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca: Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas, Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo. Hic hymenaeus erit. - Non adversata petenti Adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis. Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit. It portis jubare exorto delecta juventus; Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro, Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis. Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro Stat sonipes ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. Tandem progreditur magna stipante caterva, Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo. Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum, Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem. Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus

Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina jungit. Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta Descrit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo Instauratoue choros, mixtique altaria circum 145 Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi; I pse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro; Tela sonant humeris: haud illo segnior ibat Acneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. 150 Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, Ecce ferae, saxi dejectae vertice, caprae Decurrere jugis; alia de parte patentes ansmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi Pulverulenta fuga glomerant montesque relinquunt. 355 nuer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri Caudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem. Interea magno misceri murmure coelum 160 Incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus; Ex Tyrii comites passim et Trojana juventus Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes. Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem 165 Prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether Connubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae. The dies primus leti primusque malorum Caussa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur 170. Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem; Conjugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam. Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per turbes, Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum; Mobilitate viget, virisque acquirit eundo; 176 Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,

Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit. Illam Terra parens, ira irritata deorum, Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis, Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore plum. Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu, Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures. Nocte volat coeli medio terraeque per umbram, Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno: Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti, Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes, Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri. Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat Gaudens et pariter facta atque infecta canebat: Venisse Aenean, Trojano sanguine cretum, Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido; Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos. Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora. Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban, Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha, Templa Jovi centum latis immania regnis, Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem, Excubias divum aeternas, pecudumque cruore Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis. Isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro Dicitur ante aras media inter numina divum Multa Jovem manibus supplex orasse supinis: Juppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis Gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem, Adspicis haec? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques, Nequidquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent? Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum

Cuique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra
Repulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.

Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Maconia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnexus, rapto potitur: nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem.
Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem

Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit Regia et oblitos famae melioris amantes. Tun sic Mercurium alloquitur ac talia mandat: Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis, Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes, Alloquere et celeres defer mea dicta per auras. Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem Promisit Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis; Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem. Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem. Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces? Quid struit? aut qua spe, inimica in gente, moratur, Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva? Naviget: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto.

Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nectit Aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra Seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant; Tum virgam capit; hac animas ille evocat Orco Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit, Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat. Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat Nubila; jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit Atlantis duri, coelum qui vertice fulcit, Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris

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Piniserum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri; Nix humeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba. Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis Constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora juxta. Haud aliter terras inter coelumque volabat, Litus arenosum Libyae ventosque secabat Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles. Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis, Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem Conspicit: atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena Demissa ex humeris, dives quae munera Dido Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro. Continuo invadit: Tu nunc Karthaginis altae Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum! Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo Regnator, coelum et terras qui numine torquet; Ipse haec ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras: Quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris? Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem, Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus Debentur. Tali Cyllenius ore locutus Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit, Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram. At vero Aeneas adspectu obmutuit amens,

At vero Aeneas adspectu obmutuit amens,
Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat affatu? quae prima exordia sumat?

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mimum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc. sque rapit varias perque omnia versat. lternanti potior sententia visa est: ea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum, a aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant, arent, et, quae rebus sit caussa novandis, ilent; sese interea, quando optima Dido et tantos rumpi non speret amores, rum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi a, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes laeti parent ac jussa facessunt. 295 gina dolos — quis fallere possit amantem? sit, motusque excepit prima futuros, tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti armari classem cursumque parari. nops animi, totamque incensa per urbem ur, qualis commotis excita sacris ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho octurnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron. 1 his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro: mulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 305 efas, tacitusque mea decedere terra? noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam, ritura tenet crudeli funere Dido? iam hiberno moliris sidere classem. is properas aquilonibus ire per altum, 310 ?? Quid? si non arva aliena domosque peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret, er undosum peteretur classibus aequor? gis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam tealiud mihi jam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui --nubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos, quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam eum, miserere domus labentis et istam, luis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem. ter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni

# P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem Exstinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam, Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes? Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat. Quid moror? An mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas? Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret, Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer.

Dixerat. Ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat. Tandem pauca refert: Ego te, quae plurima fando Enumerare vales, numquam, Regina, negabo Promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae, Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus. Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furte Speravi, ne finge, fugam, nec conjugis umquam Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni. Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas, Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent, Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis. Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes; Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arces, Phoenissam, Libycaeque adspectus detinet urbis, Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considere terra, Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna. Me patris Anchisae, quoties humentibus umbris Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt, Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago; Me puer Ascanius capitisque injuria cari, Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis. Nunc etiam interpres divum, Jove missus ab ipso-

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Testor utrumque caput — celeres mandata per auras Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis;
I taliam non sponte sequor.

Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur, Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur: Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor, 365 Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres. Nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad majora reservo? Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit? Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est? 370 Quae quibus anteferam? Jam jam nec maxima Iuno, Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater adspicit aequis. Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum litore egentem Excepi et regni demens in parte locavi; Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi. 375 Hen furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo, Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso . Interpres divum fert horrida jussa per auras. Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello; 380 I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas. Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt, Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido Seepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens, Et, quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas. Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos. His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert, Linguens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, collapsaque membra Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

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At plus Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas, Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore Jussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit. Tum vero Teucri incumbunt et litore celsas Deducunt toto navis. Natat uncta carina. Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis Infabricata, fugae studio, Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes. Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt; It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbaa Convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt Obnixae frumenta humeris; pars agmina cogunt Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet. Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus, Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere late Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor? Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori, Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

Anna, vides toto properari litore? Circum
Undique convenere; vocat jam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi; solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;
Sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras:
I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbum:
Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem
Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manesve revelli:
Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures?

Quo ruit? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti: Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes. 410 Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro, Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat; Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere. Extremam hanc oro veniam — miserere sororis — 495 Quam mihi quum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam. Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus Fertque refertque soror. Sed nullis ille movetur Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit; Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures. Ac velut annoso validam quum robore quercum Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes; Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 443 Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit: Hand secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas; Mens immota manet; lacrimae volvuntur inanes. Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido 450 Mortem orat; taedet coeli convexa tueri. Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat, Vidit, turicremis quum dona imponeret aris — Horrendum dictu — latices nigrescere sacros Pusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem. 455 . Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori. Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat, Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum: Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret; Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces; Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum

Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra:
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas;
Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

Ergo ubi concepit furias evicta dolore Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem, Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat: Inveni, germana, viam, — gratare sorori — Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem. Oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum: Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos, Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver. Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes. Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas; Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro; Nocturnosque ciet Manes; mugire videbis Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos. Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes. Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque jugalem, Ouo perii, superimponant: abolere nefandi Cuncta viri monumenta juvat, monstratque sacerdos. Haec effata silet; pallor simul occupat ora. Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris

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Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei. Ergo jussa parat.

At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta, Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat Funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri. Stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae. Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni, Falcibus et messae ad Lunam quaeruntur aënis Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni; Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus Et matri praereptus amor. I psa mola manibusque piis altaria juxta, Jum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta, Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes Curae numen habet justumque memorque, precatur. Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant Aequora, quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque volucres, Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti [Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum]. At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec unquam Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem Accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu. Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat: En, quid ago? rursusne procos irrisa priores Esperiar, Nomadumque petam connubia supplex, Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos?

Iliacas igitur classis atque ultima Teucrum Jussa sequar? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos, Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis Invisam accipiet? Nescis heu, perdita, necdum Laomedonteae sentis perjuria gentis? Quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes? An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli, Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo? Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem. Tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem His, germana, malis oneras atque objicis hosti. Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam Degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas! Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo! Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, jam certus eundi, Carpebat somnos, rebus jam rite paratis. Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est, Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque Et crines flavos et membra decora juventa: Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos, Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis, Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos? Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat aestu. Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potesta Jam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis Collucere faces, jam fervere litora flammis, Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem. Eja age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile sen Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae. Femina.

Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris, Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat;

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Praecipites vigilate viri, et considite transtris;
Solvite vela citi. Deus aethere missus ab alto
Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Adsis o placidusque juves, et sidera coelo
Dextra feras. Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnis simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus aequor;
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile. 585 Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis, Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus, Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum Flaventesque abscissa comas, Pro Juppiter! ibit Hic, ait, et nostris illuserit advena regnis? Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur, Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite, Ferte citi flammas, date tela, impellite remos!— Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat? 595 Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt? Tum decuit, quum sceptra dabas. — En dextra fidesque, Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates, Quem subiisse humeris confectum aetate parentem! — Non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis 600 Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?— Verum anceps pugnae fueret fortuna. — Fuisset; Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem, Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque 605 Cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem. — Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Juno,

Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae, Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen, Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est, Et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret: At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli, Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum Funera; nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquae Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur: Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena. Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo. Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunto Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos, Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires. Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.

Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes, Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem. Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sychaei; Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat: Annam cara mihi nutrix huc siste sororem; Dic corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha, Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat; Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta. Sacra Jovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi, Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis, Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammae. Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili. At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido, Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,

# ARNEIDOS LIB. IV. 195 Interiora domus irrumpit limina, et altos Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus. Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata, Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat, Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis. Viri, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi; La nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago. \* Urbem praeclaram statui; mea moenia vidi; 655 Ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi; Felix, hen nimium felix, si litora tantum Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae! Dixit, et. os impressa toro, Moriemur inultae? Sed moriamur, ait. Sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis. Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro Collapsam adspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem. Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether. Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes 670 Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum. Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat: Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas? 675 Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant? Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem Sprevisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses; Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset. His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi

Voce deos, sic te ut posita crudelis abessem?

Exstinxti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date vulnera lymphis,
Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
Ore legam. Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit;
Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit coelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo, Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus. Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat, Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore, Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco. Ergo Iris croceis per coelum roscida pennis, Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: Hunc ego Diti Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo. Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat; omnis et una Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.

# LIBER V.

INTEREA medium Aeneas jam classe tenebat Certus iter, fluctusque atros aquilone secabat, Moenia respiciens, quae jam infelicis Elissae Collucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem, Caussa latet; duri magno sed amore dolores Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit, rangurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt. gus tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ulla ellus, maria undique et undique coelum, leus supra caput adstitit imber, iememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris. mator puppi Palinurus ab alta: mam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi? iter Neptune, paras? Sic deinde locutus ırma jubet validisque incumbere remis, 15 se sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur: e Aenea, non, si mihi Juppiter auctor hoc sperem Italiam contingere coelo. nsversa fremunt et vespere ab atro it venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër. bniti contra, nec tendere tantum Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur, xcat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos, te memor servata remetior astra. Aeneas: Equidem sic poscere ventos i et frustra cerno te tendere contra. m velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla, gis fessas optem demittere naves, e Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten, Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa? dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis, laeti notae advertuntur arenae. ul excelso miratus vertice montis 35 sociasque rates occurrit Acestes, in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, niso conceptum flumine mater uit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum educes et gaza laetus agresti : fessos opibus solatur amicis. quum primo stellas Oriente fugarat

Clara dies, socios in coetum litere ab omni Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur: Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divas Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis, Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis Condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus area. Jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper seems Semper honoratum — sic di voluistis — habeba. Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul, Argolicove mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae, 1174 Annua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas :1.1\* Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis. Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis, Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine munine divum. Adsumus et portus delati intramus amicos. Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem; Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quot annis Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis. Bina boum vobis Troja generatus Acestes Dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates Et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Acestes. Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem, Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis: Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis, Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere caestu, Cuncti adsint, meritaeque exspectent praemia palmae, Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis.

Sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto.

Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,

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Purpureosque jacit flores, ac talia fatur: Salve, sancte parens, iterum: salvete, recepti Nequidquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae. Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva, Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim. Dixerat haec, adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit. Amplexus placide tumulum lapsusque per aras, Caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro Squamam incendebat fulgor ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores. Obstupuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit. Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores, Incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentes, Totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga juvencos; Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat Anchisae magni Manesque Acheronte remissos. Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti Dona ferunt, onerant aras, mactantque juvencos; Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam Subjiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena Auroram Phaethontis equi jam luce vehebant, Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae Excierat; laeto complebant litora coetu, Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati. Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur In medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae Et palmae pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talentum; Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos. Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis

Quatuor ex omni delectae classe carinae.
Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memani
Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus
Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori; Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis. Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus. Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori; Cetera populea velatur fronde juventus Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit. Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis; Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido. Inde ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes, Haud mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis. Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor. Non tam praecipites bijugo certamine campum Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus, Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora Concussere jugis pronique in verbera pendent. Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.

Effigit ante alios primisque elabitur undis Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem; 155 Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens Centaurus, nunc una ambae junctisque feruntur Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina. Jamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant, Quum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor 160 Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoețen: Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? huc dirige gressum; Litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes; Altum alii teneant. Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes Saza timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas. 165 Quo diversus abis? iterum. Pete saxa, Menoete! Cum clamore Gyas revocabat; et ecce Cloanthum Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem. Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem 170 Praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis. Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten, Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis, In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta; 175 Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister, Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet. At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est, Jam senior madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes Summa petit scopuli siccaque in rupe resedit. 180 Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem, Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus. Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus, Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem. Sergestus capit ante locum scopuloque propinquat, 185 Nec tota tamen ille prior praeeunte carina;

### P. VIRGILII MARONIS

Parte prior; partem rostro premit aemula Pristis. At media socios incedens nave per ipsos Hortatur Mnestheus: Nunc, nunc insurgite remis, Hectorei socii, Trojae quos sorte suprema Delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires, Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi Ionioque mari Maleaeque seguacibus undis. Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo; Quamquam o! - Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedi: Extremos pudeat rediisse; hoc vincite, cives, Et prohibete nefas. Olli certamine summo Procumbunt; vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis, Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus Aridaque ora quatit; sudor fluit undique rivis. Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem. Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburguet Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo, Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit. Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepuere, illisaque prora pependit. Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur, Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos. At laetus Mnestheus successuque acrior ipso Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto. Qualis spelunca subito commota columba, Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi, Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas: Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem. Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustraque vocantem Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.

Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram Consequitur; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est. Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus; Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urguet. Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether. Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci; Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur. Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset: Di, quibus imperium pelagi est, quorum aequora curro, 🚥 Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos Porticiam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam. Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo, Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem Impulit; illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto. Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis, Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum 845 Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro; Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos Vinaque et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum. Psis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores: Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum 250 Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat, Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis; 225 Longaevi palmas nequidquam ad sidera tendunt Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras. At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,

Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilio alto, Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis. Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant Multiplicem, connixi humeris; indutus at olim-Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat. Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis. Jamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Quum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus, Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno, Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat. Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens, Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator, Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla Arduus attollens; pars vulnere clauda retentat Nexantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem: Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat; Vela facit tamen, et velis subit ostia plenis. Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat, Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos. Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae, Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati.

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
Circus erat; quo se multis cum milibus heros
Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit.
Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicani,
Nisus et Euryalus primi,

# ARNEIDOS LIB. V. 205 Ewyalus forma insignis viridique juventa, 295 isus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores; Imc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan, Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis; Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque, Adsueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae; Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit. Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus: Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes: Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit. Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro Spicula caelatamque argento ferre bipennem; Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva. Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto; 310 Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis Threiciis, lato quam circumplectitur auro Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma; Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito. Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente 315 Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt, Effusi nimbo similes, simul ultima signant. Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis; Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, 320 Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto Tertius Euryalus; Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diores, Incumbens humero; spatia et si plura supersint, 325 Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumque relinquat Jamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam Finem adventabant, levi quum sanguine Nisus Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte juvencis Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.

Hic juvenis jam victor ovans vestigia presso Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore. Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum; Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens; Ille autem spissa jacuit revolutus arena. Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo. Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores. Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet, Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem. Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decorae, Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus. Adjuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores, 345 Qui subiit palmae, frustraque ad praemia venit Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores. Tum pater Aeneas, Vestra, inquit, munera vobis Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo; Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici. Sic fatus tergum Gaetuli immane leonis Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis. Hic Nisus, Si tanta, inquit, sunt praemia victis, Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso Digna dabis, primam merui qui laude coronam, 351 Ni me, quae Salium, fortuna inimica tulisset? Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli, Et clipeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artes, Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum. Hoc juvenem egregium praestanti munere donat. Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit: Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens, Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis. Sic ait et geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Victori velatum auro vittisque juvencum,

Ersem atque insignem galeam solatia victo. ec mora; continuo vastis cum viribus effert Ta Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit; Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra, emque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, ictorem Buten, immani corpore qui se Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat, Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit arena. Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit, 375 Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras. Quaeritur huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus. Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma, Acneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur: Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae, Quae finis standi? quo me decet usque teneri? Ducere dona jube. Cuncti simul ore fremebant afte. Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa jubebant. Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes, Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae: Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra, Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli 390 Dona sines? Ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister Nequidquam memoratus Eryx? Ubi fama per omnem Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis? lle sub haec: Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit Pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta 395 Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires. Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juventas, Hand equidem pretio inductus pulchroque juvenco Venissem, nec dona moror. Sic deinde locutus In medium geminos immani pondere caestus Projecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus

#### P. VIRGILII MAROMIS

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Ferre manum duroque intendere brachia terro. Obstupuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant. Ante omnis stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat; Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipea Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat. Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces: Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma Vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam? Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat :---Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro — · His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus, Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus. Sed si nostra Dares haec Troius arma recusat, Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes, Aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto; Solve metus; et tu Trojanos exue caestus. Haec fatus duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum, Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, atque ingens media consistit arena. Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos, Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis. Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras. Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu, Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt. Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juventa, Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus. Multa viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant, Multa cavo lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos Dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae. Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem, Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.

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Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem, Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat Arte locum, et variis adsultibus irritus urguet. Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte Extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit: 445 Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro Isse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto Concidit: ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho, Aut Ida in magna, radicibus eruta pinus. Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes; 450 It damor coelo, primusque accurrit Acestes, Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum. At non tardatus casu neque territus heros Action ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira. Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus, 455 Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto, Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra; Nec mora, nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros Creber utraque manu pulsat versatque Dareta. Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras Le saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis; Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur: Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit? 465 Non vires alias conversaque numina sentis? Cede deo. Dixitque et proelia voce diremit. Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem, Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem Ore ejectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes, 470 Ducunt ad naves; galeamque ensemque vocati Acciplunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinguunt. Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus: Nate dea, vosque haec, inquit, cognoscite, Teucri,

Et mihi quae fuerint, juvenali in corpore viren,
Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta.
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci,
Qui donum adstabat pugnae, durosque reducta
Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro.
Sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
Ille super tales effundit pectore voces:
Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
Persolvo; hic victor caestus artemque repono.

Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta Invitat qui forte velint, et praemia ponit, Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti Erigit, et volucrem trajecto in fune columbam, Ouo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto. Convenere viri, dejectamque aerea sortem Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis; Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva. Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater, Pandare, qui quondam, jussus confundere foedus, In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos. Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes, Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem. Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris. Primaque per coelum nervo stridente sagitta Hyrtacidae juvenis volucres diverberat auras; Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali. Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu. Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu, Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit. Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit,

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ra pedem malo pendebat ab alto; atque atra volans in nubila fugit. lus, jamdudum arcu contenta parato 15, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit, laetam coelo speculatus, et alis 515 m nigra figit sub nube columbam. animis, vitamque reliquit in astris fixamque refert delapsa sagittam. lus palma superabat Acestes; . acrias telum contendit in auras, 520 artemque pater arcumque sonantem. subitum objicitur magnoque futurum onstrum; docuit post exitus ingens, zrifici cecinerunt omina vates. olans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo, 525 e viam flammis, tenuesque recessit a in ventos; coelo ceu saepe refixa int crinemque volantia sidera ducunt. naesere animis, Superosque precati **Feucrique** viri ; nec maximus omen 530 :neas; sed laetum amplexus Acesten s cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur: er; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi spiciis exsortem ducere honorem. chisae longaevi hoc munus habebis, 535 pressum signis, quem Thracius olim genitori in magno munere Cisseus dederat monumentum et pignus amoris. ingit viridanti tempora lauro, a ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten. 540 s Eurytion praelato invidit honori, solus avem coelo dejecit ab alto. ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit, volucri qui fixit arundine malum. r Aeneas, nondum certamine misso, 545 ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli

Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem: Vade age, et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum, Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis, Dic, ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo Infusum populum, et campos jubet esse patentes. Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes Trinacriae mirata fremit Trojaeque juventus. Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona; Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro; Pars leves humero pharetras; it pectore summo Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri. Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris. • Una acies juvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite, Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam. Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini, Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo. Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris. Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae Fertur equis.

Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum. Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis Epytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello. Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.

Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus Adversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis; Li nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur. Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta Parietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi 590 Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error; Hand alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo, Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant [luduntque per undas]. 595 Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus Ascanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam, Retulit et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos, Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes; Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem; Trojaque nunc pueri, Trojanum dicitur agmen. Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri. Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit. Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis, 605 Irim de coelo misit Saturnia Juno Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti, Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem. Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum, Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo. 610 Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat, Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam. At procul in sola secretae Troades acta Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum Pontum adspectabant flentes. Heu tot vada fessis 615 Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una. Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem. Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi

Conjicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit; Fit Beroe, Ismarii conjux longaeva Dorycli, Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent; Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert: O miserae, quas non manus, inquit, Achaica bello Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! O gens Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat? Septima post Trojae exscidium jam vertitur aestas, Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis. Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes: Quis prohibet muros jacere et dare civibus urbem? O patria et rapti nequidquam ex hoste Penates, Nullane jam Trojae dicentur moenia? Nusquam Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo? Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppes. Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago Ardentes dare visa faces: Hic quaerite Trojam; Hic domus est, inquit, vobis. Jam tempus agi res, Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quatuor arae Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat. Haec memorans prima infensum vi corripit ignem. Sublataque procul dextra connixa coruscat, Et jacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix: Non Beroë vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres. Est Dorycli conjux; divini signa decoris Ardentesque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi, Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti. Ipsa egomet dudum Beroën digressa reliqui Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores. Haec effata.

At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis

# Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem 644 Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna: Quim dea se paribus per coelum sustulit alis Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum. Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem; 660 Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque Conjiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes. Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri Incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi 66€ Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam. Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit Castra, nec examimes possunt retinere magistri. Quis furor iste novus? Quo nunc, quo tenditis, inquit, 670 Heu miserae cives? Non hostem inimicaque castra Argivum, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester Ascanius! — galeam ante pedes projecit inanem, Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat. Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum. 675 Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim Sara petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suosque Mutatae agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Juno est. Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia vires 680 Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis, Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt. Tum pius Aeneas humeris abscindere vestem, 685 Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas: Juppiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrum res eripe leto.

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Vel tu, quoa superest, infesto fulmine morti, Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra. Vix haec ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus austris; Implenturque super puppes; semiusta madescunt Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes, Quatuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.

At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo, Nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc pectore curas Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis, Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras. Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte -Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira Magna deum, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo-Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit: Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur; Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes: Hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem; Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est; Longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres, Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est, Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi; Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam.

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes.
Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat:
Visa dehinc coelo facies delapsa parentis
Anchisae subito tales effundere voces:
Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem

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Depulit, et coelo tandem miseratus ab alto est. Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes Dat senior; lectos juvenes, fortissima corda, Defer in Italiam; gens dura atque aspera cultu 730 Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque Tartara habent tristesve umbrae, sed amoena piorum Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla 735 Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet. Tum genus omne tuum, et quae dentur moenia, disces. Jamque vale; torquet medios Nox humida cursus, Et me saevus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis. Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras. 740 Aeneas, Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? inquit, Quem fugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet? Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra. 745 Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten, Et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet. Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes. Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem 750 Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes. I psi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque, Figui numero, sed bello vivida virtus. Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro 755 Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Trojam

Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo. Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris

Esse jubet. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes, Indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis. Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes

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Factus honos: placidi straverunt aequora venti, Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum. Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus; Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur. Ipsae jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen, Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem. Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis, Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae. Tres Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam Caedere deinde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem. Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae, Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos Porricit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit. Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes. Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt. At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus:
Junonis gravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes;
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
Nec Jovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem:
Reliquias Trojae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
Insequitur. Caussas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
Quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia coelo
Miscuit, Aeoliis nequidquam freta procellis,
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis
Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit
Amissa socios ignotae linguere terrae.

Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit Amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae. Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim, Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae.

### ARNEIDOS LIB. V.

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ius haec domitor maris edidit alti: st, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, ducis. Merui quoque; saepe furores t rabiem tantam coelique marisque. n terris, Xanthum Simoëntaque testor, i cura tui. Quum Troia Achilles equens impingeret agmina muris, 805 daret leto, gemerentque repleti reperire viam atque evolvere posset Kanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis apui, cuperem quum vertere ab imo \$10 manibus perjurae moenia Trojae. e mens eadem perstat mihi; pelle timorem. optas, portus accedet Averni. ntum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres.; nultis dabitur caput. 815 a deae permulsit pectora dictis, s auro Genitor, spumantiaque addit manibusque omnes effundit habenas. r summa levis volat aequora curru; ndae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti quor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi. comitum facies, immania cete, lauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon, citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis; Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo, 825 oque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque. s Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim entant mentem; jubet ocius omnes s, intendi brachia velis. fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros, 830 os solvere sinus; una ardua torquent orquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem. ite omnes densum Palinurus agebat l hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.

Jamque fere mediam coeli Nox humida metam Contigerat: placida laxabant membra quiete Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae: Cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris Aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans Insonti; puppique deus consedit in alta, Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas: Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem; Aequatae spirant aurae; datur hora quieti. Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori. Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo. Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur: Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos Ignorare jubes? mene huic confidere monstro? Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris Et coeli toties deceptus fraude sereni? Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat. Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit. Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus: Et superincumbens cum puppis parte revulsa Cumque gubernaclo liquidas projecit in undas Praecipitem ac socios nequidquam saepe vocantem; Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras. Currit iter tutum non secius aequore classis, Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur. Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat, Difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos, Tum rauca adsiduo longe sale saxa sonabant: Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis, Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici: O nimium coelo et pelago confise sereno, Nudus in ignota, Palinure, jacebis arena.

## LIBER VI.

SIC fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas, Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum allabitur oris. Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, et litora curvae Praetexunt puppes. Juvenum manus emicat ardens Litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammae Abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat. At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura. Jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta. Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna, Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere coelo, Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Chalcidicaque levis tandem super adstitit arce. Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa. In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas Cecropidae jussi — miserum! — septena quot annis Corpora natorum; stat ductis sortibus urna. Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus: Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae; Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error; Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem Daedalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes. Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro;

Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia Perlegerent oculis, ni jam praemissus Achates Afforet atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos, Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi: Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit; Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes. Talibus affata Aenean — nec sacra morantur Jussa viri — Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.

Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum, Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum; Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae. Ventum erat ad limen, quum virgo, Poscere fata Tempus, ait; deus, ecce, deus! Cui talia fanti Ante fores subito non vultus, non color unus, Non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum, Et rabie fera corda tument; majorque videri, Nec mortale sonans, afflata est numine quando Jam propiore dei. Cessas in vota precesque Tros, ait, Aenea, cessas? Neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitae magna ora domus. Et talia fata Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo: Phoebe, graves Trojae semper miserate labores, Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas Massylum gentes praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras; Hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta. Vos quoque Pergameae jam fas est parcere genti, Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates, Praescia venturi, da — non indebita posco Regna meis fatis — Latio considere Teucros

Errantesque deos agitataque numina Trojae.

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Cum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum ristituam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi.

Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.

Hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,

Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,

Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,

Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis;

Lpsa canas oro. Finem dedit ore loquendi.

At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit Excussisse deum; tanto magis ille fatigat Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo. Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras: O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis! Sed terrae graviora manent. In regna Lavini Dardanidae venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam; Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella, Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno. Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra Defuerint; alius Latio jam partus Achilles, Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Juno Usquam aberit; quum tu supplex in rebus egenis Quas gentis Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes! Caussa mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris Externique iterum thalami. Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,

Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.
Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
Incipit Aeneas heros: Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit;

Omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi. Unum oro: quando hic inferni janua regis Dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso, Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora Contingat; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas. Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi; Ille meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum Atque omnes pelagique minas coelique ferebat, Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae. Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem, Idem orans mandata dabat. Natique patrisque, Alma, precor, miserere - potes namque omnia, nec te Nequidquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis-Si potuit Manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus, Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit, Itque reditque viam toties. Quid Thesea, magnum Ouid memorem Alciden? et mi genus ab Jove summo.

Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat, Cum sic orsa loqui vates: Sate sanguine divum, Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno; Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis; Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras, Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit Juppiter, aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus, Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae, Cocytosque sinu labens circumvenit atro. Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est, Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori, Accipe, quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus, Junoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis Lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae. Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,

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A uricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus. Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo. Ego alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum 145 Carpe manu; namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur, Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro. Praeterea jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici — Heu nescis — totamque incestat funere classem, 190 Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes. Seclibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulchro. Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunto. Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis Adspicies. Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore. 155 Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit. Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco, Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum, Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter ere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu. 165 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta. Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles, Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. 170 Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha, Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos, Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est, Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda. Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, 175 Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum jussa Sibyllae,

Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulchri Congerere arboribus coeloque educere certant. Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum, Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex, Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos. Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis. Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, Adspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur: Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est. Vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae Ipsa sub ora viri coeli venere volantes, Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros Maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur: Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras · Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus, Diva parens. Sic effatus vestigia pressit, Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant. Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando, Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni, Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae Sedibus optatis geminae super arbore sidunt, Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit. Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos, Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos: Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento. Corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae. Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri

Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant. Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos Constituent, decorantque super fulgentibus armis. Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis Expedient, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt. Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt, Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota, Conjiciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro, Triste ministerium, et subjectam more parentum Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo. Postquam collapsi cineres et flamma quievit, Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam, Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aeno. Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae, 230 Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba. At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulchrum Imponit, suaque arma viro remumque tubamque, Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen. **23**5 His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae. Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu, Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris, Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat: [Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon.] Quatuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos Constituit frontique invergit vina sacerdos, Et summas carpens media inter cornua setas 245 Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, Voce vocans Hecaten, Coeloque Ereboque potentem. Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem

Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori
Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus
Sub pedibus mugire solum et juga coepta moveri
Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
Adventante dea. Procul o, procul este, profani,
Conclamat vates, totoque absistite luco;
Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum;
Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo.
Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto;
Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque silente. Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late, Sit mihi fas audita loqui; sit numine vestro Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.

Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
Est iter in silvis, ubi coelum condidit umbra
Juppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae;
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

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In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.

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Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum
Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque biformes
Et centumgeminus Briareus ac belua Lernae,
Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.
Compit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert,
Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas. Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam. Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat Tembili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento Canities inculta jacet, stant lumina flamma, Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus. I pse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat, Et seruginea subvectat corpora cymba, Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus. Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae, Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum: Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis. Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum, Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore. Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos, Ast alios longe submotos arcet arena. Aeneas miratus enim motusque tumultu Dic, ait, o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem? Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?

Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos: Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles, Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem, Di cujus jurare timent et fallere numen. Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba es Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti. Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt. Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum; Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt. Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit, Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam. Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten, Quos simul, a Troja ventosa per aequora vectos, Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.

Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat, Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat, Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis. Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra, Sic prior alloquitur: Quis te, Palinure, deorum Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit? Dic age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus, Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo, Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est? Ille autem: Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit, Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit. Namque gubernaclum multa vi forte revulsum. Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam, Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro, Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis. Tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto

Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda. Paulatim adnabam terrae; jam tuta tenebam, Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset. Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti. Quod te per coeli jucundum lumen et auras, Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli, Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram 365 Injice, namque potes, portusque require Velinos; Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix Ostendit — neque enim, credo, sine numine divum Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem — Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas, 370 Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam. Talia fatus erat, coepit quum talia vates: Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido? Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum Eumenidum adspicies, ripamve injussus adibis? 375 Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando. Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus. Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes Prodigiis acti coelestibus, ossa piabunt, Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent, 380 Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit. His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper Corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terra. Ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant. Navita quos jam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda 385 Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae, Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro: Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis, Fare age, quid venias, jam istinc, et comprime gressum. Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae; Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.

Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem

Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque, Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent. Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit, Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem; Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti. Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates: Nullae hic insidiae tales; absiste moveri; Nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens janitor antro Aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras, Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen. Troius Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis, Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras. Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago, At ramum hunc - aperit ramum, qui veste latebat -Agnoscas. Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt. Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum, Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat. Inde alias animas, quae per juga longa sedebant, Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba. Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem. Tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro. Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris, Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam Objicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro. Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto, Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undae.

Continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens Infantumque animae flentes in limine primo, Quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos

bstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo. os juxta falso damnati crimine mortis. 470 ec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine judice, sedes: uaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum onciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit. roxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum isontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi 435 rojecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto unc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores! as obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda lligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet. ec procul hine partem fusi monstrantur in omnem augentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt. lic, quos duras amor crudeli tabe peredit, ecreti celant calles et myrtea circum alva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt. His Phaedram Procrimque locis, maestamque Eriphylen, 445 Irudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit, Evadnenque et Pasiphaën; his Laodamia It comes, et juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus, Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram. Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido 450 Errabat silva in magna; quam Troius heros Ut primum juxta stetit agnovitque per umbram Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam, Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est: 455 Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam? Funeris heu tibi caussa fui? Per sidera juro, Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est, Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi. 460 Sed me jussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras, Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam, Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.

Siste gradum, teque adspectu ne subtrahe nostro.

Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est—
Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem

Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.

Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,

Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,

Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.

Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit

In nemus umbriferum, conjux ubi pristinus illi

Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.

Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,

Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.

Inde datum molitur iter. Jamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
Parthenopaeus et Adrasti pallentis imago;
Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphoeten,
Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animae dextra laevaque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere caussas.
At Danaum proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu; pars vertere terga,

Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
Deiphobum videt et lacerum crudeliter ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,

Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.

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tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas? antum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema e tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum ubuisse super confusae stragis acervum. c egomet tumulum Rhoeteo in litore inanem 905 stitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi. men et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi aspicere et patria decedens ponere terra. quae Priamides: Nihil o tibi amice relictum; ania Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris. 510 d me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae is mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit. amque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem zerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est. cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit 515 ergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo, la, chorum simulans, evantes orgia circum Fucebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat ngentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat. um me, confectum curis somnoque gravatum, 520 felix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem >ulcis et alta quies placidaeque simillima morti. regia interea conjux arma omnia tectis movet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem; Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit, 525 Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti, Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum. Quid moror? Irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una Hortator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Graiis Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco. 530 Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim, Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus, An monitu divum? An quae te fortuna fatigat, Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires? Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis 535 Jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem;

Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus; Sed comes admonuit breviterque affata Sibylla est: Nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas. Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas: Dextera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Hac iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit. Deiphobus contra: Ne saevi, magna sacerdos; Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris. I decus, i, nostrum; melioribus utere fatis. Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.

Respicit Aeneas subito, et sub rupe sinistra Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro, Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis, Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa. Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columnae, Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello Coelicolae valeant; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta, Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque. Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et saeva sonare Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractaeque catenae. Constitit Aeneas, strepituque exterritus haesit. Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve Urguentur poenis? quis tantus plangor ad auras? Tum vates sic orsa loqui: Dux inclute Teucrum, Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen; Sed me quum lucis Hecate praesecit Avernis, Ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit. Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri, Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani, Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem. Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra Intentans angues vocat agmina saeva sororum.

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num horrisono stridentes cardipe sacrae ır portae. Cernis, custodia qualis sedeat? facies quae limina servet? rinta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra ntus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras. ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum. s antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes, dejecti fundo volvuntur in imo. loidas geminos immania vidi qui manibus magnum rescindere coelum superisque Jovem detrudere regnis. udeles dantem Salmonea poenas, ımas Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi. nic invectus equis et lampada quassans ım populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem s, divumque sibi poscebat honorem, qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen ornipedum pulsu simularet equorum. omnipotens densa inter nubila telum , non ille faces nec fumea taedis praecipitemque immani turbine adegit. et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnum, rat, per tota novem cui jugera corpus ; rostroque immanis vultur obunco : jecur tondens fecundaque poenis imaturque epulis habitatque sub alto nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis. norem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque? er atra silex jam jam lapsura cadentique adsimilis; lucent genialibus altis cra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae luxu; Furiarum maxima juxta et manibus prohibet contingere mensas, que facem attollens, atque intonat ore. us invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,

Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti, Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis, Nec partem posuere suis, quae maxuma turba est, Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti Impia nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras, Inclusi poenam exspectant. Ne quaere doceri, Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit. Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit, Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras : Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos. Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit; Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos; Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti. Non mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum, Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprendere formas, Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.

Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos:
Sed jam age, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus;
Acceleremus, ait; Cyclopum educta caminis
Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
Haec ubi nos praecepta jubent deponere dona.
Dixerat, et pariter, gressi per opaca viarum,
Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti
Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur arena;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.

Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos 645 Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno. Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles, Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis, Ilusque Assaracusque et Trojae Dardanus auctor. 640 Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes. Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia curruum Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos. 655 Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaque per herbam Vescentes laetumque choro Paeana canentes Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis. Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, 660 Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat, Quique pii vates et Phoebo digna locuti, Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo; Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta. 665 Quos circumfusos sic est affata Sibylla, Musaeum ante omnes; medium nam plurima turba Hunc habet, atque humeris exstantem suspicit altis: Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates, Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes. Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros: Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis, Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas, 675 Hoc superate jugum; et facili jam tramite sistam. Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt. At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras 680

Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes, Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque. Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit, Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore : Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri, Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces? Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit. Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis! Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent 1 Ille autem: Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago, Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit ; Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram, Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro. Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat. Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvis,
Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem.
Hunc circum innumerae gentes populique volabant
Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum
Lilia funduntur; strepit omnis murmure campus.
Horrescit visu subito, caussasque requirit
Inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro,
Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.
Tum pater Anchises: Animae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
Securos latices et longa oblivia potant.
Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,

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hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum, Italia mecum laetere reperta. ne aliquas ad coelum hinc ire putandum est imas, iterumque ad tarda reverti Juae lucis miseris tam dira cupido? iem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo; chises, atque ordine singula pandit. coelum ac terras camposque liquentes e globum lunae Titaniaque astra 725 is alit, totamque infusa per artus molem et magno se corpore miscet. um pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum rmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus. ilis vigor et coelestis origo 710 quantum non noxia corpora tardant hebetant artus moribundaque membra. nt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras clausae tenebris et carcere caeco. remo quum lumine vita reliquit, 735 omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est oncreta modis inolescere miris. intur poenis, veterumque malorum tpendunt: aliae panduntur inanes 740 id ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto uitur scelus, aut exuritur igni; os patimur Manes; exinde per amplum lysium, et pauci laeta arva tenemus; a dies, perfecto temporis orbe, 745 exemit labem, purumque relinquit sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem. , ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno, nemores supera ut convexa revisant 750 ncipiant in corpora velle reverti. Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam

P. VIRGILII MARONIS onventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem, a tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit 755 Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus. Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes, Illustres animas nostrumque in nomen ituras, Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo. Ille, vides, pura juvenis qui nititur hasta, Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget, Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles, Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis regem regumque parentem, Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba. Proximus ille Procas, Trojanae gloria gentis, Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam. Qui juvenes! quantas ostentant, adspice, vires, Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu! Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam, Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces, Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque. Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine te Quin et avo comitem sese Mayortius addet Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae Et pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore? En, hujus, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo, Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces, Felix prole virum: qualis Berecyntia mater Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes, Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepote Omnes coelicolas, omnes supera alta tenent Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc adspir

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Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli Progenies, magnum coeli ventura sub axem. Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis, Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet Saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva Satumo quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium; jacet extra sidera tellus, 795 Extra anni solisque vias, ubi coelifer Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum. Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna Responsis horrent divum et Maeotia tellus, Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili. Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit, Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremesecerit arcu; Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis, Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigres. 805 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis, Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra? Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae Sacra ferens? Nosco crines incanaque menta Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem 810 Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit, Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit Tullus in arma viros et jam desueta triumphis Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus, 815 Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris. Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos? Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes 820

Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.
Quin Decios Drusosque procul saevumque securi

Adspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum. Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur, Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois: Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella, Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires; Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo, Projice tela manu, sanguis meus! -Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis. Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas, Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli, Ultus avos Trojae, templa et temerata Minervae. Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat? Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem? Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es, Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem. Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus, Orabunt caussas melius, coelique meatus Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent : Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento; Hae tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem, Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit: Adspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes! Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu, Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem, Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino. Atque hic Aeneas; una namque ire videbat

orma juvenem et fulgentibus armis, zeta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu; , ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem? : aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? bus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso! 265 ra caput tristi circumvolat umbra. Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis: entem luctum ne quaere tuorum; terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra Nimium vobis Romana propago s, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent. e virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem et gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis im tumulum praeterlabere recentem! liaca quisquam de gente Latinos spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam tum tellus jactabit alumno. , heu prisca fides, invictaque bello Non illi se quisquam impune tulisset nato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem, ntis equi foderet calcaribus armos. ande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas. us eris. Manibus date lilia plenis, spargam flores, animamque nepotis accumulem donis, et fungar inani 885 ·Sic tota passim regione vagantur mpis latis, atque omnia lustrant. juam Anchises natum per singula duxit, e animum famae venientis amore, viro memorat quae deinde gerenda, 890 ue docet populos urbemque Latini, mque modo fugiatque feratque laborem. ninae Somni portae, quarum altera fertur a veris facilis datur exitus Umbris; ienti perfecta nitens elephanto, 895 d coelum mittunt insomnia Manes.

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His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna, Ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit; Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum. Ancora de prora jacitur; stant litore puppes.

# Q. HORATII FLACCI

# CARMINA.

## LIBER PRIMUS.

## CARMEN I.

MAECENAS atavis edite regibus, O et praesidium et dulce decus meum, Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis Evitata rotis palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos; Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus; Illum, si proprio condidit horreo Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis. Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Agros Attalicis conditionibus Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare. Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum Mercator metuens otium et oppidi Laudat rura sui ; mox reficit rates Quassas indocilis pauperiem pati. Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici Nec partem solido demere de die Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput sacrae.

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#### Q. HORATII FLACCI

Multos castra juvant et lituo tubae
Permixtus sonitus bellaque matribus
Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido
Venator tenerae conjugis immemor,
Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
Me doctarum hederae praemia frontium
Dis miscent superis; me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo, si neque tibias
Euterpe cohibet nec Polyhymnia
Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseris,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

## CARMEN II.

JAM satis terris nivis atque dirae Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente Dextera sacras jaculatus arces Terruit Urbem, Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret Seculum Pyrrhae nova monstra questae, Omne quum Proteus pecus egit altos Visere montes, Piscium et summa genus haesit ulmo Nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Et superjecto pavidae natarunt Aequore damae. Vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis Littore Etrusco violenter undis Ire dejectum monumenta regis Templaque Vestae; Iliae dum se nimium querenti

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Jactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra		
Labitur ripa Jove non probante u-		
xorius amnis.	20	
Audiet cives acuisse ferrum		
Quo graves Persae melius perirent;		
Audiet pugnas vitio parentum		
Rara juventus.		
Quem vocet divum populus ruentis	25	
Imperi rebus? Prece qua fatigent		
Virgines sanctae minus audientem		
Carmina Vestam?		
Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi		
Juppiter? Tandem venias precamur	30	
Nube candentes humeros amictus,		
Augur Apollo;		
Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,		
Quam Jocus circum volat et Cupido;	•	
Sive neglectum genus et nepotes	35	
Respicis auctor,		
Heu nimis longo satiate ludo,		
Quem juvat clamor galeaeque leves		
Acer et Mauri peditis cruentum		
Vultus in hostem;	40	
Sive mutata juvenem figura		
Ales in terris imitaris, almae		
Filius Maiae, patiens vocari		
Caesaris ultor:		
Serus in coelum redeas diuque	45	
Laetus intersis populo Quirini;		
Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum		
Ocior aura		
Tollat. Hic magnos potius triumphos,		
Hic ames dici pater atque princeps,	50	
Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos		
Te duce, Caesar.		

## CARMEN III.

Sic te diva potens Cypri, Sic fratres Helenae lucida sidera, Ventorumque regat pater, Obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga: Navis, quae tibi creditum Debes Virgilium finibus Atticis Reddas incolumen precor, Et serves animae dimidium meae. Illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat qui fragilem truci Commisit pelago ratem Primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum Decertantem Aquilonibus, Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti Quo non arbiter Hadriae Major tollere seu ponere vult freta. Quem Mortis timuit gradum Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia, Qui vidit mare turgidum et Infames scopulos Acroceraunia? Nequidquam deus abscidit Prudens Oceano dissociabili Terras, si tamen impiae Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada. Audax omnia perpeti Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas. Audax Iapeti genus Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit. Post ignem aetheria domo Subductum macies et nova febrium Terris incubuit cohors, Semotique prius tarda necessitas

#### CARMINUM LIB. I. C. IV.

251

35

Leti corripuit gradum.

Expertus vacuum Daedalus aëra
Pennis non homini datis;
Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
Nil mortalibus ardui est;
Coelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.

## CARMEN IV.

Solv Tur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, Ac Deque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni; Nec prata canis albicant pruinis. Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente luna, Junctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes Alterno terram quatiunt pede, dum graves Cyclopum Vulcanus ardens urit officinas. Nume decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore terrae quem ferunt solutae. 10 Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis, Seu poscat agnam sive malit haedum. Pallida Mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres. O beate Sesti, Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. 15 Jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes Et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis, Nec regna vini sortiere talis Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet juventus Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt.

#### CARMEN VII.

LAUDABUNT alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenen Aut Epheson bimarisve Corinthi Moenia, vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe. Sunt quibus unum opus est intactae Palladis urbem Carmine perpetuo celebrare et Undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam. Plurimus in Junonis honorem Aptum dicit equis Argos ditesque Mycenas. Me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon Nec tam Larissae percussit campus opimae, Quam domus Albuneae resonantis Et praeceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda Mobilibus pomaria rivis. Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila coelo Saepe Notus neque parturit imbres Perpetuo, sic tu sapiens finire memento Tristitiam vitaeque labores Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque Quum fugeret tamen uda Lyaeo Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona, Sic tristes affatus amicos: Quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente Ibimus, o socii comitesque. Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro; Certus enim promisit Apollo Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram. O fortes pejoraque passi Mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas; Cras ingens iterabimus aequor.

## CARMEN IX.

VIDES ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus Silvae laborantes geluque Flumina constiterint acuto. Dissolve frigus ligna super foco Large reponens, atque benignius Deprome quadrimum Sabina, O thaliarche, merum diota. Permitte divis cetera, qui simul Stravere ventos aequore fervido Deproeliantes, nec cupressi Nec veteres agitantur orni. Quid sit futurum cras fuge quaerere, et Quem Fors dierum cumque dabit lucro Appone, nec dulces amores Sperne puer neque tu choreas, Donec virenti canities abest Morosa. Nunc et campus et areae Lenesque sub noctem susurri Composita repetantur hora; Nunc et latentis proditor intimo Gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Pignusque dereptum lacertis Aut digito male pertinaci.

# CARMEN X.

MERCURI, facunde nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus et decorae
More palaestrae,

Te canam, magni Jovis et deorum Nuntium curvaeque lyrae parentem, Callidum quidquid placuit jocoso Condere furto. Te boves olim nisi reddidisses Per dolum amotas puerum minaci Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra Risit Apollo. Quin et Atridas duce te superbos Ilio dives Priamus relicto Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae Castra fefellit. Tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus virgaque levem coërces Aurea turbam, superis deorum Gratus et imis.

## CARMEN XI.

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi Finem di dederint, Leuconoë, nec Babylonios Tentaris numeros. Ut melius quidquid erit pati, Seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam, Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida Aetas. Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

## eb 01

# CARMEN XII.

QUEM wirum aut heroa lyra vel acri Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio,

•	•
CARMINUM LIB. I. C. XIL	255
Quem deum? Cujus recinet jocosa	
Nomen imago	
Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris	5
Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Haemo	
Unde vocalem temere insecutae	
Orphea silvae	
Arte materna rapidos morantem	
Fluminum lapsus celeresque ventos,	10
Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris	
Ducere quercus?	
Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis	
Laudibus, qui res hominum ac deorum,	
Qui mare ac terras variisque mundum	15
Temperat horis?	
Unde nil majus generatur ipso,	
Nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum:	
Proximos illi tamen occupavit	
Pallas honores.	20
Proeliis audax, neque te silebo,	
Liber, et saevis inimica Virgo	
Beluis, nec te, metuende certa	
Phoebe sagitta.	
Dicam et Alciden puerosque Ledae,	25
Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis	
Nobilem; quorum simul alba nautis	
Stella refulsit,	
Defluit saxis agitatus humor,	
Concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes,	30
Et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto	
Unda recumbit.	
Romulum post hos prius an quietum	
Pompili regnum memorem an superbos	
Tarquini fasces dubito, an Catonis	35
Nobile letum.	
Regulum et Scauros animaeque magnae	
Prodigum Paullum superante Poeno	

# Q. HORATII FLACCI

Gratus insigni referam Camena Fabriciumque. Hunc et incomptis Curium capillis · Utilem bello tulit et Camillum Saeva paupertas et avitus apto Cum lare fundus. Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo Fama Marcelli; micat inter omnes Julium sidus velut inter ignes Luna minores. Gentis humanae pater atque custos Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data: tu secundo Caesare regnes. Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes Egerit justo domitos triumpho, Sive subjectos Orientis orae Seras et Indos, Te minor latum reget aequus orbem; Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum, Tu parum castis inimica mittes Fulmina lucis.

#### CARMEN XIV.

O NAVIS, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus! O quid agis? Fortiter occupa
Portum. Nonne vides ut
Nudum remigio latus
Et malus celeri saucius Africo
Antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinae
Possint imperiosius
Aequor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,

#### CARMINUM LIB. I. C. XVI.

257

10

10

15

Non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvae filia nobilis,
Jactes et genus et nomen inutile,
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.
Nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,
Interfusa nitentes
Vites aequora Cycladas.

## CARMEN XVI.

MATRE pulchra filia pulchrior, Quem criminosis cumque voles modum Pones iambis, sive flamma Sive mari libet Hadriano. Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius, Non Liber aeque, non acuta Sic geminant Corybantes aera, Tristes ut irae, quas neque Noricus Deterret ensis nec mare naufragum Nec saevus ignis nec tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu. Fertur Prometheus, addere principi Limo coactus particulam undique Desectam, et insani leonis Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro. Irae Thyesten exitio gravi Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimae Stetere causae, cur perirent Funditus imprimeretque muris

Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.

Compesce mentem: me quoque pectoris
Tentavit in dulci juventa
Fervor et in celeres iambos
Misit furentem; nunc ego mitibus
Mutare quaero tristia, dum mihi
Fias recantatis amica
Opprobriis animumque reddas.

# CARMEN XXII.

INTEGER vitae scelerisque purus Non eget Mauris jaculis neque arcu Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,

Fusce, pharetra,
Sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina, Dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra Terminum curis vagor expeditis,

Fugit inermem;
Quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit aesculetis,
Nec Jubae tellus generat, leonum
Arida nutrix.

Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis Arbor aestiva recreatur aura, Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Juppiter urget;

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui Solis in terra domibus negata: Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo, Dulce loquentem.

## CARMEN XXIV.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus Tam cari capitis? Praecipe lugubres Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater Vocem cum cithara dedit. Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sopor Urget! cui Pudor, et Justitiae soror Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas Quando ullum inveniet parem? Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili. Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum Poscis Quinctilium deos. Quod si Threicio blandius Orpheo Auditam moderere arboribus fidem, Non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, Quam virga semel horrida Non lenis precibus fata recludere Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi. Durum: sed levius fit patientia Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

#### CARMEN XXVI.

Musis amicus tristitiam et metus Tradam protervis in mare Creticum Portare ventis, quis sub Arcto Rex gelidae metuatur orae, Quid Tiridaten terreat unice Securus. O, quae fontibus integris Gaudes, apricos necte flores, Necte meo Lamiae coronam,

## Q. HORATII FLACCI

Pimplea dulcis! Nil sine te mei
Prosunt honores: hunc fidibus novis,
Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
Teque tuasque decet sorores.

## CARMEN XXXI.

QUID dedicatum poscit Apollinem Vates? quid orat de patera novum Fundens liquorem? Non opimae Sardiniae segetes feraces, Non aestuosae grata Calabriae Armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum, Non rura quae Liris quieta Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis. Premant Calena falce quibus dedit Fortuna vitem, dives et aureis Mercator exsiccet culullis Vina Syra reparata merce, Dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum Impune. Me pascunt olivae, Me cichorea levesque malvae. Frui paratis et valido mihi, Latoë, dones et precor integra Cum mente, nec turpem senectam Degere nec cithara carentem.

#### CARMEN XXXIV.

PARCUS deorum cultor et infreque Insanientis dum sapientiae

#### CARMINUM LIB. I. C. XXXV.

261

Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
Vela dare atque iterare cursus
Cogor relictos; namque Diespiter,
Igni corusco nubila dividens
Plerumque, per purum tonantes
Egit equos volucremque currum,
Quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina,
Quo Styx et invisi horrida Taenari
Sedes Atlanteusque finis
Concutitur. Valet ima summis
Mutare et insignem attenuat deus
Obscura promens; hinc apicem rapax
Fortuna cum stridore acuto
Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

## CARMEN XXXV.

🕶 Diva, gratum quae regis Antium, Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, vel superbos Vertere funeribus triumphos, Te pauper ambit sollicita prece Ruris colonus, te dominam aequoris Quicumque Bithyna lacessit Carpathium pelagus carina. Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae Urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox Regumque matres barbarorum et Purpurei metuunt tyranni, Injurioso ne pede proruas Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens Ad arma cessantes, ad arma Concitet imperiumque frangat. Te semper anteit saeva Necessitas

Clavos trabales et cuneos manu Gestans aëna, nec severus Uncus abest liquidumque plumbum. Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit Velata panno nec comitem abnegat, Utcumque mutata potentes Veste domos inimica linguis. At vulgus infidum et meretrix retro Perjura cedit; diffugiunt cadis Cum faece siccatis amici Ferre jugum pariter dolosi. Serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens Examen Eois timendum Partibus Oceanoque rubro. Eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet Fratrumque. Quid nos dura refugimus Aetas? quid intactum nefasti Liquimus? unde manum juventus Metu deorum continuit? quibus Pepercit aris? O utinam nova Incude diffingas retusum in Massagetas Arabasque ferrum!

## CARMEN XXXVII.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus
Ornare pulvinar deorum
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.
Antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
Regina dementes ruinas
Funus et imperio parabat

#### CARMINUM LIB. 1. C. XXXVIII.

**\$**63

Contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens Sperare fortunaque dulci Ebria. Sed minuit furorem Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico Redegit in veros timores Caesar, ab Italia volantem Remis adurgens, accipiter velut Molles columbas, aut leporem citus Venator in campis nivalis Haemoniae, daret ut catenis Fatale monstrum: quae generosius Perire quaerens, nec muliebriter Expavit ensem nec latentes Classe cita reparavit oras. Ausa et jacentem visere regiam Vultu sereno, fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum, Deliberata morte ferocior, Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho.

## CARMEN XXXVIII.

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus,
Displicent nexae philyra coronae;
Mitte sectari rosa quo locorum
Sera moretur.
Simplici myrto nihil allabores
Sedulus curo: neque te ministrum
Dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta
Vite bibentem.

# LIBER SECUNDUS.

# CARMEN II.

Nullus argento color est avaris
Abdito terris, inimice lamnae
Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
Splendeat usu.

Vivet extento Proculeius aevo Notus in fratres animi paterni; Illum aget penna metuente solvi Fama superstes.

Latius regnes avidum domando Spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas et uterque Poenus Serviat uni.

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, Nec sitim pellit nisi causa morbi Fugerit venis et aquosus albo Corpore languor.

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
Dissidens plebi numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
Dedocet uti

Vocibus, regnum et diadema tutum Deferens uni propriamque laurum Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto Spectat acervos.

#### CARMEN III.

AEQUAM memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non secus in bonis Ab insolenti temperatam Laetitia, moriture Delli, Seu maestus omni tempore vixeris, Seu te in remoto gramine per dies Festos reclinatum bearis Interiore nota Falerni. Quo pinus ingens albaque populus Umbram hospitalem consociare amant Ramis? Quid obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo? Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae, Dum res et aetas et sororum 15 Fila trium patiuntur atra. Cedes coëmptis saltibus et domo Villaque flavus quam Tiberis lavit, Cedes et exstructis in altum Divitiis potietur heres. Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho Nil interest an pauper et infima De gente sub divo moreris, Victima nil miserantis Orci. Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura et nos in aeternum Exilium impositura cumbae.

# CARMEN IX.

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium Vexant inaequales procellae Usque, nec Armeniis in oris, Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners Menses per omnes, aut Agullonibus Querceta Gargani laborant Et foliis viduantur orni: Tu semper urges flebilibus modis Mysten ademptum, nec tibi Vespero Surgente decedunt amores Nec rapidum fugiente Solem. At non ter aevo functus amabilem Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex Annos, nec impubem parentes Troilon, aut Phrygiae sorores Flevere semper. Desine mollium Tandem querelarum, et potius nova Cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris et rigidum Niphaten, Medumque flumen gentibus additum Victis minores volvere vertices, Intraque praescriptum Gelonos Exiguis equitare campis.

## CARMEN X.

RECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum
Semper urgendo neque, dum procellas
Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
Litus iniquum.

CARMINUM LIB. II. C. XIII.	267
Auream quisquis mediocritatem	5
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti	
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda	
Sobrius aula.	
Saepius ventis agitatur ingens	
Pinus, et celsae graviore casu	10
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos	
Fulgura montes.	
Sperat infestis, metuit secundis	
Alteram sortem bene praeparatum	
Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit	15
Juppiter, idem	
Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim	
Sic erit: quondam cithara tacentem	
Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum	
Tendit Apollo.	20
Rebus angustis animosus atque	
Fortis appare; sapienter idem	
Contrahes vento nimium secundo	
Turgida vela.	
- mp.m. retti	

# CARMEN XIII.

Quicumque primum, et sacrilega manu
Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
Perniciem opprobriumque pagi;
Illum et parentis crediderim sui
Fregisse cervicem et penetralia
Sparsisse nocturno cruore
Hospitis; ille venena Colchica
Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas
Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo
Te, triste lignum, te caducum

In domini caput immerentis. Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis Cautum est in horas : navita Bosporum Poenus perhorrescit neque ultra Caeca timet aliunde fata, Miles sagittas et celerem fugam Parthi, catenas Parthus et Italum Robur; sed improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes. Quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae Et judicantem vidimus Aeacum Sedesque discretas piorum, et Aeoliis fidibus querentem Sappho puellis de popularibus, Et te sonantem plenius aureo, Alcaee, plectro dura navis, Dura fugae mala, dura belli! Utrumque sacro digna silentio Mirantur umbrae dicere; sed magis Pugnas et exactos tyrannos Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus. Quid mirum, ubi illis carminibus stupens Demittit atras belua centiceps Aures, et intorti capillis Eumenidum recreantur angues? Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens Dulci laborum decipitur sono; Nec curat Orion leones Aut timidos agitare lyncas.

#### CARMEN XIV.

EHEU fugaces, Postume, Postume, Labuntur anni, nec pietas moram

Rugis et instanti senectae Afferet indomitaeque morti; Non, si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, Amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, qui ter amplum Geryonen Tityonque tristi Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus Quicumque terrae munere vescimur Enaviganda, sive reges Sive inopes erimus coloni. Frustra cruento Marte carebimus, Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriae, Frustra per auctumnos nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum: Visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans et Danai genus Infame damnatusque longi Sisyphus Aeolides laboris, Linquenda tellus et domus et placens Uxor, neque harum quas colis arborum Te praeter invisas cupressos Ulla brevem dominum sequetur. Absumet heres Caecuba dignior Servata centum clavibus, et mero Tinget pavimentum superbo Pontificum potiore coenis.

# CARMEN XV.

Jam pauca aratro jugera regiae

Moles relinquent; undique latius

Extenta visentur Lucrino

Stagna lacu, platanusque caelebs

Evincet ulmos; tum violaria et



270

#### Q. HORATII FLACCI

Myrtus et omnis copia narium
Spargent olivetis odorem
Fertilibus domino priori,
Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli
Praescriptum et intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis veterumque norma.
Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum: nulla decempedi
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton,
Nec fortuitum spernere caespitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu jubentes et deorum
Templa novo decorare saxo.

#### CARMEN XVI.

OTIUM divos rogat in patente Prensus Aegaeo, simul atra nubes Condidit lunam neque certa fulgent Sidera nautis; Otium bello furiosa Thrace, Otium Medi pharetra decori, Grosphe, non gemmis neque purpura · nale neque auro. Non enim gazae neque consularis Summovet lictor miseros tumultus Mentis, et curas laqueata circum Tecta volantes. Vivitur parvo bene cui paternum Splendet in mensa tenui salinum, Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido Sordidus aufert.

Quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo Multa? Quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus? Patriae quis exsul Se quoque fugit? Scandit aeratas vitiosa naves Cura nec turmas equitum relinquit, Ocior cervis et agente nimbos Ocior Euro. Laetus in praesens animus quod ultra est Oderit curare, et amara lento Temperet risu; nihil est ab omni Parte beatum. Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Longa Tithonum minuit senectus, Et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit Porriget hora. Te greges centum Siculaeque circum Mugiunt vaccae, tibi tollit hinnitum Apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro 35 Murice tinctae Vestiunt lanae: mihi parva rura et Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae Parca non mendax dedit et malignum Spernere vulgus.

## CARMEN XVII.

Cun me querelis exanimas tuis?

Nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius

Obire, Maecenas, mearum

Grande decus columenque rerum.

Ah te meae si partem animae rapit

Maturior vis, quid moror altera,

Nec carus aeque nec superstes

Integer? Ille dies utramque Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, Utcumque praecedes, supremum Carpere iter comites parati. Me nec Chimaerae spiritus igneae Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas Divellet unquam: sic potenti Justitiae placitumque Parcis. Seu Libra seu me Scorpios adspicit Formidolosus pars violentior Natalis horae, seu tyrannus Hesperiae Capricornus undae, Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo Consentit astrum. Te Jovis impio Tutela Saturno refulgens Eripuit volucrisque Fati Tardavit alas, quum populus frequens Laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum: Me truncus illapsus cerebro Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum Dextra levasset, Mercurialium Custos virorum. Reddere victimas Aedemque votivam memento: Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

#### CARMEN XVIII.

Non ebur neque aureum
Mea renidet in domo lacunar;
Non trabes Hymettiae
Premunt columnas ultima recisas
Africa; neque Attali
Ignotus heres regiam occupavi;

CARMINUM LIB. II. C. KVIII.	273
Nec Laconicas mihi	
Trahunt honestae purpuras clientae:	
At fides et ingeni	
Benigna vena est, pauperemque dives	20
Me petit; nihil supra	
Deos lacesso, nec potentem amicum	
Largiora flagito,	
Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.	
Truditur dies die,	15
Novaeque pergunt interire lunae.	
Tu secanda marmora	
Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulchri	
Immemor struis domos	
Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges	90
Summovere litora,	
Parum locuples continente ripa.	
Quid, quod usque proximos	
Revellis agri terminos et ultra	
Limites clientium	25
Salis avarus? Pellitur paternos	
In sinu ferens deos	
Et uxor et vir sordidosque natos;	
Nulla certior tamen	
Rapacis Orci fine destinata	30
Aula divitem manet	
Herum. Quid ultra tendis? Aequa tellus	
Pauperi recluditur	
Regumque pueris, nec satelles Orci	
Callidum Promethea	35
Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum	
Tantalum atque Tantali	
Genus coërcet; hic levare functum	
Pauperem laboribus	
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.	40

# CARMEN XX.

Non usitata nec tenui ferar Penna biformis per liquidum aethera Vates, neque in terris morabor Longius, invidiaque major Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum Sanguis parentum, non ego quem vocas, Dilecte Maecenas, obibo, Nec Stygia cohibebor unda. Jam jam residunt cruribus asperae Pelles, et album mutor in alitem Superne, nascunturque leves Per digitos humerosque plumae. Jam Daedaleo ocior Icaro Visam gementis litora Bospori Syrtesque Gaetulas canorus Ales Hyperboreosque campos. Me Colchus et qui dissimulat metum Marsae cohortis Dacus et ultimi Noscent Geloni, me peritus Discet Hiber Rhodanique potor. Absint inani funere neniae Luctusque turpes et querimoniae; Compesce clamorem ac sepulcri Mitte supervacuos honores.

### LIBER TERTIUS.

### CARMEN I.

ODI profanum vulgus et arceo; Favete linguis: carmina non prius Audita Musarum sacerdos Virginibus puerisque canto. Regum timendorum in proprios greges, Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis Clari Giganteo triumpho, Cuncta supercilio moventis. Est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, hic generosior Descendat in campum petitor, Moribus hic meliorque fama Contendat, illi turba clientium Sit major: aequa lege Necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos; 15 Omne capax movet urna nomen. Districtus ensis cui super impia Cervice pendet non Siculae dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Non avium citharaeque cantus Somnum reducent. Somnus agrestium Lenis virorum non humiles domos Fastidit umbrosamque ripam, Non Zephyris agitata Tempe. Desiderantem quod satis est neque 25 Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec saevus Arcturi cadentis Impetus aut orientis Haedi, Non verberatae grandine vineae

Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas Culpante nunc torrentia agros Sidera nunc hiemes iniquas. Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt Jactis in altum molibus; huc frequens Caementa demittit redemptor Cum famulis dominusque terrae Fastidiosus. Sed Timor et Minae Scandunt eodem quo dominus, neque Decedit aerata triremi, et Post equitem sedet atra Cura. Quodsi dolentem nec Phrygius lapis Nec purpurarum sidere clarior Delenit usus nec Falerna Vitis Achaemeniumque costum, Cur invidendis postibus et novo Sublime ritu moliar atrium? Cur valle permutem Sabina Divitias operosiores?

### CARMEN II.

Angustam amice pauperiem pati
Robustus acri militia puer
Condiscat, et Parthos feroces
Vexet eques metuendus hasta,
Vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat
In rebus. Illum ex moenibus hosticis
Matrona bellantis tyranni
Prospiciens et adulta virgo
Suspiret, eheu, ne rudis agminum
Sponsus lacessat regius asperum
Tactu leonem, quem cruenta
Per medias rapit ira caedes.

### CARMINUM LIB. III. C. III.

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Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori: Mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Nec parcit imbellis juventae Poplitibus timidoque tergo. Virtus repulsae nescia sordidae Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis aurae. Virtus recludens immeritis mori Coelum negata tentat iter via, Coetusque vulgares et udam Spernit humum fugiente penna. Est et fideli tuta silentio Merces: vetabo qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanae sub isdem Sit trabibus fragilemve mecum Solvat phaselon. Saepe Diespiter Neglectus incesto addidit integrum; Raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit pede Poena claudo.

### CARMEN III.

JUSTUM et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solida, neque Auster
Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae,
Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis;
Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinae.
Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
Enisus arces attigit igneas,
Quos inter Augustus recumbens

Purpureo bibit ore nectar. Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuae Vexere tigres indocili jugum Collo trahentes; hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis: Ilion, Ilion Fatalis incestusque judex Et mulier peregrina vertit In pulverem, ex quo destituit deos Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi Castaeque damnatum Minervae Cum populo et duce fraudulento. Jam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae Famosus hospes nec Priami domus Perjura pugnaces Achivos Hectoreis opibus refringit, Nostrisque ductum seditionibus Bellum resedit. Protinus et graves Iras et invisum nepotem Troica quem peperit sacerdos Marti redonabo; illum ego lucidas Inire sedes, ducere nectaris Sucos, et adscribi quietis Ordinibus patiar deorum. Dum longus inter saeviat Ilion Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules In parte regnanto beati; Dum Priami Paridisque busto Insultet armentum et catulos ferae Celent inultae, stet Capitolium Fulgens, triumphatisque possit Roma ferox dare jura Medis. Horrenda late nomen in ultimas Extendat oras, qua medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro,

### CARMINUM LIB. III. C. IV. 279 Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Aurum irrepertum et sic melius situm Quum terra celat spernere fortior, Quam cogere humanos in usus Omne sacrum rapiente dextra. Quicumque mundo terminus obstitit Hunc tangat armis, visere gestiens Qua parte debacchentur ignes, 55 Qua nebulae pluviique rores. Sed bellicosis fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, ne nimium pii Rebusque fidentes avitae Tecta velint reparare Trojae. Trojae renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Ducente victrices catervas Conjuge me Jovis et sorore. Ter si resurgat murus aëneus 65 Auctore Phoebo, ter pereat meis Excisus Argivis, ter uxor Capta virum puerosque ploret. Non hoc jocosae conveniet lyrae: Quo, Musa, tendis? Desine pervicax Referre sermones deorum et Magna modis tenuare parvis.

### CARMEN IV.

Descende coelo et dic age tibia
Regina longum Calliope melos,
Seu voce nunc mavis acuta,
Seu fidibus citharaque Phoebi.
Auditis, an me ludit amabilis
Insania? Audire et videor pios

### Q. HORATII FLACCI

Errare per lucos amoenae Quos et aquae subeunt et aurae. Me fabulosae Vulture in Apulo Altricis extra limen Apuliae Ludo fatigatumque somno Fronde nova puerum palumbes Texere, mirum quod foret omnibus, Quicumque celsae nidum Acherontiae Saltusque Bantinos et arvum Pingue tenent humilis Forenti, Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis Dormirem et ursis, ut premerer sacra Lauroque collataque myrto, Non sine dis animosus infans. Vester, Camenae, vester in arduos Tollor Sabinos, seu mihi frigidum Praeneste seu Tibur supinum Seu liquidae placuere Baiae. Vestris amicum fontibus et choris Non me Philippis versa acies retro, Devota non exstinxit arbos, Nec Sicula Palinurus unda. Utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens Insanientem navita Bosporum Tentabo et urentes arenas Litoris Assyrii viator; Visam Britannos hospitibus feros Et laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Visam pharetratos Gelonos Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem. Vos Caesarem altum, militia simul Fessas cohortes addidit oppidis, Finire quaerentem labores Pierio recreatis antro. Vos lene consilium et datis et dato Gaudetis almae. Scimus, ut impios

### 281<sup>:</sup> CARMINUM LIB. III. C. IV. Titanas immanemque turmam Fulmine sustulerit caduco, Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat Ventosum, et urbes regnaque tristia Divosque mortalesque turbas Imperio regit unus aequo. Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi Fidens juventus horrida brachiis, Fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo. Sed quid Typhoëus et validus Mimas, Aut quid minaci Porphyrion statu, Quid Rhoetus evulsisque truncis Enceladus jaculator audax Contra sonantem Palladis aegida Possent ruentes? Hinc avidus stetit Vulcanus, hinc matrona Juno et Nunquam humeris positurus arcum, Qui rore puro Castaliae lavit Crines solutos, qui Lyciae tenet Dumeta natalemque silvam, Delius et Patareus Apollo. Vis consili expers mole ruit sua: Vim temperatam di quoque provehunt In majus; idem odere vires Omne nefas animo moventes. Testis mearum centimanus Gyas Sententiarum, notus et integrae Tentator Orion Dianae Virginea domitus sagitta. Injecta monstris Terra dolet suis Maeretque partus fulmine luridum Missos ad Orcum; nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Aetnen, Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur

Reliquit ales, nequitiae additus

Custos; amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae.

### CARMEN V.

Coelo Tonantem credidimus Jovem Regnare: praesens divus habebitur Augustus adjectis Britannis Imperio gravibusque Persis. Milesne Crassi conjuge barbara Turpis maritus vixit et hostium, Pro curia inversique mores! Consenuit socerorum in armis Sub rege Medo Marsus et Apulus, Anciliorum et nominis et togae Oblitus aeternaeque Vestae, Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma? Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli Dissentientis condicionibus Foedis et exemplo trahentis Perniciem veniens in aevum, Si non periret immiserabilis Captiva pubes. Signa ego Punicis Affixa delubris et arma Militibus sine caede, dixit, Derepta vidi; vidi ego civium Retorta tergo brachia libero Portasque non clausas et arva Marte coli populata nostro. Auro repensus scilicet acrior Miles redibit. Flagitio additis Damnum: neque amissos colores Lana refert medicata fuco, Nec vera virtus quum semel excidit

CARMINUM LIB. III. C. VIII.	283
Curat reponi deterioribus.	30
Si pugnat extricata densis	
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis	
Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus,	
Et Marte Poenos proteret altero	
Qui lora restrictis lacertis	35
Sensit iners timuitque mortem.	
Hic unde vitam sumeret inscius	
Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor!	
O magna Karthago, probrosis	
Altior Italiae ruinis!	40
Fertur pudicae conjugis osculum	
Parvosque natos ut capitis minor	
Ab se removisse et virilem	
Torvus humi posuisse vultum:	
Donec labantes consilio patres	45
Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,	
Interque maerentes amicos	
Egregius properaret exsul.	
Atqui sciebat quae sibi barbarus	
Tortor pararet; non aliter tamen	50
Dimovit obstantes propinquos,	
Et populum reditus morantem,	
Quam si clientum longa negotia	
Dijudicata lite relinqueret,	
Tendens Venafranos in agros	55
Aut Lacedaemonium Tarent	

### CARMEN VIII.

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis, Quid velint flores et acerra thuris Plena miraris, positusque carbo in Caespite vivo,

Q. HORATII FLACCI Docte sermones utriusque linguae? Voveram dulces epulas et album Libero caprum prope funeratus Arboris ictu. Hic dies anno redeunte festus Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit Amphorae fumum bibere institutae Consule Tullo. Sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici Sospitis centum, et vigiles lucernas Perfer in lucem; procul omnis esto Clamor et ira. Mitte civiles super urbe curas: Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Medus infestus sibi luctuosis Dissidet armis, Servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae Cantaber sera domitus catena; Jam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu Cedere campis. Neglegens ne qua populus laboret Parce privatus nimium cavere; Dona praesentis cape laetus horae et Linque severa.

### CARMEN XVI.

INCLUSAM Danaën turris aënea Robustaeque fores et vigilum canum Tristes excubiae munierant satis Nocturnis ab adulteris, Si non Acrisium virginis abditae Custodem pavidum Juppiter et Venus Risissent; fore enim tutum iter et patens

### Converso in pretium deo. Aurum per medios ire satellites Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius Letu fulmineo: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum Demersa exitio; diffidit urbium Portas vir Macedo et subruit aemulos Reges muneribus; munera navium 15 Saevos illaqueant duces. Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam Majorumque fames. Jure perhorrui. Late conspicuum tollere verticem, Maecenas, equitum decus. Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit. Ab dis plura feret: nil cupientium Nudus castra peto et transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Contemptae dominus splendidior rei, Quam si quidquid arat impiger Apulus Occultare meis dicerer horreis, Magnas inter opes inops. Purae rivus aquae silvaque jugerum Paucorum et segetis certa fides meae Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africae Fallit sorte beatior. Quamquam nec Calabrae mella ferunt apes Nec Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora Languescit mihi nec pinguia Gallicis 35

Crescunt vellera pascuis,
Importuna tamen pauperies abest,
Nec si plura velim tu dare deneges.
Contracto melius parva cupidine
Vectigalia porrigam,

Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei Campis continuem. Multa petentibus Desunt multa: bene est cui deus obtulit

Parca quod satis est manu.

CARMINUM LIB. IIL. C. XVL

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### CARMEN XXIV.

INTACTIS opulentior Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae Caementis licet occupes Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum, Si figit adamantinos Summis verticibus dira Necessitas Clavos, non animum metu, Non mortis laqueis expedies caput. Campestres melius Scythae Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos Vivunt, et rigidi Getae Immetata quibus jugera liberas Fruges et Cererem ferunt, Nec cultura placet longior annua, Defunctumque laboribus Aequali recreat sorte vicarius. Illic matre carentibus Privignis mulier temperat innocens, Nec dotata regit virum Conjux nec nitido fidit adultero. Dos est magna parentium Virtus et metuens alterius viri Certo foedere castitas; Et peccare nefas aut pretium est mori. O quisquis volet impias Caedes et rabiem tollere civicam, Si quaeret PATER URBIUM Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat Refrenare licentiam, Clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi.

CARMINUM LIB. III. C. XXIV.	287
Quid tristes querimoniae,	
Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?	
Quid leges sine moribus	35
Vanae proficiunt, si neque fervidis	
Pars inclusa caloribus	
Mundi nec Boreae finitimum latus	
Durataeque solo nives	
Mercatorem abigunt, horrida callidi	40
Vincunt aequora navitae,	
Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet	
Quidvis et facere et pati	
Virtutisque viam deserit arduae?	
Vel nos in Capitolium	45
Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,	
Vel nos in mare proximum	
Gemmas et lapides aurum et inutile,	
Summi materiem mali,	
Mittamus, scelerum si bene poenitet.	<b>5</b> 0
Eradenda cupidinis	-
Pravi sunt elementa, et tenerae nimis	
Mentes asperioribus	
Formandae studiis. Nescit equo rudis	
Haerere ingenuus puer	55
Venarique timet, ludere doctior,	
Seu Graeco jubeas trocho	
Seu malis vetita legibus alea,	
Quum perjura patris fides	
Consortem socium fallat et hospitem	60
Indignoque pecuniam	
Heredi properet. Scilicet improbae	
Crescunt divitiae; tamen	
Curtae nescio quid semper abest rei.	
Came access dans comber accessor	

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### CARMEN XXIX.

TYRRHENA regum progenies, tibi Non ante verso lene merum cado Cum flore, Maecenas, rosarum et Pressa tuis balanus capillis Jamdudum apud me est. Eripe te morae ; Ne semper udum Tibur et Aesulae Declive contempleris arvum et Telegoni juga parricidae. Fastidiosam desere copiam et Molem propinquam nubibus arduis; Omitte mirari beatae Fumum et opes strepitumque Romae. Plerumque gratae divitibus vices, Mundaeque parvo sub lare pauperum Coenae sine aulaeis et ostro. Sollicitam explicuere frontem. Jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater Ostendit ignem, jam Procyon furit Et stella vesani Leonis, Sole dies referente siccos. Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido Rivumque fessus quaerit et horridi Dumeta Silvani, caretque Ripa vagis taciturna ventis. Tu civitatem quis deceat status Curas et Urbi sollicitus times Quid Seres et regnata Cyro Bactra parent Tanaisque discors. Prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosa nocte premit deus,

Ridetque si mortalis ultra

Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento

### CARMINUM LIB. III. C. XXIX.

289

Componere aequus; cetera fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio aequore Cum pace delabentis Etruscum 35 In mare, nunc lapides adesos Stirpesque raptas et pecus et domus Volventis una non sine montium Clamore vicinaeque silvae, Quum fera diluvies quietos Irritat amnes. Ille potens sui Laetusque deget, cui licet in diem Dixisse Vixi: cras vel atra Nube polum Pater occupato Vel sole puro; non tamen irritum Quodcumque retro est efficiet, neque Diffinget infectumque reddet Quod fugiens semel hora vexit. Fortuna saevo laeta negotio et Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax 50 Transmutat incertos honores, Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna. Laudo manentem; si celeres quatit Pennas, resigno quae dedit, et mea Virtute me involvo probamque 55 Pauperiem sine dote quaero. Non est meum, si mugiat Africis Malus procellis, ad miseras preces Decurrere, et votis pacisci Ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces Addant avaro divitias mari: Tunc me biremis praesidio scaphae Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret geminusque Pollux.

### CARMEN XXX.

Exect monumentum aere perennius Regalique situ pyramidum altius, Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens Possit diruere aut innumerabilis Annorum series et fuga temporum. Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei Vitabit Libitinam: usque ego postera Crescam laude recens dum Capitolium Scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex. Dicar qua violens obstrepit Aufidus Et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens, Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam Quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

### LIBER QUARTUS.

### CARMEN II.

PINDARUM quisquis studet aemulari,
Iule, ceratis ope Daedalea
Nititur pennis vitreo daturus
Nomina ponto.
Monte decurrens velut amnis imbres
Quem super notas aluere ripas
Fervet immensusque ruit profundo
Pindarus ore,

CARMINUM LID. IV. C. II.	291
Laurea donandus Apollinari,	
Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos	10
Verba devolvit numerisque fertur	
Lege solutis;	
Seu deos regesve canit deorum	
Sanguinem per quos cecidere justa	
Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae	15
Flamma Chimaerae;	
Sive quos Elea domum reducit	
Palma coelestes pugilemve equumve	
Dicit et centum potiore signis	
Munere donat;	20
Flebili sponsae juvenemve raptum	
Plorat et vires animumque moresque	
Aureos educit in astra nigroque	
Invidet Orco.	
Multa Dircaeum levat aura cycnum	25
Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos	
Nubium tractus. Ego apis Matinae	
More modoque	
Grata carpentis thyma per laborem	
Plurimum circa nemus uvidique	30
Tiburis ripas operosa parvus	
Carmina fingo.	
Concines majore poëta plectro	
Caesarem quandoque trahet feroces	
Per sacrum clivum merita decorus	35
Fronde Sygambros,	
Quo nihil majus meliusve terris	
Fata donavere bonique divi,	
Nec dabunt quamvis redeant in aurum	
Tempora priscum.	40
Concines laetosque dies et Urbis	
Publicum ludum super impetrato	
Fortis Augusti reditu forumque	
Litibus orbum.	

Tum meae si quid loquar audiendum Vocis accedet bona pars et, O Sol Pulcher! o laudande! canam, recepto Caesare felix. Teque dum procedis, io Triumphe! Non semel dicemus, io Triumphe! Civitas omnis dabimusque divis Thura benignis. Te decem tauri totidemque vaccae, Me tener solvet vitulus relicta Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis In mea vota, Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes Tertium lunae referentis ortum, Qua notam duxit niveus videri Cetera fulvus.

### CARMEN III.

QUEM tu, Melpomene, semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
Curru ducet Achaico
Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
Ornatum foliis ducem,
Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
Ostendet Capitolio:
Sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt
Et spissae nemorum comae
Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem.
Romae principis urbium
Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
Vatum ponere me choros,

Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.

O, testudinis aureae

Dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas,

O, mutis quoque piscibus

Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum,

Totum muneris hoc tui est:

Quod monstror digito praetereuntium

Romanae fidicen lyrae,

Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

### CARMEN IV.

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem, Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas Permisit expertus fidelem Juppiter in Ganymede flavo, Olim juventas et patrius vigor Nido laborum propulit inscium, Vernique jam nimbis remotis Insolitos docuere nisus Venti paventem, mox in ovilia Demisit hostem vividus impetus, Nunc in reluctantes dracones Egit amor dapis atque pugnae: Qualemve laetis caprea pascuis Intenta fulvae matris ab ubere Jam lacte depulsum leonem 15 Dente novo peritura vidit: Videre Raetis bella sub Alpibus Drusum gerentem Vindelici; — quibus Mos unde deductus per omne Tempus Amazonia securi Dextras obarmet quaerere distuli, Nec scire fas est omnia; - sed diu

Lateque victrices catervae Consiliis juvenis revictae Sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus Posset, quid Augusti paternus In pueros animus Nerones. Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis; Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum Virtus, neque imbellem feroces Progenerant aquilae columbam: Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Rectique cultus pectora roborant; Utcumque defecere mores Indecorant bene nata culpae. Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal Devictus et pulcher fugatis Ille dies Latio tenebris Qui primus alma risit adorea, Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas Ceu flamma per taedas vel Eurus Per Siculas equitavit undas. Post hoc secundis usque laboribus Romana pubes crevit et impio Vastata Poenorum tumultu Fana deos habuere rectos; Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal: Cervi luporum praeda rapacium Sectamur ultro quos opimus Fallere et effugere est triumphus. Gens quae cremato fortis ab Ilio Jactata Tuscis aequoribus sacra Natosque maturosque patres Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes, Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus

Nigrae feraci frondis in Algido,

### CARMINUM LIB. IV. C. VII. 295 Per damna, per caedes, ab ipso Ducit opes animumque ferro. Non hydra secto corpore firmior Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem, Monstrumve submisere Colchi Majus Echioniaeve Thebae. Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit: 65 Luctere, multa proruet integrum Cum laude victorem geretque Proelia conjugibus loquenda. Karthagini jam non ego nuntios Mittam superbos: occidit, occidit Spes omnis et fortuna nostri Nominis Hasdrubale interempto. Nil Claudiae non perficient manus, Quas et benigno numine Juppiter Defendit et curae sagaces 75 Expediunt per acuta belli.

### CARMEN VII.

IFFUGERE nives, redeunt jam gramina campis	
Arboribusque comae;	
Mutat terra vices et decrescentia ripas	
Flumina praetereunt;	
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet	:
Ducere nuda choros.	
Immortalia ne speres monet annus et almum	
Quae rapit hora diem.	
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas	
Interitura simul	10
Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox	
Bruma recurrit iners.	
Damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia lunae:	

### Q. HORATH FLACCI

Nos ubi decidimus

Quo pius Aeneas quo dives Tullus et Ancus
Pulvis et umbra sumus.

Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae
Tempora di superi?

Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis amico
Quae dederis animo.

Quum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria,

Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Restituet pietas;

Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
Liberat Hippolytum,

Nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro
Vincula Pirithoo.

### CARMEN IX.

NE forte credas interitura quae Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum Non ante vulgatas per artes Verba loquor socianda chordis: Non si priores Maeonius tenet Sedes Homerus Pindaricae latent Ceaeque et Alcaei minaces Stesichorique graves Camenae; Nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon Delevit aetas; spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae. Non sola comptos arsit adulteri Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum Mirata regalesque cultus Et comites Helene Lacaena,

### CARMINUM LIB. IV. C. IX. 297 Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio Direxit arcu; non semel Ilios Vexata; non pugnavit ingens Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus Dicenda Musis proelia; non ferox Hector vel acer Deiphobus graves Excepit ictus pro pudicis Conjugibus puerisque primus. Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona 25 Multi; sed omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, carent quia vate sacro. Paullum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus. Non ego te meis 30 Chartis inornatum silebo, Totve tuos patiar labores Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas Obliviones. Est animus tibi Rerumque prudens et secundis 35 Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Vindex avarae fraudis, et abstinens Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae, Consulque non unius anni Sed quoties bonus atque fidus Judex honestum praetulit utili, Rejecit alto dona nocentium Vultu, per obstantes catervas. Explicuit sua victor arma. Non possidentem multa vocaveris 45 Recte beatum: rectius occupat Nomen beati qui deorum Muneribus sapienter uti Duramque callet pauperiem pati, Pejusque leto flagitium timet, 50 Non ille pro caris amicis Aut patria timidus perire.

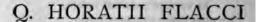
### CARMEN XIV.

QUAE cura patrum quaeve Quiritium Plenis honorum muneribus tuas, Auguste, virtutes in aevum Per titulos memoresque fastos Aeternet, o qua sol habitabiles Illustrat oras maxime principum? Quem legis expertes Latinae Vindelici didicere nuper Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus, Breunosque veloces, et arces Alpibus impositas tremendis Dejecit acer plus vice simplici; Major Neronum mox grave proelium Commisit immanesque Raetos Auspiciis pepulit secundis, Spectandus in certamine Martio, Devota morti pectora liberae Quantis fatigaret ruinis; Indomitas prope qualis undas Exercet Auster, Pleiadum choro Scindente nubes, impiger hostium Vexare turmas et frementem Mittere equum medios per ignes. Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus, Qua regna Dauni praefluit Apuli, Ouum saevit horrendamque cultis Diluviem meditatur agris, Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina Ferrata vasto diruit impetu Primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, sine clade victor,

### CARMINUM LIB. IV. C. XIV.

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Te copias, te consilium et tuos Praebente divos. Nam tibi, quo die Portus Alexandrea supplex 35 Et vacuam patefecit aulam, Fortuna lustro prospera tertio Belli secundos reddidit exitus, Laudemque et optatum peractis Imperiis decus arrogavit. Te Cantaber non ante domabilis Medusque et Indus, te profugus Scythes Miratur, o tutela praesens Italiae dominaeque Romae. Te fontium qui celat origines Nilusque et Ister, te rapidus Tigris, Te beluosus qui remotis Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis, Te non paventis funera Galliae Duraeque tellus audit Hiberiae, Te caede gaudentes Sygambri Compositis venerantur armis.



### CARMEN SECULARE.

PHOEBE silvarumque potens Diana, Lucidum coeli decus, o colendi Semper et culti, date, quae precamur Tempore sacro,

Quo Sibyllini monuere versus Virgines lectas puerosque castos Dis quibus septem placuere colles Dicere carmen.

Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui Promis et celas aliusque et idem Nasceris, possis nihil urbe Roma Visere majus.

Rite maturos aperire partus Lenis, Ilithyia, tuere matres, Sive tu Lucina probas vocari Seu Genitalis.

Diva, producas subolem patrumque Prosperes decreta super jugandis Feminis prolisque novae feraci

Lege marita,
Certus undenos decies per annos
Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos
Ter die claro totiesque grata
Nocte frequentes.

Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcae,

CARMEN SECULARE.	301
Quod semel dictum est stabilisque rerum	
Terminus servat, bona jam peractis	
Jungite fata.	
Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus	
Spicea donet Cererem corona;	30
Nutriant fetus et aquae salubres	
Et Jovis aurae.	
Condito mitis placidusque telo	
Supplices audi pueros, Apollo:	
Siderum regina bicornis audi,	35
Luna, puellas.	
Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliaeque	
Litus Etruscum tenuere turmae,	
Jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem	
Sospite cursu,	40
Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam	
Castus Aeneas patriae superstes	
-Liberum munivit iter, daturus	
Plura relictis:	
Di, probos mores docili juventae,	45
Di, senectuti placidae quietem,	
Romulae genti date remque prolemque	
Et decus omne!	
Quaeque vos bubus veneratur albis	
Clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis,	50
Impetret, bellante prior, jacentem	
Lenis in hostem!	
Jam mari terraque manus potentes	•
Medus Albanasque timet secures,	
Jam Scythae responsa petunt, superbi	55
Nuper, et Indi.	•
Jam Fides et Pax et Honos Pudorque	
Priscus et neglecta redire Virtus	
Audet, apparetque beata pleno	
Copia cornu.	60
Augur et fulgente decorus arcu	

### Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMEN SECULARE.

Phoebus acceptusque novem Camenis,
Qui salutari levat arte fessos
Corporis artus,
Si Palatinas videt aequus arces
Remque Romanam Latiumque, felix
Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper
Proroget aevum.
Quaeque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,
Quindecim Diana preces virorum
Curet et votis puerorum amicas
Applicet aures.
Haec Jovem sentire deosque cunctos
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
Doctus et Phoebi chorus et Dianae
Dicere laudes.

# . HORATII FLACCI

### EPODON LIBER.

### CARMEN II.

BEATUS ille qui procul negotiis,	
Ut prisca gens mortalium,	
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis	
Solutus omni fenore.	
Neque excitatur classico miles truci,	
Neque horret iratum mare,	
Forumque vitat et superba civium	
Potentiorum limina.	
Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine	
Altas maritat populos,	10
→ ut in reducta valle mugientium	
Prospectat errantes greges,	
I nutilesque falce ramos amputans	
Feliciores inserit,	
Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris,	15
Aut tondet infirmas oves;	
Vel quum decorum mitibus pomis caput	
Auctumnus agris extulit,	
Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,	
Certantem et uvam purpurae,	90
Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater	
Silvane tutor finium!	
Libet jacere modo sub antiqua ilice,	
Modo in tenaci gramine.	

Labuntur altis interim ripis aquae,
Queruntur in silvis aves,
Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,
Somnos quod invitet leves.
At quum tonantis annus hibernus Jovis
Imbres nivesque comparat,

Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane Apros in obstantes plagas,

Aut amite levi rara tendit retia Turdis edacibus dolos.

Pavidumque leporem et advenam laqueo grue Jucunda captat praemia.

Quis non malarum quas amor curas habet Haec inter obliviscitur?

Quodsi pudica mulier in partem juvet Domum atque dulces liberos,

Sabina qualis aut perusta solibus Pernicis uxor Apuli,

Sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum Lassi sub adventum viri,

Claudensque textis cratibus laetum pecus Distenta siccet ubera,

Et horna dulci vina promens dolio Dapes inemptas apparet:

Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia Magisve rhombus aut scari, Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus

Hiems ad hoc vertat mare;

Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum Non attagen Ionicus

Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis Oliva ramis arborum

Aut herba lapathi prata amantis et gravi Malvae salubres corpori,

Vel agna festis caesa Terminalibus, Vel haedus ereptus lupo.

# as inter epulas ut juvat pastas oves Videre properantes domum, Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves Collo trahentes languido, Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus, Circum renidentes Lares! Haec ubi locutus fenerator Alphius, Jam jam futurus rusticus, Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam, Quaerit Kalendis ponere.

### CARMEN VII.

Quo, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris Aptantur enses conditi? Parumne campis atque Neptuno super Fusum est Latini sanguinis, Non ut superbas invidae Karthaginis Romanus arces ureret, Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet Sacra catenatus via, Sed ut secundum vota Parthorum sua Urbs haec periret dextera? 10 Neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus Unquam nisi in dispar feris. Furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior, An culpa? Responsum date. Tacent et albus ora pallor inficit 15 Mentesque perculsae stupent. Sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt Scelusque fraternae necis, Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor.

### CARMEN XIII.

HORRIDA tempestas coelum contraxit et imbres Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc silua Threicio Aquilone sonant : rapiamus, amici, Occasionem de die, dumque virent genua Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus. Tu vina Torquato move consule pressa meo. Cetera mitte loqui : deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achaemenio Perfundi nardo juvat et fide Cyllenea Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus; Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno: Invicte, mortalis dea nate puer Thetide, Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi Findunt Scamandri flumina lubricus et Simoïs, Unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae Rupere, nec mater domum caerula te revehet. Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato, Deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis.

### CARMEN XVI.

ALTERA jam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit:
Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi
Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus,
Aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox,
Nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube
Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal,
Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas,

EPOD. LIB. CARM. XVI.	307
Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.	10
Barbarus heu cineres insistet victor et Urbem	
Eques sonante verberabit ungula,	
Quaeque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,	
Nefas videre! dissipabit insolens.	
Forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars	15
Malis carere quaeritis laboribus:	
Nulla sit hac potior sententia, Phocaeorum	
Velut profugit exsecrata civitas	
Agros atque Lares patrios habitandaque fana	
Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis,	20
Ire pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas	
Notus vocabit aut protervus Africus.	
Sic placet? an melius quis habet suadere? — Secund	la
Ratem occupare quid moramur alite?	
Sed juremus in haec: Simul imis saxa renarint	25
Vadis levata, ne redire sit nesas;	
Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando	
Padus Matina laverit cacumina,	
In mare seu celsus procurrerit Apenninus,	
Novaque monstra junxerit libidine	30
Mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,	
Adulteretur et columba miluo,	
Credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones,	
Ametque salsa levis hircus aequora.	
Haec et quae poterunt reditus abscindere dulces	35
Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,	
Aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et exspes	
Inominata perprimat cubilia,	
Vos quibus est virtus muliebrem tollite luctum	
Etrusca praeter et volate litora.	40
Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata	
Petamus arva divites et insulas,	
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis	
Et imputata floret usque vinea,	
Liarmings of nunquam fallantic tarmer alives	

Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis Levis crepante lympha desilit pede. Illic injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera; Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile, Neque intumescit alma viperis humus. Pluraque felices mirabimur: ut neque largis Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus, Pinguia nec siccis urantur semina glebis, Utrumque rege temperante coelitum. Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus, Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem, Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautae Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixei. Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia. Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti, Ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum; Aere, dehinc ferro duravit secula: quorum. Piis secunda vate me datur fuga.

## Q. HORATII FLACCI

### SATIRAE.

### LIBER PRIMUS.

### SATIRA I.

Qui fit, Maecenas, ut nemo quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit illa Contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes? • fortunati mercatores! gravis annis Miles ait multo jam fractus membra labore. Contra mercator, navem jactantibus Austris: Militia est potior. Quid enim, concurritur: horae omento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta. Agricolam laudat juris legumque peritus, Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat. IIIe datis vadibus qui rure extractus in urbem est Solos felices viventes clamat in urbe. Cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, loquacem Delassare valent Fabium. Ne te morer, audi Quo rem deducam. Si quis Deus, En ego, dicat, Jam faciam quod vultis: eris tu, qui modo miles, Mercator; tu, consultus modo, rusticus: hinc vos, Vos hinc mutatis discedite partibus: Eja! Quid statis? — nolint. Atqui licet esse beatis. Quid causae est merito quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, neque se fore posthac Tam facilem dicat votis ut praebeat aurem?

15

Praeterea ne sic, ut qui jocularia, ridens Percurram — quamquam ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat? ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima -Sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo. Ille gravem duro terram qui vertit aratro, Perfidus hic caupo, miles, nautaeque per omne Audaces mare qui currunt, hac mente laborem Sese ferre, senes ut in otia tuta recedant, Aiunt, quum sibi sint congesta cibaria: sicut Parvula, nam exemplo est, magni formica laboris Ore trahit quodcumque potest atque addit acervo, Quem struit haud ignara ac non incauta futuri. Quae, simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Non usquam prorepit et illis utitur ante Quaesitis sapiens; quum te neque fervidus aestus Demoveat lucro, neque hiems, ignis, mare, ferrum, Nil obstet tibi dum ne sit te ditior alter. Quid juvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri Furtim defossa timidum deponere terra?— Quod si comminuas vilem redigatur ad assem. — At ni id fit quid habet pulchri constructus acervus? Milia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus: ut si Reticulum panis venales inter onusto Forte vehas humero, nihilo plus accipias quam Qui nil portarit. Vel dic quid referat intra Naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an Mille aret? — At suave est ex magno tollere acervo. -Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas. Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris? Ut tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Vel cyatho, et dicas, Magno de flumine malim Quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere. Eo fit Plenior ut si quos delectet copia justo Cum ripa simul avulsos ferat Aufidus acer.

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75

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tantuli eget quanto est opus is neque limo am haurit aquam neque vitam amittit in undis. a pars hominum decepta cupidine falso, s est, inquit; quia tanti quantum habeas sis. icias illi? Jubeas miserum esse libenter us id facit; ut quidam memoratur Athenis is ac dives, populi contemnere voces tus: Populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo mi simul ac nummos contemplor in arca. is a labris sitiens fugientia captat a . . . . Quid rides? mutato nomine de te narratur: congestis undique saccis is inhians et tamquam parcere sacris s aut pictis tamquam gaudere tabellis. quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usum? matur, olus, vini sextarius, adde umana sibi doleat natura negatis. ilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque lare malos fures, incendia, servos compilent fugientes, hoc juvat? Horum r ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum. ondoluit tentatum frigore corpus, ius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui at, fomenta paret, medicum roget ut te et ac gnatis reddat carisque propinquis. xor salvum te vult, non filius; omnes oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellae. s, quum tu argento post omnia ponas, io praestet quem non merearis amorem? cognatos, nullo natura labore ibi dat, retinere velis servareque amicos, operam perdas? ut si quis asellum npo doceat parentem currere frenis. se sit finis quaerendi, quumque habeas plus riem metuas minus et finire laborem is, parto quod avebas, ne facias quod

# 312 Q. HORATII FLACCI

Ummidius quidam - non longa est fabula - dives Ut metiretur nummos; ita sordidus ut se Non unquam servo melius vestiret; adusque Supremum tempus, ne se penuria victus Opprimeret metuebat. At hunc liberta securi Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum. -Quid mi igitur suades? ut vivam Maenius? aut sic Ut Nomentanus? - Pergis pugnantia secum Frontibus adversis componere: non ego avarum Quum veto te fieri vappam jubeo ac nebulonem. Est inter Tanain quiddam socerumque Viselli. Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. Illuc unde abii redeo, nemo ut avarus Se probet ac potius laudet diversa sequentes, Quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber Tabescat, neque se majori pauperiorum Turbae comparet, hunc atque hunc superare laboret. Sic festinanti semper locupletior obstat, Ut, quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Instat equis auriga suos vincentibus, illum Praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem. Inde fit, ut raro, qui se vixisse beatum Dicat, et exacto contentus tempore vita Cedat uti conviva satur, reperire queamus. Jam satis est. Ne me Crispini scrinia lippi Compilasse putes, verbum non amplius addam.

# SATIRA V.

EGRESSUM magna me excepit Aricia Roma Hospitio modico; rhetor comes Heliodorus, Graecorum longe doctissimus; inde Forum Appi, Differtum nautis cauponibus atque malignis.

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Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos Praecinctis unum; minus est gravis Appia tardis. Hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri Indico bellum, coenantes haud animo aequo Exspectans comites. Jam nox inducere terris Umbras et coelo diffundere signa parabat; Tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae Ingerere. Huc appelle! Trecentos inseris: ohe Jam satis est! Dum aes exigitur, dum mula ligatur, Tota abit hora. Mali culices ranaeque palustres Avertunt somnos, absentem ut cantat amicam Multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator Certatim. Tandem fessus dormire viator Incipit, ac missae pastum retinacula mulae Nauta piger saxo religat stertitque supinus. Jamque dies aderat, nil quum procedere lintrem Sentimus, donec cerebrosus prosilit unus Ac mulae nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno Fuste dolat: quarta vix demum exponimur hora. Ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympha. Milia tum pransi tria repimus atque subimus Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur. Huc venturus erat Maecenas optimus atque Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, aversos soliti componere amicos. Hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus Illinere. Interea Maecenas advenit atque Cocceius Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem Factus homo. Antoni non ut magis alter amicus. Fundos Aufidio Lusco praetore libenter Linquimus, insani ridentes praemia scribae, Praetextam et latum clavum prunaeque batillum. In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus, Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam. Postera lux oritur multo gratissima; namque Plotius et Varius Sinuessae Virgiliusque

Occurrent, animae quales neque candidiores Terra tulit neque quis me sit devinctior alter. O qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico. Proxima Campano ponti quae villula tectum Praebuit, et parochi quae debent ligna salemque. Hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt. Lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego Virgiliusque; Namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis. Hinc nos Cocceii recipit plenissima villa Quae super est Caudi cauponas. Nunc mihi paucis Sarmenti scurrae pugnam Messique Cicirrhi, Musa, velim memores, et quo patre natus uterque Contulerit lites. Messi clarum genus Osci ; Sarmenti domina exstat: ab his majoribus orti Ad pugnam venere. Prior Sarmentus: Equi te Esse feri similem dico. Ridemus, et ipse Messius, Accipio, caput et movet. O, tua cornu Ni foret exsecto frons, inquit, quid faceres, quum Sic mutilus miniteris? At illi foeda cicatrix Setosam laevi frontem turpaverat oris. Campanum in morbum, in faciem permulta jocatus, Pastorem saltaret uti Cyclopa rogabat : Nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis. Multa Cicirrhus ad haec: donasset jamne catenam Ex voto Laribus, quaerebat; scriba quod esset, Nihilo deterius dominae jus esse. Rogabat Denique cur unquam fugisset, cui satis una Farris libra foret gracili sic tamque pusillo. Prorsus jucunde coenam produximus illam. Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes Paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igni: Nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam Vulcano summum properabat lambere tectum. Convivas avidos coenam servosque timentes Tum rapere, atque omnes restinguere velle videres.

#### SATIRARUM LIB. I. SAT. VI.

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Pit ex illo montes Apulia notos ntare mihi, quos torret Atabulus et quos quam erepsemus nisi nos vicina Trivici recepisset, lacrimoso non sine fumo, cum foliis ramos urente camino. tuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia rhedis. uri oppidulo quod versu dicere non est, s perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum qua; sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra 85 lus ut soleat humeris portare viator; Canusi lapidosus, aquae non ditior urna, xus a forti Diomede est conditus olim. ibus hinc Varius discedit maestus amicis. Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum ntes iter et factum corruptius imbri. ra tempestas melior, via pejor ad usque noenia piscosi; dein Gnatia Nymphis exstructa dedit risusque jocosque, flamma sine thura liquescere limine sacro, 95 adere cupit. Credat Judaeus Apella, go; namque deos didici securum agere aevum, si quid miri faciat natura, deos id s ex alto coeli demittere tecto. lusium longae finis chartaeque viaeque est. 100

### SATIRA VI.

quia, Maecenas, Lydorum quidquid Etruscos nt fines nemo generosior est te, uod avus tibi maternus fuit atque paternus qui magnis legionibus imperitarent, rique solent, naso suspendis adunco s, ut me libertino patre natum.

referre negas quali sit quisque parente

Natus dum ingenuus, persuades hoc tibi vere, Ante potestatem Tulli atque ignobile regnum Multos saepe viros nullis majoribus ortos Et vixisse probos amplis et honoribus auctos; Contra Laevinum, Valeri genus unde superbus Tarquinius regno pulsus fugit, unius assis Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante Judice quo nosti populo, qui stultus honores Saepe dat indignis et famae servit ineptus, Qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus. Quid oportet Nos facere a vulgo longe longeque remotos? Namque esto populus Laevino mallet honorem Quam Decio mandare novo, censorque moveret Appius ingenuo si non essem patre natus: Vel merito, quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem. Sed fulgente trahit constrictos Gloria curru Non minus ignotos generosis. Quo tibi, Tilli, Sumere depositum clavum fierique tribuno? Invidia accrevit privato quae minor esset. Nam ut quisque insanus nigris medium impediit crus Pellibus et latum demisit pectore clavum, Audit continuo: Quis homo hic est? quo patre natus Ut si qui aegrotet quo morbo Barrus, haberi Ut cupiat formosus, eat quacumque puellis Injiciat curam quaerendi singula, quali Sit facie, sura, quali pede, dente, capillo: Sic qui promittit cives, urbem sibi curae, Imperium fore et Italiam, delubra deorum, Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Omnes mortales curare et quaerere cogit. Tune Syri, Damae aut Dionysi filius, audes Dejicere e saxo cives aut tradere Cadmo?-At Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno; Namque est ille pater quod erat meus. — Hoc tibi Pa Et Messalla videris? At hic, si plostra ducenta Concurrantque foro tria funera, magna sonabit

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a quod vincatque tubas; saltem tenet hoc nos. ad me redeo libertino patre natum, rodunt omnes libertino patre natum, quia sum tibi, Maecenas, convictor; at olim, mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno. ile hoc illi est; quia non ut forsit honorem ihi invideat quivis ita te quoque amicum, tin cautum dignos assumere prava one procul. Felicem dicere non hoc sum casu quod te sortitus amicum; tenim mihi te fors obtulit: optimus olim s, post hunc Varius dixere quid essem. i coram singultim pauca locutus, namque pudor prohibebat plura profari, o me claro natum patre, non ego circum ureiano vectari rura caballo, d eram narro. Respondes ut tuus est mos abeo; et revocas nono post mense jubesque amicorum numero. Magnum hoc ego duco lacui tibi qui turpi secernis honestum, tre praeclaro sed vita et pectore puro. i vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis a est natura alioqui recta, velut si · inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos; e avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra : vere quisquam mihi, purus et insons collaudem — si et vivo carus amicis, uit pater his, qui macro pauper agello in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni eri magnis e centurionibus orti, suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, ctonis referentes Idibus aera; rum est ausus Romam portare docendum uas doceat quivis eques atque senator orognatos. Vestem servosque sequentes, 10 ut populo, si qui vidisset, avita

Ex re praeberi sumptus mihi crederet illos. Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes Circum doctores aderat. Quid multa? Pudicum, Qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni Non solum facto verum opprobrio quoque turpi; Nec timuit sibi ne vitio quis verteret olim Si praeco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor Mercedes sequerer; neque ego essem questus: at hoc Laus illi debetur et a me gratia major. Nil me poeniteat sanum patris hujus, eoque Non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars Quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes, Sic me defendam. Longe mea discrepat istis Et vox et ratio : nam si natura juberet A certis annis aevum remeare peractum Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscumque parentes Optaret sibi quisque, meis contentus honestos Fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere, demens Judicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo, quod Nollem onus haud unquam solitus portare molestum. Nam mihi continuo major quaerenda foret res Atque salutandi plures, ducendus et unus Et comes alter uti ne solus rusve peregreve Exirem; plures calones atque caballi Pascendi, ducenda petorrita. Nunc mihi curto Ire licet mulo vel si libet usque Tarentum, Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret atque eques armos Objiciet nemo sordes mihi quas tibi, Tilli, Cum Tiburte via praetorem quinque sequuntur Te pueri lasanum portantes oenophorumque. Hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator, Milibus atque aliis vivo. Quacumque libido est, Incedo solus, percontor quanti olus ac far; Fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro Saepe Forum; adsisto divinis; inde domum me Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum;

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Coena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet; adstat echinus Vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex. Deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus mihi quod cras Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se Vultum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris. Ad quartam jaceo; post hanc vagor; aut ego, lecto Aut scripto quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, Non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis. Ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum Admonuit, fugio Campum lusumque trigonem. Pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani Ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. Haec est Vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique; His me consolor victurum suavius ac si Quaestor avus, pater atque meus patruusque fuisset.

### SATIRA IX..

Nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis:
Accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum,
Arreptaque manu, Quid agis, dulcissime rerum?—
Suaviter ut nunc est, inquam, et cupio omnia quae vis.
Quum assectaretur: Num quid vis? occupo. At ille,
Noris nos, inquit; docti sumus. Hic ego, Pluris
Hoc, inquam, mihi eris. Misere discedere quaerens
Ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, in aurem
Dicere nescio quid puero, quum sudor ad imos
Manaret talos. O te, Bolane, cerebri
Felicem! aiebam tacitus; quum quidlibet ille
Garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret. Ut illi
Nil respondebam, Misere cupis, inquit, abire;
Jamdudum video; sed nil agis; usque tenebo;

Persequar: hinc quo nunc iter est tibi? - Nil opus est to Circumagi; quendam volo visere non tibi notum; Trans Tiberim longe cubat is prope Caesaris hortos. -Nil habeo quod agam et non sum piger ; usque sequar te.-Demitto auriculas ut iniquae mentis asellus, Quum gravius dorso subiit onus, Incipit ille: Si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum, Non Varium facies; nam quis me scribere plures Aut citius possit versus? quis membra movere Mollius? Invideat quod et Hermogenes ego canto. Interpellandi locus hic erat: Est tibi mater, Cognati, quis te salvo est opus? - Haud mihi quisqua Omnes composui. - Felices! nunc ego resto. Confice; namque instat fatum mihi triste Sabella Quod puero cecinit divina mota anus urna: Hunc neque dira venena nec hosticus auferet ensis Nec laterum dolor aut tussis nec tarda podagra; Garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque; loquaces Si sapiat vitet simul atque adoleverit aetas. — Ventum erat ad Vestae, quarta jam parte diei Praeterita, et casu tunc respondere vadato Debebat, quod ni fecisset perdere litem. Si me amas, inquit, paulum hic ades. - Inteream si Aut valeo stare aut novi civilia jura; Et propero quo scis. — Dubius sum quid faciam, inquit, . Tene relinquam an rem. — Me sodes. — Non faciam, ille Et praecedere coepit. Ego ut contendere durum est Cum victore sequor. Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hinc repetit; paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae Nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. Haberes Magnum adjutorem posset qui ferre secundas, Hunc hominem velles si tradere; dispeream ni Submosses omnes. - Non isto vivimus illic Quo tu rere modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est Nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit unquam, Ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni

Cuique suus. — Magnum narras, vix credibile! — Atqui Sic habet. — Accendis, quare cupiam magis illi Proximus esse. — Velis tantummodo: quae tua virtus, Expugnabis; et est qui vinci possit, eoque Difficiles aditus primos habet. — Haud mihi deero: Muneribus servos corrumpam; non hodie si Exclusus fuero desistam; tempora quaeram, Occurram in triviis, deducam. Nil sine magno Vita labore dedit mortalibus. — Haec dum agit, ecce Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus et illum Qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. Unde venis? et Quo tendis? rogat et respondet. Vellere coepi · Et prensare manu lentissima brachia, nutans, Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus 65 Ridens dissimulare: meum jecur urere bilis. Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te Aichas mecum. — Memini bene, sed meliore Tempore dicam; hodie tricesima sabbata: vin tu Curtis Judaeis oppedere? — Nulla mihi, inquam, Religio est. — At mi; sum paulo infirmior, unus Multorum; ignosces; alias loquar. — Huncine solem Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Fugit improbus ac me Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obvius illi Adversarius et: Quo tu turpissime? magna 75 Inclamat voce; et Licet antestari? Ego vero Oppono auriculam. Rapit in jus; clamor utrimque; Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

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### LIBER SECUNDUS.

### SATIRA VI.

Hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hortus ubi et tecto vicinus jugis aquae fons Et paulum silvae super his foret. Auctius atque Di melius fecere. Bene est. Nil amplius oro, Maia nate, nisi ut propria haec mihi munera faxis. Si neque majorem feci ratione mala rem Nec sum facturus vitio culpave minorem; Si veneror stultus nihil horum: O si angulus ille Proximus accedat qui nunc denormat agellum! O si urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstret, ut illi Thesauro invento qui mercenarius agrum Illum ipsum mercatus aravit, dives amico Hercule! si quod adest gratum juvat, hac prece te oro: Pingue pecus domino facias et cetera praeter Ingenium, utque soles custos mihi maximus adsis. Ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex urbe removi, Quid prius illustrem satiris musaque pedestri? Nec mala me ambitio perdit nec plumbeus Auster Auctumnusque gravis, Libitinae quaestus acerbae. Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis, Unde homines operum primos vitaeque labores Instituunt, sic dis placitum, tu carminis esto Principium. Romae sponsorem me rapis. Ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, urge. Sive Aquilo radit terras seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est. Postmodo, quod mi obsit clare certumque locuto, Luctandum in turba et facienda injuria tardis. Quid vis, insane, et quas res agis? improbus urget

I ratis precibus; tu pulses omne quod obstat, 30 Ad Maecenatem memori si mente recurras? Hoc juvat et melli est; non mentiar. At simul atras Ventum est Esquilias aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa saliunt latus. — Ante secundam Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras. — 35 De re communi scribae magna atque nova te Orabant hodie meminisses, Quinte, reverti. — Imprimat his cura Maecenas signa tabellis. — Dixeris, Experiar: Si vis, potes, addit et instat. Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus Ex quo Maecenas me coepit habere suorum In numero; dumtaxat ad hoc, quem tollere rheda Vellet iter faciens et cui concredere nugas Hoc genus: Hora quota est? Thrax est Gallina Syro par? Matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent; 45 Et quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure. Per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae noster. Ludos spectaverat una. Luserat in Campo: Fortunae filius! omnes. Frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor: 50 Quicumque obvius est me consulit : O bone, nam te Scire deos quoniam propius contingis oportet; Numquid de Dacis audisti? -- Nil equidem. -- Ut tu Semper eris derisor! — At omnes di exagitent me Si quidquam. — Quid, militibus promissa Triquetra **5**5 Praedia Caesar an est Itala tellure daturus? Jurantem me scire nihil mirantur ut unum Scilicet egregii mortalem altique silenti. Perditur haec inter misero lux non sine votis: Orus, quando ego te adspiciam? quandoque licebit 60 Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis Ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae? 0 quando faba Pythagorae cognata simulque Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo? O noctes coenaeque deum! quibus ipse meique 65 324

Ante Larem proprium vescor vernasque procaces Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est Siccat inaequales calices conviva, solutus Legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula seu modicis uvescit laetius. Ergo Sermo oritur, non de villis domibusve alienis, Nec male necne Lepos saltet; sed quod magis ad nos Pertinet et nescire malum est agitamus : utrumne Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati; Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, trahat nos; Et quae sit natura boni summumque quid ejus. Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit aniles Ex re fabellas. Si quis nam laudat Arelli Sollicitas ignarus opes, sic incipit: Olim Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur Accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum, Asper et attentus quaesitis, ut tamen artum Solveret hospitiis animum. Quid multa? neque ille Sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Aridum et ore ferens acinum semesaque lardi Frusta dedit, cupiens varia fastidia coena Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo; Quum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna Esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens. Tandem urbanus ad hunc: Quid te juvat, inquit, amice, Praerupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso? Vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis? Carpe viam, mihi crede, comes; terrestria quando Mortales animas vivunt sortita, neque ulla est Aut magno aut parvo leti fuga: quo, bone, circa, Dum licet, in rebus jucundis vive beatus; Vive memor quam sis aevi brevis. Haec ubi dicta Agrestem pepulere domo levis exsilit; inde Ambo propositum peragunt iter, urbis aventes Moenia nocturni subrepere. Jamque tenebat Nox medium coeli spatium quum ponit uterque

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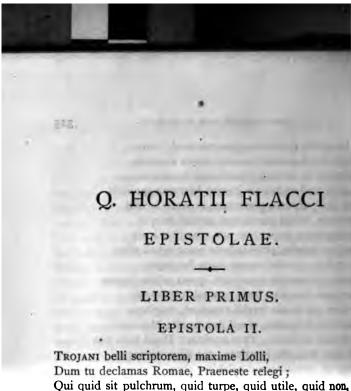
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#### SATIRARUM LIB. II. SAT. VI.

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slete domo vestigia, rubro ubi cocco uper lectos canderet vestis eburnos, ie de magna superessent fercula coena, ocul exstructis inerant hesterna canistris. i purpurea porrectum in veste locavit m, veluti succinctus cursitat hospes atque dapes nec non verniliter ipsis r officiis, praelambens omne quod affert. ans gaudet mutata sorte bonisque 110 git laetum convivam, quum subito ingens m strepitus lectis excussit utrumque. per totum pavidi conclave, magisque es trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis it canibus. Tum rusticus: Haud mihi vita 115 s hac, ait, et valeas; me silva cavusque b insidiis tenui solabitur ervo.



Planius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit. Cur ita crediderim, nisi quid te detinet, audi. Fabula qua Paridis propter narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello Stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus. Antenor censet belli praecidere causain: Quid Paris? Ut salvus regnet vivatque beatus Cogi posse negat. Nestor componere lites Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden: Hunc amor, ira quidem communiter urit utrumque. Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi. Seditione, dolis, scelere atque libidine et ira Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra. Rursus quid virtus et quid sapientia possit Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen, Qui domitor Trojae multorum providus urbes Et mores hominum inspexit, latumque per aequor, Dum sibi dum sociis reditum parat, aspera multa Pertulit adversis rerum immersabilis undis.

### EPISTOLARUM LIB. I. EPIST.

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voces et Circae pocula nosti; um sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset, na meretrice fuisset turpis et excors, anis immundus vel amica luto sus. eras sumus et fruges consumere nati, enelopae, nebulones, Alcinoique uranda plus aequo operata juventus, rum fuit in medios dormire dies et tum citharae cessatum ducere curam. nt homines surgunt de nocte latrones: um serves non expergisceris? Atqui anus curres hydropicus; et ni ate diem librum cum lumine, si non animum studiis et rebus honestis, el amore vigil torquebere. Nam cur dunt oculos festinas demere, si quid um differs curandi tempus in annum? n facti qui coepit habet : sapere aude; Qui recte vivendi prorogat horam exspectat dum defluat amnis; at ille t labetur in omne volubilis aevum. r argentum puerisque beata creandis incultae pacantur vomere silvae: is est cui contingit nil amplius optet. ius et fundus, non aeris acervus et auri domini deduxit corpore febres, no curas. Valeat possessor oportet ortatis rebus bene cogitat uti. t aut metuit juvat illum sic domus et res m pictae tabulae, fomenta podagram, s citharae collecta sorde dolentes. 1 est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit. oluptates, nocet empta dolore voluptas. warus eget: certum voto pete finem. alterius macrescit rebus opimis:

Siculi non invenere tyranni

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### Q. HORATII FLACCI

Majus tormentum. Qui non moderabitur irae Infectum volet esse dolor quod suaserit et mens, Dum poenas odio per vim festinat inulto. Ira furor brevis est: animum rege, qui nisi paret Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena. Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister Ire viam qua monstret eques; venaticus, ex quo Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula, Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba, puer, nunc te melioribus offer. Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu. Quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis, Nec tardum opperior nec praecedentibus insto.

#### EPISTOLA X.

URBIS amatorem Fuscum salvere jubemus Ruris amatores, hac in re scilicet una Multum dissimiles, ad cetera paene gemelli; Fraternis animis quidquid negat alter et alter; Annuimus pariter vetuli notique columbi. Tu nidum servas; ego laudo ruris amoeni Rivos et musco circumlita saxa nemusque. Quid quaeris? Vivo et regno simul ista reliqui Quae vos ad coelum fertis rumore secundo: Utque sacerdotis fugitivus liba recuso; Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis. Vivere naturae si convenienter oportet Ponendaeque domo quaerenda est area primum, Novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Est ubi plus tepeant hiemes, ubi gratior aura Leniat et rabiem Canis et momenta Leonis, Quum semel accepit solem furibundus acutum? Est ubi divellat somnos minus invida cura?

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bycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis? cis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum? r varias nutritur silva columnas, e domus longos quae prospicit agros. pellas furca tamen usque recurret, rampet furtim fastidia victrix. 25 lonio contendere callidus ostro natem potantia vellera fucum piet damnum propiusque medullis, on poterit vero distinguere falsum. lus nimio delectavere secundae, ttient. Si quid mirabere pones age magna; licet sub paupere tecto rum vita praecurrere amicos. ım pugna melior communibus herbis nec minor in certamine longo 35 pes hominis frenumque recepit; m victor violens discessit ab hoste a dorso, non frenum depulit ore. eriem veritus potiore metallis ret, dominum vehit improbus atque rnum, quia parvo nesciet uti. iveniet sua res, ut calceus olim, or erit subvertet, si minor uret. : tua vives sapienter, Aristi, ittes incastigatum ubi plura 45 n satis est ac non cessare videbor. servit collecta pecunia cuique, 1a sequi potius quam ducere funem. ctabam post fanum putre Vacunae, non simul esses cetera laetus. 50

# EPISTOLA XI.

Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos. Quid concinna Samos, quid Croesi regia Sardes, Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minorave fama, Cunctane prae Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent? An venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una, An Lebedum laudas odio maris atque viarum? Scis Lebedus quid sit: Gabiis desertior atque Fidenis vicus; tamen illic vivere vellem, Oblitusque meorum obliviscendus et illis Neptunum procul e terra spectare furentem. Sed neque qui Capua Romam petit imbre lutoque Adspersus volet in caupona vivere; nec qui Frigus collegit furnos et balnea laudat Ut fortunatam plene praestantia vitam. Nec si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto, Idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas. Incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit quod Paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris. Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus. Dum licet ac vultum servat fortuna benignum. Romae laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens. Tu quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam Grata sume manu, neu dulcia differ in annum, Ut quocumque loco fueris vixisse libenter Te dicas: nam si ratio et prudentia curas, Non locus effusi late maris arbiter aufert, Coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt Strenua nos exercet inertia; navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere. Quod petis hic est, Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit aequus.

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#### EPISTOLA XVI.

nteris fundus meus, optime Quinti, cat herum an baccis opulentet olivae, et pratis an amicta vitibus ulmo, tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri. montes ni dissocientur opaca l ut veniens dextrum latus adspiciat Sol, liscedens curru fugiente vaporet. m laudes. Quid, si rubicunda benigni res et pruna ferant, si quercus et ilex ze pecus multa dominum juvet umbra, luctum propius frondere Tarentum. m rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus, apiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo. rae dulces, etiam si credis amoenae, a tibi me praestant Septembribus horis. vivis si curas esse quod audis. jampridem omnis te Roma beatum; r ne cui de te plus quam tibi credas, s alium sapiente bonoque beatum, populus sanum recteque valentem ccultam febrem sub tempus edendi s, donec manibus tremor incidat unctis. incurata pudor malus ulcera celat. lla tibi terra pugnata marique is verbis vacuas permulceat aures: is salvum populus velit an populum tu ambiguo qui consulit et tibi et urbi Augusti laudes agnoscere possis: ris sapiens emendatusque vocari, sne tuo dic sodes nomine? Nempe i et prudens dici delector ego ac tu.

Qui dedit hoc hodie cras si volet auferet, ut si Detulerit fasces indigno detrahet idem. Pone, meum est: inquit. Pono tristisque recedo. Idem si clamet furem, neget esse pudicum, Contendat laqueo collum pressisse paternum, Mordear opprobriis falsis mutemque colores? Falsus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret Quem nisi mendosum et medicandum? Vir bonus est Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat, Quo multae magnaeque secantur judice lites, Quo res sponsore et quo causae teste tenentur. Sed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota Introrsum turpem, speciosum pelle decora. Nec furtum feci nec fugi, si mihi dicat Servus, Habes pretium, loris non ureris, aio. Non hominem occidi. - Non pasces in cruce corvos. Sum bonus et frugi. — Renuit negitatque Sabellus: Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus accipiterque Suspectos laqueos et opertum miluus hamum. Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore; Tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae: Sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis; Nam de mille fabae modiis quum surripis unum, Damnum est non facinus mihi pacto lenius isto. Vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat et omne tribuna Quandocumque deos vel porco vel bove placat, Jane pater! clare, clare quum dixit, Apollo! Labra movet metuens audiri: Pulchra Laverna, Da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri, Noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem. Qui melior servo, qui liberior sit avarus, In triviis fixum quum se dimittit ob assem, Non video; nam qui cupiet metuet quoque; porro, Qui metuens vivet liber mihi non erit unquam. Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re.

#### EPISTOLARUM LIB. I. EPIST. XX.

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Vendere quum possis captivum occidere noli;
Serviet utiliter: sine pascat durus aretque,
Naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis;
Annonae prosit; portet frumenta penusque.
Vir bonus et sapiens audebit dicere: Pentheu,
Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique
Indignum coges?—Adimam bona.—Nempe pecus, rem,
Lectos, argentum: tollas licet.—In manicis et
Compedibus saevo te sub custode tenebo.—
Ipse deus simul atque volam me solvet.—Opinor
Hoc sentit: Moriar; mors ultima linea rerum est.

#### EPISTOLA XX.

VERTUMNUM Janumque, liber, spectare videris, Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus. Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico; Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas, Non ita nutritus. Fuge quo descendere gestis. Non erit emisso reditus tibi. Quid miser egi? Quid volui? dices ubi quis te laeserit; et scis In breve te cogi quum plenus languet amator. Quodsi non odio peccantis desipit augur, Carus eris Romae donec te deserat aetas; Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi Coeperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes, Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam. Ridebit monitor non exauditus, ut ille Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum Iratus: quis enim invitum servare laboret? Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus. Quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Me, libertino natum patre et in tenui re,

#### Q. HORATII FLACCI

Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,
Ut quantum generi demas virtutibus addas;
Me primis Urbis belli placuisse domique;
Corporis exigui, praecanum, solibus aptum,
Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem.
Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum,
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

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# LIBER SECUNDUS.

### EPISTOLA I.

Quum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus, Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes, Legibus emendes, in publica commoda peccem Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Caesar. Romulus et Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux, Post ingentia facta deorum in templa recepti, Dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aspera bella Componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt, Ploravere suis non respondere favorem Speratum meritis. Diram qui contudit hydram Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit, Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari. Urit enim fulgore suo qui praegravat artes Infra se positas; exstinctus amabitur idem. Praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores, Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras, Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes. Sed tuus hic populus, sapiens et justus in uno, Te nostris ducibus, te Graiis anteferendo, Cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque

et nisi quae terris semota suisque us defuncta videt, fastidit et odit; veterum ut tabulas peccare vetantes quinque viri sanxerunt, foedera regum s vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, 25 a libros, annosa volumina vatum, lbano Musas in monte locutas. raecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque l optima Romani pensantur eadem trutina, non est quod multa loquamur; est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri; ad summum fortunae; pingimus atque et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis. dies ut vina poëmata reddit, n chartis pretium quotus arroget annus. 35 bhinc annos centum qui decidit inter veteresque referri debet, an inter ie novos? Excludat jurgia finis. atque probus centum qui perficit annos. deperiit minor uno mense vel anno, s referendus erit? veteresne poëtas, et praesens et postera respuat aetas? m veteres inter ponetur honeste ense brevi vel toto est junior anno. nisso caudaeque pilos ut equinae 45 vello, et demo unum, demo et item unum, it elusus ratione ruentis acervi in fastos et virtutem aestimat annis. ie nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit. sapiens et fortis et alter Homerus, dicunt, leviter curare videtur nissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea. n manibus non est et mentibus haeret ens? Adeo sanctum est vetus omne poëma. r quoties uter utro sit prior, aufert 55 docti famam senis, Accius alti,



Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro, Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, Vincere Caecilius gravitate, Terentius arte. Hos ediscit et hos arto stipata theatro Spectat Roma potens; habet hos numeratque poëtas Ad nostrum tempus Livi scriptoris ab aevo. Interdum vulgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat. Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poëtas Ut nihil anteferat nihil illis comparet, errat: Si quaedam nimis antique, si pleraque dure Dicere credit eos, ignave multa fatetur, Et sapit et mecum facit et Jove judicat aequo. Non equidem insector delendaque carmina Livi Esse reor, memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare; sed emendata videri Pulchraque et exactis minimum distantia miror; Inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, et Si versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Injuste totum ducit venditque poëma. Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse Compositum illepideve putetur, sed quia nuper; Nec veniam antiquis sed honorem et praemia posci. Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula si dubitem, clament perisse pudorem Cuncti paene patres, ea quum reprehendere coner Quae gravis Aesopus, quae doctus Roscius egit: Vel quia nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, et quae Imberbes didicere senes perdenda fateri. Jam Saliare Numae carmen qui laudat, et illud Quod mecum ignorat solus vult scire videri, Ingeniis non ille favet plauditque sepultis, Nostra sed impugnat, nos nostraque lividus odit. Quod si tam Graecis novitas invisa fuisset Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus? aut quid haberet Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus?

#### EPISTOLARUM LIB. II. EPIST. I.

Ut primum positis nugari Graecia bellis Coepit et in vitium fortuna labier aequa, Nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum, 95 Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit, Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisa tragoedis; Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans, Quod cupide petiit mature plena reliquit. 100 Quid placet aut odio est quod non mutabile credas? Hoc paces habuere bonae ventique secundi. Romae dulce diu fuit et sollemne reclusa Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura, Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos, 105 Majores audire, minori dicere, per quae Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido. Mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno Scribendi studio; puerique patresque severi Fronde comas vincti coenant et carmina dictant. 110 Ipse ego qui nullos me affirmo scribere versus Invenior Parthis mendacior, et prius orto Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco. Navim agere ignarus navis timet; abrotonum aegro Non audet nisi qui didicit dare; quod medicorum est Promittunt medici; tractant fabrilia fabri: Scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim. Hic error tamen et levis haec insania quantas Virtutes habeat sic collige: vatis avarus Non temere est animus; versus amat, hoc studet unum; 120 Detrimenta, fugas servorum, incendia ridet; Non fraudem socio puerove incogitat ullam Pupillo; vivit siliquis et pane secundo; Militiae quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi, Si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna juvari. 125 0s tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, Torquet ab obscoenis jam nunc sermonibus aurem, Mox etiam pectus praeceptis format amicis,

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Asperitatis et invidiae corrector et irae; Recte facta refert, orientia tempora notis Instruit exemplis, inopem solatur et aegrum. Castis cum pueris ignara puella mariti Disceret unde preces vatem ni Musa dedisset? Poscit opem chorus et praesentia numina sentit, Coelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Avertit morbos, metuenda pericula pellit, Impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum. Carmine di superi placantur, carmine Manes. Agricolae prisci, fortes parvoque beati, Condita post frumenta levantes tempore festo Corpus et ipsum animum spe finis dura ferentem, Cum sociis operum, pueris et conjuge fida, Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant, Floribus et vino Genium memorem brevis aevi. Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, Libertasque recurrentes accepta per annos Lusit amabiliter, donec jam saevus apertam In rabiem coepit verti jocus et per honestas Ire domos impune minax. Doluere cruento Dente lacessiti; fuit intactis quoque cura Condicione super communi; quin etiam lex Poenaque lata malo quae nollet carmine quemquam Describi; vertere modum, formidine fustis Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti. Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes Intulit agresti Latio: sic horridus ille Defluxit numerus Saturnius et grave virus Munditiae pepulere; sed in longum tamen aevum Manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris. Serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Et post Punica bella quietus quaerere coepit Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Aeschylus utile ferrent. Tentavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset,

'n

# EPISTOLARUM LIB. IL EPIST. L. 339 Placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer: Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet, turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram. Creditur ex medio quia res arcessit habere Sodoris minimum, sed habet comoedia tanto Plus oneris quanto veniae minus. Adspice, Plautus Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi, Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi; Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis, Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco; Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc Securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo. Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso Gloria curru Examinat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat: Sie leve, sie parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum Subruit aut reficit. Valeat res ludicra si me Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum. Saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores, Indocti stolidique et depugnare parati Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt **28**5 Aut wrsum aut pugiles: his nam plebecula plaudit. Verum equitis quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana. Quattuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas, Dun fugiumt equitum turmae peditumque catervae; 190 Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis, Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves, Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus. Si foret in terris rideret Democritus, seu Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo, 195 Sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora; Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis, Ut sibi praebentem mimo spectacula plura; Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello Fabellam surdo. Nam quae pervincere voces

### 340 Q. HORATII FLACCI

Evaluere sonum referunt quem nostra theatra? Garganum mugire putes nemus aut mare Tuscum, Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur et artes Divitiaeque peregrinae, quibus oblitus actor Cum stetit in scena concurrit dextera laevae. Dixit adhuc aliquid? Nil sane. Quid placet ergo? Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno. Ac ne forte putes me quae facere ipse recusem Quum recte tractent alii laudare maligne; Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur Ire poëta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet, Ut magus, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis. Verum age et his qui se lectori credere malunt Quam spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi Curam redde brevem, si munus Apolline dignum Vis complere libris et vatibus addere calcar, Ut studio majore petant Helicona virentem. Multa quidem nobis facimus mala saepe poëtae, -Ut vineta egomet caedam mea, - quum tibi librum Sollicito damus aut fesso; quum laedimur unum Si quis amicorum est ausus reprehendere versum; Quum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati; Quum lamentamur non apparere labores Nostros et tenui deducta poëmata filo; Quum speramus eo rem venturam ut simul atque Carmina rescieris nos fingere commodus ultro Arcessas, et egere vetes, et scribere cogas. Sed tamen est operae pretium cognoscere, quales Aedituos habeat belli spectata domique Virtus, indigno non committenda poëtae. Gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus, incultis qui versibus et male natis Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos. Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, fere scriptores carmine foedo

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a facta linunt. Idem rex ille poëma ridiculum tam care prodigus emit, etuit ne quis se praeter Apellen aut alius Lysippo duceret aera lexandri vultum simulantia. Quodsi subtile videndis artibus illud et ad haec Musarum dona vocares, in crasso jurares aëre natum. : dedecorant tua de se judicia atque 245 quae multa dantis cum laude tulerunt bi Virgilius Variusque poëtae; is expressi vultus per aënea signa, r vatis opus mores animique virorum apparent. Nec sermones ego mallem 250 per humum quam res componere gestas, que situs et flumina dicere, et arces impositas, et barbara regna, tuisque totum confecta duella per orbem, ue custodem pacis cohibentia Janum, 255 latam Parthis te principe Romam, m cuperem possem quoque; sed neque parvum najestas recipit tua nec meus audet are pudor quam vires ferre recusent. autem stulte quem diligit urget, 260 : quum se numeris commendat et arte : im citius meminitque libentius illud s deridet, quam quod probat et veneratur. r officium quod me gravat, ac neque ficto vultu proponi cereus usquam, 264 e factis decorari versibus opto, m pingui donatus munere, et una otore meo, capsa porrectus aperta, 1 vicum vendentem thus et odores et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. 279

# EPISTOLA II.

FLORE, bono claroque fidelis amice Neroni, Si quis forte velit puerum tibi vendere natum Tibure vel Gabiis, et tecum sic agat : Hic et Candidus et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos Fiet eritque tuus nummorum millibus octo, Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles, Litterulis Graecis imbutus, idoneus arti Cuilibet; argilla quidvis imitaberis uda; Quin etiam canet indoctum sed dulce bibenti. Multa fidem promissa levant, ubi plenius aequo Laudat venales qui vult extrudere merces. Res urget me nulla: meo sum pauper in aere. Nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi; non temere a me Quivis ferret idem. Semel hic cessavit et, ut fit, 15 In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae. Des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga laedat; -Ille ferat pretium poenae securus, opinor. Prudens emisti vitiosum; dicta tibi est lex: Insequeris tamen hunc et lite moraris iniqua? Dixi me pigrum proficiscenti tibi, dixi Talibus officiis prope mancum, ne mea saevus Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla rediret. Quid tum profeci mecum facientia jura Si tamen attentas? Quereris super hoc etiam, quod Exspectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax. Luculli miles collecta viatica multis Aerumnis, lassus dum noctu stertit, ad assem Perdiderat; post hoc vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti Iratus pariter, jejunis dentibus acer, Praesidium regale loco dejecit, ut aiunt, Summe munito et multarum divite rerum. Clarus ob id factum donis ornatur honestis,

#### EPISTOLARUM LIB. II. EPIST. II.

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bis dena super sestertia nummum. hoc tempus castellum evertere praetor od cupiens, hortari coepit eundem 35 e timido quoque possent addere mentem: 10 virtus tua te vocat, i pede fausto, turus meritorum praemia. Quid stas? ille catus quantumvis rusticus: Ibit, o vis qui zonam perdidit, inquit. triri mihi contigit atque doceri iis quantum nocuisset Achilles. onae paullo plus artis Athenae, vellem curvo dignoscere réctum, r silvas Academi quaerere verum. emovere loco me tempora grato, rudem belli tulit aestus in arma ugusti non responsura lacertis. ıl primum me dimisere Philippi, milem pennis inopemque paterni fundi, paupertas impulit audax, facerem; sed quod non desit habentem runt unquam satis expurgare cicutae, dormire putem quam scribere versus? nobis anni praedantur euntes: 55 ocos, venerem, convivia, ludum; xtorquere poëmata: quid faciam vis? on omnes eadem mirantur amantque: u gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, is sermonibus et sale nigro. 60 convivae prope dissentire videntur, vario multum diversa palato. ? quid non dem? renuis tu quod jubet alter; s id sane est invisum acidumque duobus. tera, me Romaene poëmata censes 65 osse inter tot curas totque labores? um vocat, hic auditum scripta relictis officiis; cubat hic in colle Quirini,

Hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque; Intervalla vides humane commoda. Verum Purae sunt plateae, nihil ut meditantibus obstet. Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor, Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus: I nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros. Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbem, Rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbra: Tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos Vis canere et contracta sequi vestigia vatum? Ingenium sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas, Et studiis anno septem dedit insenuitque Libris et curis, statua taciturnius exit Plerumque et risu populum quatit : hic ego rerum Fluctibus in mediis et tempestatibus urbis Verba lyrae motura sonum connectere digner? Frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, ut alter Alterius sermone meros audiret honores, Gracchus ut hic illi, foret huic ut Mucius ille, Qui minus argutos vexat furor iste poëtas? Carmina compono, hic elegos. — Mirabile visu Caelatumque novem Musis opus! — Adspice primum, Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum-Spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem! Mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere et procul audi, Quid ferat et quare sibi nectat uterque coronam. Caedimur et totidem plagis consumimus hostem Lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello. Discedo Alcaeus puncto illius; ille meo quis? Quis nisi Callimachus? Si plus adposcere visus, Fit Mimnermus, et optivo cognomine crescit. Multa fero ut placem genus irritabile vatum, Quum scribo et supplex populi suffragia capto; Idem, finitis studiis et mente recepta,

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Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error.

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Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum; Ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis, Sed verae numerosque modosque ediscere vitae. Quocirca mecum loquor haec tacitusque recordor: Si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphae, Narrares medicis: quod quanto plura parasti Tanto plura cupis, nulline faterier audes? Si vulnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba Proficiente nihil curarier. Audieras, cui Rem di donarent illi decedere pravam Stultitiam; et quum sis nihilo sapientior ex quo Plenior es, tamen uteris monitoribus isdem? At si divitiae prudentem reddere possent, Si cupidum timidumque minus te, nempe ruberes Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno. Si proprium est quod quis libra mercatur et aere, Quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus; Qui te pascit ager tuus est, et villicus Orbi, Quum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas, Te dominum sentit. Das nummos, accipis uvam, Pullos, ova, cadum temeti: nempe modo isto Paulatim mercaris agrum fortasse trecentis Aut etiam supra nummorum millibus emptum. Quid refert vivas numerato nuper an olim? Emptor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi Emptum coenat olus, quamvis aliter putat; emptis Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat aënum; Sed vocat usque suum qua populus adsita certis Limitibus vicina refugit jurgia: tamquam Sit proprium quidquam, puncto quod mobilis horae Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte suprema Permutet dominos et cedat in altera jura. Sic quia perpetuus nulli datur usus, et heres Heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam,

ici prosunt aut horrea? quidve Calabris s adjecti Lucani, si metit Orcus a cum parvis, non exorabilis auro? s, marmor, ebur, Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, 120 ım, vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas, i non habeant, est qui non curat habere. r fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi it Herodis palmetis pinguibus, alter t importunus ad umbram lucis ab ortu 185 m flammis et ferro mitiget agrum, ius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, deus humanae, mortalis in unum e caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater. ex modico quantum res poscet acervo nec metuam quid de me judicet heres, on plura datis invenerit; et tamen idem lam quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti et et quantum discordet parcus avaro. nim spargas tua prodigus an neque sumptum 195 facias neque plura parare labores, as, puer ut festis Quinquatribus olim, gratoque fruaris tempore raptim. es immunda domus procul absit : ego, utrum rar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem. 200 imur tumidis velis aquilone secundo; nen adversis aetatem ducimus austris, ingenio, specie, virtute, loco, re, primorum, extremis usque priores. avarus: abi; quid, cetera jam simul isto 205 tio fugere? Caret tibi pectus inani me? Caret mortis formidine et ira? terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, ios lemures portentaque Thessala rides? grate numeras? Ignoscis amicis? 210 et melior fis accedente senecta?

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Quid te exempta levat spinis de pluribus una? Vivere si recte nescis decede peritis. Lusisti satis, edisti satis atque bibisti; Tempus abire tibi est, ne potum largius aequo Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius aetas.

# Q. HORATII FLACCI

### DE ARTE POETICA

#### LIBER.

Howano capiti cervicem pictor equinam Jungere si velit, et varias inducere plumas Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici? Credite, Pisones, isti tabulae fore librum Persimilem cujus, velut aegri somnia, vanae Fingentur species, ut nec pes nec caput uni Reddatur formae. — Pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas. — Scimus et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim; Sed non ut placidis coëant immitia, non ut Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni. Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter Assuitur pannus, quum lucus et ara Dianae Li properantis aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Aut flumen Rhenum aut pluvius describitur arcus: Sed nunc non erat his locus. Et fortasse cupressum Scis simulare; quid hoc, si fractis enatat exspes Navibus aere dato qui pingitur? Amphora coepit [nstitui: currente rota cur urceus exit? Denique sit quidvis simplex dumtaxat et unum. Maxima pars vatum, pater et juvenes patre digni, Decipimur specie recti. Brevis esse laboro,

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Obscurus fio; sectantem levia nervi Deficiunt animique; professus grandia turget; Serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae; Qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum. In vitium ducit culpae fuga si caret arte. Aemilium circa ludum faber unus et ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Infelix operis summa quia ponere totum Nesciet. Hunc ego me, si quid componere curem, Non magis esse velim quam naso vivere pravo, Spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo. Sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis aequam Viribus et versate diu quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant humeri. Cui lecta potenter erit res, Nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo. Ordinis haec virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor, Ut jam nunc dicat jam nunc debentia dici, Pleraque differat et praesens in tempus omittat; Hoc amet, hoc spernat promissi carminis auctor. In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendis, Dixeris egregie notum si callida verbum Reddiderit junctura novum. Si forte necesse est Indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum, Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis Continget, dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter; Et nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem si Graeco fonte cadant, parce detorta. Quid autem Caecilio Plautoque dabit Romanus ademptum Virgilio Varioque? Ego cur acquirere pauca Si possum invideor, quum lingua Catonis et Enni Sermonem patrium ditaverit et nova rerum Nomina protulerit? Licuit, semperque licebit Signatum praesente nota producere nomen. Ut silvae foliis pronos mutantur in annos, Prima cadunt; ita verborum vetus interit aetas,

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ritu florent modo nata vigentque. iorti nos nostraque: sive receptus unus classes aquilonibus arcet, sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis es alit et grave sentit aratrum, mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis melius, mortalia facta peribunt, monum stet honos et gratia vivax. scentur quae jam cecidere, cadentque sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus, s arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi. regumque ducumque et tristia bella possent numero monstravit Homerus. ipariter junctis querimonia primum, inclusa est voti sententia compos; exiguos elegos emiserit auctor, i certant et adhuc sub judice lis est. m proprio rabies armavit iambo; cepere pedem grandesque cothurni, tum sermonibus et populares strepitus et natum rebus agendis. fidibus divos puerosque deorum victorem et equum certamine primum i curas et libera vina referre. servare vices operumque colores nequeo ignoroque poëta salutor? : pudens prave quam discere malo? poni tragicis res comica non vult; item privatis ac prope socco ninibus narrari coena Thyestae. leque locum teneant sortita decenter. amen et vocem comoedia tollit, Chremes tumido delitigat ore; plerumque dolet sermone pedestri t Peleus, quum pauper et exsul uterque pullas et sesquipedalia verba,

Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela. Non satis est pulchra esse poëmata; dulcia sunt Et quocumque volent animum auditoris agunto. Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus adsunt Humani vultus: si vis me flere dolendum est Primum ipsi tibi; tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Telephe vel Peleu: male si mandata loqueris Aut dormitabo aut ridebo. Tristia maestum Vultum verba decent, iratum plena minarum, Ludentem lasciva, severum seria dictu. Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarum habitum; juvat aut impellit ad iram, Aut ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit; Post effert animi motus interprete lingua. Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum. Intererit multum divusne loquatur an heros, Maturusne senex an adhuc florente juventa Fervidus, et matrona potens an sedula nutrix, Mercatorne vagus cultorne virentis agelli, Colchus an Assyrius, Thebis nutritus an Argis. Aut famam sequere aut sibi convenientia finge. Scriptor honoratum si forte reponis Achillem, Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis. Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino, Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, tristis Orestes. Si quid inexpertum scenae committis et audes Personam formare novam, servetur ad imum Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet. Difficile est proprie communia dicere; tuque Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus, Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus. Publica materies privati juris erit, si Non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem, Nec verbo verbum curabis reddere fidus

#### ARS POETICAL

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Interpres, nee desilies imitator in arctum Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex. 135 Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim: Fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum. Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte: Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captae post tempora Trojae Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes. --Non fumum ex fulgore sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, ut speciosa dehine miracula promat, Antiphaten Scyllamque et cum Cyclope Charybdin; Nec reditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri, Nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo; Semper ad eventum festinat et in medias res Non secus ac notas auditorem rapit, et quae Desperat tractata nitescere posse relinquit; 150 Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet, Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum. Tu quid ego et populus mecum desideret, audi: Si plausoris eges aulaea manentis et usque Sessuri donec cantor, Vos plaudite! dicat, 155 Actatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores, Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis. Reddere qui voces jam scit puer et pede certo Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere, et iram Colligit ac ponit temere, et mutatur in horas. 160 Imberbis juvenis tandem custode remoto Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi, Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper, Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus aeris, Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix. 165 Conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis Quaerit opes et amicitias, inservit honori, Commississe cavet quod mox mutare laboret. Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, vel quod

Quaerit et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti, Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat, Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri, Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti Se puero, castigator censorque minorum. Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, Multa recedentes adimunt. Ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, Semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis. Aut agitur res in scenis aut acta refertur. Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quae Ipse sibi tradit spectator: non tamen intus Digna geri promes in scenam, multaque tolles Ex oculis quae mox narret facundia praesens. Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus, Aut in avem Procne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem. Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic incredulus odi. Neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, quae posci vult et spectata reponi; Nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit; nec quarta loqui persona laboret. Actoris partes chorus officiumque virile Defendat, neu quid medios intercinat actus Quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte. Ille bonis faveatque et consilietur amice, Et regat iratos et amet peccare timentes; Ille dapes laudet mensae brevis, ille salubrem Justitiam legesque et apertis otia portis; Ille tegat commissa deosque precetur et oret, Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis. Tibia non ut nunc orichalco vincta tubaeque Aemula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine pauco Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis atque Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;

Quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, Ex frugi castusque verecundusque coibat. Postquam coepit agros extendere victor, et urbes Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno Placari Genius festis impune diebus, 210 Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major; Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto? Sic priscae motumque et luxuriem addidit arti Tibicen traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem; 215 Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis, Et telit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceps, Utiliumque sagax rerum et divina futuri Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis. Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum, Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit, et asper Incolumi gravitate jocum tentavit, eo quod Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus Spectator, functusque sacris et potus et exlex. Verum ita risores, ita commendare dicaces 225 Conveniet Satyros, ita vertere seria ludo, Ne quicumque deus, quicumque adhibebitur heros, Regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro, Migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas, Aut, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet. 230 Effutire leves indigna Tragoedia versus, Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis. Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina solum Verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum scriptor amabo; 235 Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori Ut nihil intersit Davusne loquatur et audax Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, An custos famulusque dei Silenus alumni. Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quivis Speret idem, sudet multum frustraque laboret

Ausus idem: tantum series juncturaque pollet, Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris. Silvis deducti caveant me judice Fauni, Ne velut innati triviis ac paene forenses Aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam, Aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta: Offenduntur enim quibus est equus et pater et res, Nec, si quid fricti ciceris probat et nucis emptor, Aequis accipiunt animis donantve corona. Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Pes citus; unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit Nomen iambeis, quum senos redderet ictus Primus ad extremum similis sibi. Non ita pridem, Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures, Spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit Commodus et patiens, non ut de sede secunda Cederet aut quarta socialiter. Hic et in Acci Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus, et Enni In scenam missos cum magno pondere versus Aut operae celeris nimium curaque carentis Aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi. Non quivis videt immodulata poëmata judex, Et data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis. Idcircone vager scribamque licenter? an omnes Visuros peccata putem mea, tutus et intra Spem veniae cautus? Vitavi denique culpam, Non laudem merui. Vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna. At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros et Laudavere sales: nimium patienter utrumque Ne dicam stulte mirati, si modo ego et vos Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure. Ignotum tràgicae genus invenisse Camenae 275 Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poëmata Thespis, Quae canerent agerentque peruncti faecibus ora.

Post hunc personae pallaeque repertor honestae Acschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno. Successit vetus his comoedia, non sine multa Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit et vim Dignam lege regi: lex est accepta chorusque Turpiter obticuit sublato jure nocendi. Nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, 285 Nec minimum meruere decus vestigia Graeca Ausi deserere et celebrare domestica facta, Vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas. Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum Quemque poëtarum limae labor et mora. Vos, o Pospilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite quod non Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit, atque Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem. Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte **295** Credit et excludit sanos Helicone poëtas Democritus, bona pars non ungues ponere curat, Non barbam, secreta petit loca, balnea vitat. anciscetur enim pretium nomenque poëtae, Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nunquam Tonsori Licino commiserit. O ego laevus, Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam! Non alius faceret meliora poëmata. Verum Nil tanti est. Ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum Reddere quae ferrum valet exsors ipsa secandi; 305 Munus et officium nil scribens ipse docebo, Unde parentur opes, quid alat formetque poëtam; Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error. Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons: Rem tibi Socraticae poterunt ostendere chartae, 31:) Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur. Qui didicit patriae quid debeat et quid amicis, Quo sit amore parens, quo frater amandus et hospes,

Quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, quae Partes in bellum missi ducis, ille profecto Reddere personae scit convenientia cuique. Respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo Doctum imitatorem et vivas hinc ducere voces. Interdum speciosa locis morataque recte Fabula nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte, Valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur Quam versus inopes rerum nugaeque canorae. Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, praeter laudem nullius avaris. Romani pueri longis rationibus assem Discunt in partes centum diducere. - Dicat Filius Albini: Si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? Poteras dixisse. - Triens. - Eu Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit? -Semis. — At haec animos aerugo et cura peculi Quum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso? Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae, Aut simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitae. Quidquid praecipies esto brevis, ut cito dicta Percipiant animi dociles teneantque fideles: Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat. Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Nec quodcumque volet poscat sibi fabula credi, Neu pransae Lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo. Centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, Celsi praetereunt austera poëmata Ramnes: Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo. Hic meret aera liber Sosiis; hic et mare transit Et longum noto scriptori prorogat aevum. Sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus: Nam neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et me Poscentique gravem persaepe remittit acutum;

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Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus. 350 Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine non ego paucis Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo est? Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque Quanvis est monitus venia caret, ut citharoedus 355 Ridetur chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Sic mihi qui multum cessat fit Choerilus ille, Quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror; et idem Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus;— Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum. 360 Ut pictura poësis: erit quae si propius stes Te capiat magis, et quaedam si longius abstes: Haec amat obscurum, volet haec sub luce videri, Judicis argutum quae non formidat acumen; Haec placuit semel, haec decies repetita placebit. 365 O major juvenum, quamvis et voce paterna Fingeris ad rectum et per te sapis, hoc tibi dictum Tolle memor, certis medium et tolerabile rebus Recte concedi. Consultus juris et actor Causarum mediocris abest virtute diserti 370 Messallae nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus, Sed tamen in pretio est; mediocribus esse poëtis Non homines, non di, non concessere columnae. Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors Et crassum unguentum et Sardo cum melle papaver 375 Offendunt, poterat duci quia coena sine istis; Sic animis natum inventumque poëma juvandis, Si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum. Indere qui nescit campestribus abstinet armis, Indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit, **38**5 Ne spissae risum tollant impune coronae: Qui nescit versus tamen audet fingere. Quidni? Liber et ingenuus, praesertim census equestrem Summam nummorum vitioque remotus ab omni. Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva; 385

Id tibi judicium est, ea mens. Si quid tamen olim Scripseris in Maeci descendat judicis aures Et patris et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum, Membranis intus positis: delere licebit Quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti. Silvestres homines sacer interpresque deorum Caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus, Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres rabidosque leones; Dictus et Amphion, Thebanae conditor arcis, Saxa movere sono testudinis et prece blanda Ducere quo vellet. Fuit haec sapientia quondam, Publica privatis secernere, sacra profanis, Concubitu probibere vago, dare jura maritis, Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno: Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus, Tyrtaeusque mares animos in Martia bella Versibus exacuit; dictae per carmina sortes, Et vitae monstrata via est; et gratia regum Pieriis tentata modis; ludusque repertus Et longorum operum finis: ne forte pudori Sit tibi Musa lyrae sollers et cantor Apollo. Natura fieret laudabile carmen an arte Quaesitum est; ego nec studium sine divite vena Nec rude quid posset video ingenium: alterius sic Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice. Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, Abstinuit venere et vino; qui Pythia cantat 415 Tibicen didicit prius extimuitque magistrum. Nec satis est dixisse: Ego mira poëmata pango; Occupet extremum scabies; mihi turpe relinqui est Et quod non didici sane nescire fateri. — Ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas, Assentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poëta Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis.

#### ARS PORTICA.

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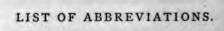
est unctum qui recte ponere possit idere levi pro paupere et eripere atris implicitum, mirabor si sciet intermendacem verumque beatus amicum. lonaris seu quid donare voles cui, I versus tibi factos ducere plenum ; clamabit enim, Pulchre! bene! recte! imper his, etiam stillabit amicis : rorem, saliet, tundet pede terram. anducti plorant in funere dicunt t prope plura dolentibus ex animo, sic ero plus laudatore movetur. untur multis urgere culullis re mero quem perspexisse laborant, nicitia dignus: si carmina condes 1 te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes. si quid recitares, Corrige sodes pat, et hoc. Melius te posse negares e expertum frustra, delere jubebat ornatos incudi reddere versus. ere delictum quam vertere malles, ıltra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem : rivali teque et tua solus amares. s et prudens versus reprehendet inertes, 445 duros, incomptis adlinet atrum calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet ta, parum claris lucem dare coget, nbigue dictum, mutanda notabit, tarchus; non dicet: Cur ego amicum 450 ı in nugis? — Hae nugae seria ducent lerisum semel exceptumque sinistre. quem scabies aut morbus regius urget icus error et iracunda Diana, i tetigisse timent fugiuntque poëtam 455 ınt; agitant pueri incautique sequuntur. 1 sublimis versus ructatur et errat,

#### 362 Q. HORATII FLACCI ARS POETICA.

Si veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps In puteum foveamve, licet, Succurrite, longum Clamet, Io cives! non sit qui tollere curet. Si curet quis opem ferre et demittere funem, Qui scis an prudens huc se projecerit atque Servari nolit? dicam, Siculique poëtae Narrabo interitum. Deus immortalis haberi Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Aetna Insiluit. Sit jus liceatque perire poëtis: Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti. Nec semel hoc fecit, nec si retractus erit jam Fiet homo et ponet famosae mortis amorem. Nec satis apparet cur versus factitet, utrum Minxerit in patrios cineres, an triste bidental Moverit incestus: certe furit ac velut ursus Objectos caveae valuit si frangere clathros, Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus; Quem vero arripuit tenet occiditque legendo, Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo.



# NOTES.



A., Aeneid.
A. P., Ars Poetica.
A. & S., Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
C. (Carmina), Odes.
Cf. (confer), compare.
Con., Conington.
C. S., Carmen Seculare.
Dillenb., Dillenburger.
Död., Döderlein.
E., Eclogue, Epistles.
Eleg., Elegy.
Ep., Epodes.
Ex., Exception.
foll., following.
Forb., Forbiger.
G., Georgics.
Gr., Harkness's Latin Grammar.

Hom., Homer.
Hor., Horace.
II., Iliad.
Iit., literall, literally.
M., Metamorphoses.
N., Note.
Od., Odyssey.
Ov., Ovid.
R., Remark.
S., Satires.
Sc. (scilicet), supply.
Sp., Spohn.
Trist., Tristia.
v., vv., verse, verses.
Virg., Virgil.
Wr., Wagner.
Wch., Wunderlich.
Z., Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

Abbreviations of grammatical terms, as gen., dat., sing., pres., infn., e many of a miscellaneous character, as B. C., A. U. C., MSS., etc., need no e tion.

# THE LIFE OF OVID.

In the Tenth Elegy of the Fourth Book of his Tristia, our poet has itself given us a minute account of his life and fortunes. In other peems, he often speaks of himself, so that there are few writers of the cient times with whose history we are better acquainted. Several impaphies of him have come down to us; but they add little of importance to what we thus learn from his own writings.

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO was born of an ancient and noble family, salmo (now Sulmona), in the country of the Peligni, March 20, C. 43. At an early age, he was sent to Rome to be educated, and tailed with some of the most eminent teachers of the day, among hom he mentions Arellius Fuscus and Porcius Latro. He was deped by his father for the bar, and seems to have made commendbe proficiency in the preliminary studies of the profession. The Seneca speaks highly of his declamations, and has preserved an what from one of them. He remarks, however, that Ovid's oratory membled a solutum carmen, and Ovid himself tells us that whatever attempted to write took the form of verse sponte sua. His father deavored to wean him from this tendency to poetical pursuits, warnim that poetry was the direct road to poverty; but, after a brief against the ruling passion, he yielded to his destiny, abandented the profession for which he was intended, and devoted himself the service of the Muses. He mentions several of the leading Focts of the day as among the number of his friends at this time; Macer, Propertius, Bassus, and Horace. Virgil and Tibullus, both whom died when he was but twenty-four, he knew less intimately. He seems to have been most familiar with Propertius, who, like himhad relinquished forensic for poetical pursuits, and who occacomply read to him his elegies, which naturally excited the admirason and the emulation of the youthful listener. Ovid, like Properhad attempted epic poetry; but the failure of his friend in this species of writing, and his brilliant success in elegy, appear to have teermined his own hesitating muse. His first published work, the lmores, was the result, and the favor with which it was received enpuraged him to persevere in the career on which he had entered.

The life of Ovid, like that of most literary men, exhibits few prominent incidents. From himself we learn that he was thrice married. His first marriage took place when he was very young, and was soon dissolved as a low and unworthy connection. His second wife was also divorced, though he makes no charge against her. The third, to whom he seems to have been tenderly attached, remained with him until his banishment, in which she was forbidden by Augustus to accompany him. He studied at Athens, as was customary with the young men of his time. He held the judicial offices of triumvir, of centumvir, and of decemvir. Till his fiftieth year, he continued to reside at Rome, where he had a house near the Capitol. He not only enjoyed the friendship of a large circle of distinguished men, but was honored with the favor of Augustus and the imperial family.

Meanwhile he had given to the world the second edition of the Amores; the Heroides, in which the most tragic love-stories of ancient legend are versified under the form of epistles; a tragedy, Media, only two lines of which have come down to us, but which was esteemed by contemporary critics as his masterpiece; the Ars Amatoria, or De Arte Amandi; the Remedia Amoris; and some minor poems. He had been engaged for some ten years on his great work, the Metmorphoses, which was nearly ready for publication. He had collected the materials for the Fasti, a poetical version of the pontifical ritual and may have made some progress in the composition of that work While thus engaged, he was suddenly commanded by an imperal edict to transport himself to Tomi, a town on the Euxine, near the mouth of the Danube, on the very frontiers of the empire. A fer hours only were allowed him to prepare for the journey which was to remove him forever from his home, his friends, and his family. He was exiled, unheard and unarraigned, and the cause of his banish ment was only vaguely indicated by a complaint against the permi cious tendency of the Ars Amatoria, which had been published ten years previous. Had he been exiled at the time of its publication, it might not have seemed extraordinary, since the poem tended directly to subvert all those measures for the regulation of public morals which Augustus was taking singular pains to enforce; but Ovid was never molested on the ground of the licentiousness of his writings until an event occurred, which is now hidden in impenetrable mystery, although it is evident that it was no secret at the time. This event was the real ground of the banishment, for which the poem was made the pretext.

It is much easier to show what the offence was not than what it was. "It seems to have been of a nature which Augustus could not venture to declare openly: had it been an offence against public morality, he would have claimed merit for making it the subject of a

aignment. Though the sufferer bows to his sentence, and i discreetly in the charge which he knows to be fictitious, as point plainly to some other cause, well known to Augusmelf, the possession apparently, and possibly, as he proinnocent possession of some fatal secret. The conjectures to been made regarding it may be readily dismissed as a . . . . It seems natural to surmise that Ovid, though no n himself, got unwittingly implicated in the political inthe time, and suffered as an accomplice in projects, of the rhich he was perhaps actually unconscious."\*

night of inexpressible distress, which the poet could never tout tears, a night spent in taking leave of his wife and of s who remained with him to the last, (his daughter was in rearly morning he was afloat on a tempestuous sea, the tage of his future life on the Getic coast. It was nearly a te he reached Tomi; but he beguiled the time by writing,

his pieces having been written on shipboard.

the scene of his punishment, on the verge of the inhospirudscha, dreary and pestilential now, but then alternating of the Neva with the fevers of the Niger, the wretched vicd forth his misery in verses of grace and sweetness, though ower: he murmured at the loss of every friend and amusethe rudeness of the people, and hostility of their savage , while he shuddered at the sight of the frozen Euxine, or n the agues of the Danubian marshes. A gleam of reviving ss induced him at more favorable moments to cultivate the , of the natives, and to flatter them by cultivating their land even writing verses in it; but neither lamentations nor wailed to soothe the bitterness of his sorrows, which were moment allayed by anticipations of future celebrity; and he in vain to solicit with abject humiliation the compassion of Though his punishment was not strictly led emperor. ium), but only the milder form of relegation (relegutio), which im to retain his fortune and his citizenship, and admitted of eventual pardon, he never obtained remission of his senrugh he survived Augustus three years."†

ied, A. D. 18, in the sixtieth year of his age, and the tenth of His constitution, never robust, gradually gave way under n of his sorrows. The severity of the climate, the want of morts and of good medical advice, doubtless hastened his but it is probable that this last chapter of the sad story is mprehended in the simple words of one of his biographers: of a broken heart."

rale, History of the Romans under the Empire, Vol. IV. p. 260. rale, loc. cit.

The works of Ovid up to the time of his exile have all enumerated. To these are to be added the five books called *Tristia*, written during the first four years of his be and the four books of *Epistolae ex Ponto*, written subsequer same measure as the *Tristia*, and, like that work, made up tions of his afflicted condition and petitions for mercy. The a satirical poem called *Ibis*, written in exile, and several of whose genuineness is more or less doubtful. Of the twelve the *Fasti*, only six have come down to us, and some has that only six were ever written. The *Metamorphoses*, which burnt on going into exile, was complete in its plan, though received its last touches, and copies of it were already in of friends, through whom it was preserved.

"If Ovid, as a man, was unfortunate, as a poet he cannot gether so regarded. He was born at the happiest time fo bition of his chief excellence, skill in the mechanical struct language. Even in the Julian Age he would scarcely have this, nor, if he had, would it have been duly appreciated; diately after his decease a new school had arisen. Of t adaptation of his time and his genius he was fully sensible made good use of his opportunities. When we speak, he Ovid's elegance as his principal distinction, it is only becau cess in this respect is so transcendent. He was, in imaginal perhaps, superior to all other Latin poets; and Milton he to affirm, that, but for the influence of misfortune on his would have surpassed Virgil in epic achievement. The phoses, though in part indebted to Greek originals for form rial, are yet a marvellous work of fancy. Some of the s exuberant with creative force; and the subtle thread which the diverse materials in one harmonious and beautiful w less admirable than the structure itself. . . . . Ovid was writer of eminence who prolonged the golden age of Latin yond the time of Horace." \*

"His various compositions," says another writer, from have already quoted, "comprehend many pieces of unsull and grace, which are still the first pages of antiquity we p hands of our children, and among the last on which we turn spect of our own declining years. . . . . His amatory poprincipally the work of his earlier years, and the maturity of was devoted sedulously, nor with less felicity, to subject scope and higher interest." †

<sup>\*</sup> Thompson, History of Roman Literature.

<sup>†</sup> Merivale.

# NOTES

ON THE

#### SELECTIONS FROM OVID.

#### METAMORPHOSES. Book I.

THE FOUR AGES. [vv. 89-162.] In regard to the number of these Ages, the poets do not agree. Hesiod reckons five, adding the Arrow after the brazen; Ovid, four; Aratus, three; Virgil (G. I. 25 foll.) and Tibullus mention two. There was also a prophecy that, after the present age is ended, these ages are to repeat themakes in inverse order. See Virg. E. IV.

**89 Prima** — est = first began. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (δ). Vindice nullo = with no magistrate to punish crime. Gr. 431. A&S. 257, R. 7 (a). — 90. Sponte. Gr. 134. A. & S. 94. Rec-Gr. 441. A. & S. 205, R. 7 (2). Colebat. Gr. 469. II. A&S. 145, II. 1. — 92. Aere = brazen tablets; on which, in early nes, the laws were set up for public view. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 622. Gr. 422. I. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. Supplex turba = the accused and their friends. — 93. Errant. Gr. 461. I. A. & S. 209, R. II & (2) Tuti. Gr. 438. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 3. — 94. Suis = its nathe Peregrinum . . . . orbem = foreign lands. Viseret. Gr. 481. II. 1; 491. A. & S. 258. I. 2; 262. — 95. Pinus. Gr. 765 III. A. & S. 324. 3. Undas. Gr. 435. 1. A. & S. 235 (2). On w. 94, 95, cf. Virg. E. IV. 32-38. — 96. Norant. Gr. 234. 2; 27. 2. A. & S. 162. 7 (a); 183, N. 3. — 97. As yet there were no Transcipites = deep. — 98. The tuba was straight, and med by infantry; the *cornu*, curved, used by cavalry. Acris. Gr. 36 IV. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 99. Erat. Gr. 463 I. A. & S. 209, R 12 (3). Sine — usu = without need of soldiery. — 101. Cf. Virg. G. I. 94. Immunis is, literally, free from taxes; here = milo cogenic, v. 103. Rastro. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. -102. Per se = spontaneously. Omnia. Gr. 441. A. & S. 205, R. 7 (2). - 103. Contenti; sc. homines. Cibis. Gr. 419. IV. A. & **S. 244. Nullo.** Gr. 431; 457. 2. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a); 207, R. 31 (c). -104. Arbuteos foetus = the fruit of the strawberry-tree (Arbu-

tus unedo), which grows wild in Italy. Montana fraga = strawberries, which are abundant on wooded hills. - 105. = the fruit of the wild cornel-tree. Homer mentions it as of swine, Cf. Virg. A. III. 649. Mora = blackberries, the fre rubeta. Rubetis. Gr. 435. I. A. & S. 235 (2). -106. Ar the oak, sacred to Jupiter, as the laurel to Apollo, the poplar cules, the olive to Minerva, etc. Gr. 425. A. & S. 242. — 10 ris. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 108. Sine semine = cultivation. — 109. Fruges. Gr. 133. 2. A. & S. 94. So. 112. - 110. Nec renovatus ager = et ager non renovati without having been renewed by lying fallow. -112 Cf. IV. 30. Viridi = evergreen. - 113. Saturno Gr. 431. 257. Saturn, the father of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, was from his kingdom by his sons, and banished to Tartarus. The age was during his reign. Hence Virgil (G. II. 538) calls him Saturnus. - 114. Subiit. The last syllable is lengthened arsis. Gr. 660. A. & S. 308 (2). - 115. Auro. Gr. 417. 256, R. 1. Deterior = worse, with reference to good ; fee reference to bad. Gr. 166. A. & S. 126. 1. Auro and acre le and aenea (sc. prole, or aetate). - 116. Contraxit. Gr. A. & S. 171. 1. - 117. A spondaic line. Gr. 672. 3. A. & S. 3 Inaequales = changeable. Cf. incertis; Virg. G. I. 115. Spatiis. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. Exegit = con Some critics make it = measured, or divided. -119. Ferv Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I. So ventis, v. 120. - 120. Adstr astricta = congealed. Adstringere is used with reference to t of Winter, as solvere (Cf. Hor. C. I. 4 1) to the warmth of Pependit, from pendere. - 121. Domos. Gr. 117. 1; 37 A. & S. 89; 233 (3) and N. - 123. Cerealia. Ceres, the ter of Saturn and Vesta, first taught men the arts of agricult bread-making. See Met. V. 343 foll. and Virg. G. I. 147. Cerealia = corn. Cf. Virg. A. I. 177. Sulcis. Gr. 422 A. & S. 254, R. 3. - 125. The Brazen Age is described very The poet may have intended to amplify and complete the pas the final revision of the work, which he never made. See 126. Ingeniis. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Horrida = saevu. explain it as = horrentia, bristling. —127. Ultima., Gr. 166 S. 126. 1. - 129. Verum. An adjective used as an abstrac Gr. 441. — 131. Insidiae. Gr. 131. 1. 4). A. & S. 96. habendi = love of gain, or covetousness. Cf. Virg. A. 1 auri sacra fames. Gr. 563. A. & S. 275. III. R. 1. - 132. Gr. 384. II. A. & S. 223.—133. Steterant = had stood trees.—134. Fluctibus. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Insul = bounded over; i. e. contemptuously. Cf. Hor. C. L 3. 24.

lus (I. 3. 37) uses contemnere in the same way: Nondum caeruleas Finns contemserat undas. Carinae. Gr. 705. III. A. & S. 324. 3. -135. Lumina ... aurae; sc. sunt (communia). -137. Segetes. Gr. 374 1. A. & S. 234. I. Debita = due; i. e. which men have a right to expect as a return for their labor. —138. Itum est. Gr. **301.3.** A. & S. 184. 2. — 139. Recondiderat; sc. illa = terra. Styglis = Stygian; i. e. infernal. The Styx, one of the rivers of the lower world, is often put for the lower world itself. -140. Irritamenta. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204 and R. 3. — 141. Ferro. Gr. 417. A. &. S. 256, R. 1. -142. Prodierat. Gr. 295. 3; 338. 1. A. & S. 182, R. 3; 196, I. 13. Utroque = auro et ferro; i.e. nummis et armis. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. -144. Vivibur. See on itum est, v. 138. Ex rapto = by rapine. Gr. 58a A. & S. 162. 22; 247, R. 3.—145. Quoque, Gr. 602, III. A. & S. 279. 3 (d).—146. Exitio. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. The maritus.—147. Aconita; a poisonous plant, found in Pontus and sometimes in Italy. It is called lurida from its effect on the color of its victims. Cf. Virg. G. II. 128. —148. He consults the astrologers to find out how soon his father will die. Patrice. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4 (a). On ante diem cf. Virg. A. IV. 697. 150. Ultima. See on v. 127. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (b). Coelestum. Gr. 158. 3. A. & S. 114, Ex. 3. Astraea; the godof justice, who was driven from the earth by the impiety of the iron age, and became the constellation Virgo in the zodiac. Cf. on Ving. E. IV. 6. — 151. Foret. Gr. 297. III. 2; 311. 5; 489. A&S. 154, R. 3; 198. 8; 262, R. 5. Terris. See on auro, v. 115. -152 Affectasse. Gr. 234; 551. I. A. & S. 162. 7. (a); 272. Furunt. Gr. 367. 2. 2). A. & S. 209, R. 2. (2). Gigantas. Gr. 98. A. S. 85. Ex. 2. The Giants were the sons of Earth, who, at the instigation of their mother, attacked the Gods in their own abode, to arenge the overthrow of the Titans. —153. Congestos. Gr. 579. A & S. 274- 3. (b). — 155. Fulmine. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. Ossae. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. Olympus, Ossa, and Pelion are mounbins of Thessaly. Cf. on Virg. G. I. 281, 282. —156. Sua mole; ie the mountains which they themselves had heaped up. Jaoerent. Gr. 518. II. A. & S. 263, R. 2. — 158. Animasse. See on affecw, v. 152.—159. Ne—manerent = lest no remnant of that ace of hers should survive. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262, R. 5. - 160. **Sed et illa propago** = But that race also. — 161. Superum. Gr. 45. 5. 4); 441. 3. A. & S. 53; 205, R. 7. - 162. Scires nation = Scires eos (referring to propago) e sanguine natos esse. Gr. 486. 4; 551. I. A. & S. 260, R. 2; 272.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LYCAON. [vv. 163-243.]
This fable is introduced in illustration of the impious and blood-

thirsty character of the race sprung from the blood of the Giants. 163. Pater Saturnius = Jupiter, the son of Saturn. See on 113. Arce; sc. coëli. - 164. Pacto . . . recenti = since the dewas recent. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a). The order of translats is, Et referens (= calling to mind) foeda convivia Lycaoniae (Gr. 39) 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4) mensae nondum vulgata, facto recenti, concis animo iras ingentes et dignas Jove, etc. Gr. 419. IV. A. & S. 244-167. Tenuit = retinuit. -169. Lactea; used as a noun in a position with nomen. For its gender, see Gr. 35. III. 2. A. & S 34. 3 & 4; for the construction, Gr. 363. A. & S. 204, R. 8 (c), where a similar expression is explained. Candore. Gr. 414 2. A. & S. 247. 1. - 170. Hac; sc. via. Superis. See second rel on v. 161. On the case, Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Tonantis=the Thunderer; i. e. Jupiter. - 171. Dextra laevaque; sc. mann. -172. Celebrantur = are thronged; as the vestibules of the house of the Roman patricians by the crowds of their clients. The dii m biles here are the higher of the two classes of Roman gods, the di majorum gentium and the dii minorum gentium. The latter are the plebs of v. 173. - 173. Locis. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. So loco, v. 178. A fronte = in the front.-174. Penates = domos; literally household gods. - 175. Detur. Gr. 503. III. A. & S. 261. 2. -176 Timeam. Gr. 486. 1. A. & S. 260, R. 4. Dixisse. Gr. 542.2 A. & S. 268, R. 2. Palatia; the palace of Augustus on the Palatin hill. -177. Recessu. Gr. 422. I. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3.-178 Ipse = Jupiter. Sceptro. Gr. 419. II. A. & S. 245. II. 1.—180. Cum. Gr. 187. 2. A. & S. 241, R. I. 182. Magis anxius; sc quam nunc. -183. Tempestate. Gr. 426. A. & S. 253. The order of translation is, qua quisque anguipedum parabat injicere an tum brachia captivo coelo. Captivo is used "by anticipation," and= which they hoped to seize. For the case of coelo see Gr. 386. A. & S 224. -185. Erat. Gr. 516. I. A. & S. 263. 2 (4). -186. Corpore; a collective noun; as, in English, a body of men. - 187. Mihi. Gr. 388. I. A. & S. 225. III. Nereus; a sea-god, here put for the sea itself. He was the son of Oceanus and Terra, and had fifty daughters called Nereides. Orbem. Gr. 371. 4. 2). A. & S. 233-188. Perdendum est. Gr. 229. A. & S. 162. 15. So recidendum est, v. 191. Flumina infera = the Styx. See on v. 139 and d Virg. A. VI. 323, 324.—189. Luco. See on recessu, v. 177.—190 Tentata. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272 and 270, R. 3.—191. Ense. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. Trahatur = should be infected. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262, R. 5.—192. Mihi. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Semi dei = literally, half-gods; "heroes," intermediate between gods and men. Nymphae; female deities of low rank and of several classes the Nereids (see on v. 187), the Naiads, Dryads, Oreads, etc. - 19 que Satyrique = Fauns and Satyrs, rural deities, having the ps, and feet of goats, and the rest of the body human. Sil-Silvanus (from silva) was the god of the woods. The name plural, instead of the usual singular form. The last syllable signs is lengthened by the arsis. See on v. 114. The line is . See on v. 117.—194. Dignamur honore. Gr. 520; 2. A. & S. 244, R. I. — 195. Sinamus. Gr. 486. III.; L. A. & S. 260. II.; 273. 4.—196. Fore. Gr. 297. III.; A. & S. 154, R. 3; 272, and R. 6.—197. Mihi. Gr. 384. & S. 223. — 198. Struxerit. Gr. 517. I. A. & S. 263. 5. **b.** Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. — 199. Ausum = him who had Gr. 221. 2; 272. 3. A. & S. 142. 2; 162. 17. — 200. Dett; sc. ad supplicium. Gr. 254. 5. A. & S. 163, E. 1. Baeseviit = saevivit. Gr. 234. 1. A. & S. 162. 7 (d). So mollit, v. 201. Sanguine Caesareo. Some commentators refer this to seination of Julius Caesar; others, to some conspiracy against L On Caesareo, see Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4. — 204. Gr. 391. 1. A. & S. 222, R. 1. So Jovi, v. 205. Tuorum. . 1. A. & S. 205, R. 7. N. 1. — 205. Qui. Gr. 453. A. & S. 1. -210. Admissum = crime. Sit. Gr. 525. A. & S. o sit, v. 214. — 212. Quam. Gr. 551. II. A. & S. 271, R. 4. o. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). — 214. Longa mora . enumerare = it is tedious to tell. Noxae = of crime. . III. 2. 3) (3). A. & S. 212, R. 3 and (b). — 216. Maenala, e, Lycaei; mountains in Arcadia. Transieram. Gr. 234. 162. 7 (b). Latebris. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I. — 217. . Gr. 317. 2. A. & S. 100. 7. - 218. Arcados; adjective www. Gr. 68. 2. A. & S. 68. 1. The use of the word here stance of prolepsis (anticipation), since Arcadia took its name rcas, the grandson of Lycaon. — 219. Traherent. Gr. 518. k S. 263. 5, R. 2. On Ingredior, see Gr. 467. III. A. & S. (a). — 220. Venisse. Gr. 551. I. 3. A. & S. 272. N. 1. ridet = derides; here transitive. Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 232 22. Deus hic . . . an sit mortalis = whether he is a god ortal. Gr. 526. II. 2. A. & S. 265, R. 2. Discrimine = 224. Nocte. Gr. 426. A. & S. 253, and N. 1. — 225. IIII. A. & S. 223, R. 2. — 226. Eo. Gr. 419. IV. A. & S. Kolossa. The Molossi were a people of Epirus. - 228. ita = quo facto, or postea. - 229. Mollit. See on v. 200. Quos . . mensis. Gr. 386. 1. A. & S. 224. N. 1. Simul ! ac. Vindice flamma = with avenging flame; i.e. light-Penates. The household gods were responsible for what e in the house. -233. Exululat = howls forth. Ex is inhere. Ab ipso; i. e. from his own ferocious nature. Hence also solitae, in next line. — 235. Vertitur = he turns (himself). To word is used reflexively, like the middle voice in Greek. Barguine. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1 (2). — 236. Abeunt = mutatur. — 238. Est. (sc. e) = he has. — 239. Idem = iidem. — 241. Non. . una = not one alone. Perire. Gr. 552. 3. A. & S. 44. R. 2 (b) and 270, R. 1 (b). — 240. Erinnys. The Furies were Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone. They were employed by the gold to punish the impious, both on the earth and in the lower world.— 242. Jurasse. See on v. 152. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272, N. 1. Futes. Gr. 486. I. A. & S. 260. II. Dent. Gr. 487. A. & S. 260. R. 6. Ocius. Gr. 444. 1. A. & S. 122, R. 3. — 243. Sentential sc. med.

THE DELUGE AND THE STORY OF DEUCALION AND PYRRHA. [vv. 244-415.] - 244. Probant. Gr. 461. 1. A.&S 209, R. 11. Frementi; sc. ei. Gr. 386. 1. A. & S. 224, N. 1.-245 Partes—implent = fulfil their part by assent; an allusion to the Roman senate. — 246. Dolori. Gr. 390, I. A. & S. 227.—247 Bit futura, Gr. 481. III. 1.; 525. A. & S. 260, R. 7 (2); 265 Mortalibus. Gr. 399. 5. 3). A. & S. 250. 2 (1).—249. Feris Gr. 384. II. A. & S. 223. Paret. See on sit, v. 247. - 250. Sibl .. curae. See on dolori, v. 246. Fore depends on the verbum dicend implied in vetat. Gr. 530. II. 1. A. & S. 270, R. 2 (b).—251. Trepidare vetat. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 273, 2 (a).—252. Po pulo. Gr. 391. A. & S. 222, R. 1. Origine mira = of miraco lous origin. - 253. Erat . . . sparsurus. Gr. 228. A. & S. 162 14. - 254. Sacer = sacred; because it is the home of the gods -255. Conciperet. Gr. 492. 4. 1). A. & S. 262, R. 7. Axis for heaven itself. - 256. Esse. The clause, affore, etc., is the subject of esse. Gr. 551. I. 3. A. & S. 239, R. 4; 272, N. I. Esse in fatis = that it is fated; i. e. the Fates had decreed. The three Fates or Parcae, were the supreme arbiters of the destinies, not only of men, but of the gods themselves. Even Jupiter must submit to them. Their names were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. -258. Ardeat. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. 6 and N. 1. Laboret = shall per ish. - 259. Cyclopum. The Cyclopes were the workmen of Vulcan (see on v. 5.) and made the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Cf. Virgil, A III. 569 foll. and Horace, C. I. 4. 7. -261. Perdere is in apposition with poena. Gr. 553. II. A. & S. 204, R. 9; 273, N. 9, where this use of the infin. should be added. - 262. Aeoliis . . . antris = i the caves of Aeolus. The Aeolian (now Lipari) islands, near Sicily were the abode of the winds, over whom Aeolus was king. Virg. A. I. 52 foll. Aquilonem = the north wind; which, in Ital generally brings dry weather. Cf. v. 328.—263. Inductas; coelo. - 264. Notum = the south wind; which brings rain. - 26

Voltum. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. and R. I. — 266. Capillis. Gr. # 2 A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). - 267. Pronte; poetic abl. of place. See on v. 92. Sinusque = and the folds of his robe. - 270. Juacris. Juno was the sister and wife of Jupiter, and the queen of leaven. Iris, daughter of Thaumas (whence she is called Thaumanin) and Electra, was the goddess of the rainbow, and the attendat and messenger of Juno. Colores. Gr. 374. 7. A. & S. 234, 1. 1(4). -271. Concipit = draws up. Nubibus. Gr. 386. 1. 4 & S. 224, N. I. — 272. Colonis. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5(i).—274. Coelo. See on v. 226.—275. Frater = Neptune, other of Jupiter, and god of the sea. See on v. 113. - 277. Wortamine. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I.—278. Utendum; sc. 416. Gr. 301. 2; 388. I. A. & S. 184. 3; 225. III. and R. 1.— Domos = fountains. The source of the stream was the home of the river-god. Mole = literally, the dam or barrier; here, whatwer confines or restrains the river. - 280. Fluminibus. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Totas — habenas = give loose reins. — 281. Fastibus. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). — 282. Volvunter. See on vertitur, v. 235. — 286. Satis = crops. — 287. Practralia; the inmost part of the house, the shrine of the Penates; have = temples. Sacris = the images of the gods. - 288. Qua. Gr. 190. 1 & 2. A. & S. 137, R. (3). Mansit. Gr. 508. A. & S. Malo. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2.—290.

Transac = submerged. —292. Erat. Gr. 462. 2. A. & S. 209, La Some editions have erant. Ponto. Gr. 386. 2. A. & S. 26, R. 2. - 293. Hio; sc. homo. Cymba; poetic abl. of place. & on v. 92. — 294. Ducit = plies. Ararat. Gr. 234. A. & S. 16. 7 (a). — 296. Bumma. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. — 27. Figitur. See on mansit, v. 288. — 302. Nereides. See on 192. - 303. Ramis. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Agitata. See acongestos, v. 153. — 305. Fulminis; a common metaphor in deexiptions of the boar. Apro. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2. So Files. v. 311. — 307. Terris. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. Possit. Gr. 486. III. A. & S. 264, R. 3. - 311. Pars; sc. hominum. -12 Inopi victu = by want of food. — 313. Aonios (sc. arvos) = Amia, or Bocotia, a district of Greece, N. W. from Attica. Octacia Thessalian; Oeta being a mountain range of Thessaly. Phoois, adiatrict lying west of Bocotia, on the Corinthian gulf. The prose ta, Phocis, terra ferax, dum terra fuit, Aonios ab Octacis arvis ###. — 314. Tempore. Gr. 426. 2. — 316. Verticibus. Gr. 44 A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 317. Nomine. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. L Parnasus, or Parnassus, was sacred to Apollo and the Muses. -28. Deucalion; son of Prometheus, and King of Phthia, in Themaly. - 319. Consorte tori; his wife Pyrrha, daughter of

Epimetheus and Pandora. - 320. Corycidas = Corycian; fro a cave in Parnasus. Numina; sc. cetera. - 321. Themin. C 93. 2. A. & S. 80 and Ex. 2. Themis, the daughter of Coelus au Terra, was the goddess of right, or justice, and held the Delphi oracle (tune oracla tenebat) as the successor of Terra and previous to Apollo. Oracla; syncopated form of oracula. - 322. Illo = Dencalion. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. So illa (= Pyrrha) in next line Aequi. Gr. 399. 2. 1); 441. A. & S. 205, R. 7 (2); 213.—324 Stagnare = to be overflowed. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272. superesse. - 325. Ovid is fond of repetitions like this. Unum; so hominem. - 326. Unam; sc. feminam. - 328. Nimbis. Gt. 431. A. & S. 257. So telo, v. 330, and signo, v. 334. - Aquilous Gr. 414 4. A. & S. 247. 3. - 329. Aethera: Gr. 93. 1. A. & S. & R. So aëra, v. 337. - 330. Telo = tridente. See v. 283. - 331 Pelagi. Gr. 47. II. A. & S. 51.—332. Humeros. Gr. 38a. A. & S. 234. II. Innato murice = with native purple. Mars. 3 shell-fish from which a purple dye was obtained. - 333. Tritona = Triton, son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and herald of the sea gods. Conchae. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. — 334. Inspirare. Gr. 551, II. 1. A. & S. 273. 2 (d). - 335. IIII. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225, II. - 336. In - imo = which increases in width from the end of the cone; i. e. the mouth-piece. On imo, see Gr. 441. 6 A. & S. 205, R. 17. - 337. Concepit aera = has received the air; has been blown. - 338. Voce replet = fills with its blast. Sub - Phoebo = under each Phoebus; i. e. from the east to the west Phoebus (the Bright) is the title of Apollo as the Sun-god. - 339. Tune quoque refers back to v. 281; as they had then obeyed, so now also. Dei. Gr. 669. II. A. & S. 306. - 340. Cecinit receptus = sounded the retreat. - 341. Undis. Gr. 388. 3 A. & S. 225. II. The waves are personified. - 342. Quibus Gr. 445. 8. A. & S. 206 (3). Omnes; sc. undas. - 345. Undis Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 346. Diem. Gr. 120. A. & S. 90. I. N. Nudata; sc. aquis, not foliis; as shown by fronde in next line Some, however, make fronde = ramis. - 348. Redditus ... erat = had reappeared. Apertum; sc. esse. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272. - 349. Terras, subject, silentia, object, of agere. - 351. 0 soror, o conjux; i. e. thou who art my all. - 352. Patruells origo. See on vv. 318, 319. Prometheus and Epimetheus were son of Japetus. - 353. Deinde is here, as often in verse, a dissyllable See on dei, v. 339. - 354, 355. Terrarum . . . turba = the whol population of the earth. - 356, 357. Haec - satis = we have not yet sufficiently certain assurance of our lives. - 358. Tit Gr. 387; 204. I. A. & S. 226 and R. 2. Si . . . erepta fuisse Gr. 510. A. & S. 261. 1. So haberet, v. 361. - 359. Animi. (

3), (3). A. & S. 212, R. 3. — 360. Posses. Gr. 486. 260, R. 5. Quo — doleres? = who would console you :f? Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 361, 362. See on v. 325. utinam. Gr. 669. I. 2. A. & S. 305 (1). Possem. **2.** A. & S. 263. 1 & R. Paternis artibus = by my ; as my father, Prometheus, made men of clay, and aniwith fire stolen from heaven. — 364. Terrae. See on 333. — 366. Visum; sc. est. — 367. Placuit (sc. iis) d them; they resolved. - 368. Sortes = oracle. isidas; Greek form of the acc. pl. 3d decl. See Gr. 98. Ex. 2, which apply to adjectives as well as nouns. The r Cephissus, was the chief river of Phocis, flowing past d Delphi. There was a large river of the same name in several of less note in other parts of Greece. Undas. A. & S. 233 (3). - 370. Ut - secantes = which, yet clear, were flowing in their wonted channel. - 371. Cephiso. Libatos - liquores = they had sprinkled ited waters; as an act of purification before entering the 372. Vestibus. Gr. 386. 1. A. & S. 224. — 373. bemis. See v. 321. - 374. Pallebant = were foul. ised of any unnatural, sickly color. - 376. Humi = on Gr. 424. 2. A. & S. 221, R. 3. — 378. Remollescunt. . & S. 261, R. 1. - 379. Dic. Gr. 237. A. & S. 162. 4. . 94. 1. A. & S. 81, R.—380. Sit. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. on dic, v. 379. Mersis = ruined. Rebus = fortunes. A. & S. 223. — 381. Templo. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. (b). — 383. Parentis limits ossa. — 385. Prior. Gr. & S. 205, R. 15 (b). Jussis. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, 6. Det. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. — 387. Jacon congestos, v. 153. — 388. Caecis — latebris — inirk mystery. - 390. Promethiades. Gr. 316. A. & S. and (b). So Epimethida, on which see also Gr. 93. 1. . I. - 391. Aut fallax - nobis = either my penetraault. Nobis, for mihi. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. — 394. 551. I. A. & S. 272. — 395. Augurio = interpretation, **Titania** = Pyrrha, who was the granddaughter of e of the Titans. Mota est. Gr. 516. I. A. & S. 263. 6. Spes — est = but her hope is mingled with fear. itis. See on jussis, v. 385. Quid. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 399. Bua post vestigia = post tergu sua. - 400. Cre-486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. Nisi — vetustas = if annot witness for it; i. e. if it had not been believed for ages. Gr. 509. A. & S. 261, R. 3. - 402. Mora = gradually;

. Ducere formam = to take shape; to assume a new

form. - 403. Illis; dat. with contigit. - 404 - 407. Ut -The English order is, Ut quaedam forma hominis potest viders, a sic manifesta, sed uti coepta de marmore, non satis exacta, simillimos rudibus signis. Cf. v. 370. Do marmoro coepta = just begun marble. Simillima. Gr. 163. 2. A. & S. 125. 2. Signic = Mar uis. Gr. 391. 1. A. & S. 222, R. 1. -407, 400. Quae - uoum = whatever part of them was moist with any fluid and earthy, was changed into flesh; literally, for the use of the body. Corpus = rank Versa est; sc. ea pars. - 410. Vena = the vein in the stone -411. Spatio. See on tempore, v. 314. Numinc. Gr. 414 2 A. & S. 249. II. - 412. Faciem - virilem = took the form of men. -413. Et - jactu = and woman (the female race) was restored by the throwing of the woman; i. c. from the stones thrown by Pyrrha. - 414. Inde - sumus; imitated from Virgil, G. 1.61. Laborum. Gr. 399. 2. 1). A. & S. 213. - 415. Simus. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Origine. Gr. 425. 3. 1). A. & S. 246.

#### METAMORPHOSES. Book II.

THE STORY OF PHAËTHON. — Phaëthon was the son of Phoebus, or Apollo, and the nymph Clymene, the daughter of Oceanus His divine origin having been called in question by Epaphus, the son of Jupiter and Io, he appeals to his mother, who, after assuring him that he is the son of Phoebus, advises him to go to the god himself for proof of the truth of her story. He sets out at once, and Ovid here tells us the result of his visit to his father.

1. Columnia. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I.—2. Pyropo. Pliny makes the pyropus an alloy of copper and gold. Flammas imitant is a literal translation of its Greek name.—3. The prose order is Cujus fastigia summa ebur nitidum tenebat. Cujus refers to regia.—5. Mulciber = Vulcan, the Roman god of fire, identified with the Greek Hephaistos, son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to later traditions, of Juno alone. His father, in a fit of anger, kicked him out of heaven, and after falling a whole day, he alighted on the island of Lemnos, which became his favorite abode. Other volcanic islands also, as Lipara, Imbros, and Sicily, are called his abodes, or workshops. Homer places his workshop in a splendid palace on Olympus. The palaces of all the gods were built by him, and the ancient poets abound in descriptions of marvellous and beautiful things which he made for gods and men. — The ancients derived the name Mulciber from mulcere, to soften, and ferrum, iron. — 6. Caelarat. Gr.

162. 7 (a) -7. Orbi. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. -8, e on I. 333. - 9. Protes. Proteus, the son of Ocerys, kept the flocks of Neptune. He had the gift of the power of changing himself into any shape; and he r taking advantage of the latter, to avoid being comcise the former. Homer places his residence in the ; Virgil, in Carpathos, between Crete and Rhodes, (Comus) calls Proteus "the Carpathian wizard."—10. Aegaeon is here a sea-god. Homer identifies him the hundred-handed son of Uranus. In the earliest d his brothers assist Zeus (Jupiter) in his war with the me of the later ones, he is one of the giants who atus. See I. 152 foll. Prementem terga = insidentem Dorida. Doris was the daughter of Oceanus and be wife of Nereus. See on I. 187. For the form of Gr. 93. 1. A. & S. 80. I. Natas = the Nereids, the Videntur. Gr. 461. I. s of Nereus and Doris. L. 11.—12. Mole = a rock. Virides, like caeruless uent epithet of the sea-gods. Siccare and vehi, like on videntur. - 13. Omnibus. Gr. 387. A. & S. est. —14. Qualem; sc. faciem. Decet. Gr. 556. L. R. 7 (fine print), and 269, R. 2. — 18. Signa = signs Foribus. Gr. 133; 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 94; 254, **3imul** = simul ac, as often in poetry. Clymencia son of Clymene. - 20. Dubitati; since his paterquestioned by Epaphus. - 21. Vultus; pl. for sing. sn in Ovid. - 25. Dies, Mensis, etc., are not divinpersonifications of the divisions of time, introduced by ttendants upon the Sun. So Horae here seem to be not, as usual, the seasons, which are separately menscribed in vv. 26-30. — 27. Florente = flowery. s. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. — 31. Loco medius e. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Novitate. Gr. 414. 2. (2). - 33. Quaeque. The que does not belong to Phoebus, but to the narration: Et ait: quae, etc. Tibi. u, v. 13. Arce. See on foribus, v. 18. - 34. Parenti. . & S. 225. III. - 36. Si das. Gr. 508. A. & S. 261, 'alsa . . . sub imagine = under a false pretence. -A Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. — 39. Credar. Gr. 500. . Animis. Gr. 425. A. & S. 242. — 42. Amplexu. & S. 257. So me, v. 45. Negari. See on perire, I. sros ... edidit ortus = has declared your true pater**noque** = and that. **Dubites.** Gr. 490; 497. A. & S. -45, 46. Promissi — palus = Let the stream (i. a.

the Styx), by which the gods swear, be witness of the promisel Cf. Virgil. A. VI. 323: Stygiamque paludem, Di cujus jurare time et fallere numen. Dis. See on v. 34. - Oculis. Gr. 391. A.&S. 222. 3.—49. Poenituit. Gr. 556. I. A. & S. 215, R. and 229, R. 6. Jurasse = juravisse.—51. Tua; sc. voce. My promise has been proved rash by your request. Liceret. Gr. 488. 1 and 2. A. & S. 263. I and R. - 52. Dare. Gr. 556. I. A. & S. 269, R. 2. So dissuadere, next line. Negarem. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4.-54 Viribus. Gr. 384. 1. A. & S. 223. So annis, next line. Istis. Gr. 450. A. & S. 207, R. 25. - 55. Munera is to be joined with magna as well as with the relative clause. - 56. Non est mortale (sc. id) = is not for mortals; i. e. is beyond mortal powers. - 57. Superis. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. - 58. Placeat - licebit = Let each (of the gods) think what he pleases of himself; i. e. I care not what the other gods flatter themselves they can do; no one but I can drive the chariot of the sun. On placeat, see Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. - 59. Axe = curru. - 60. Me. See on amplexu, v. 42. - 62 Agat. Gr. 485. A. & S. 260, R. 4. Jove. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. — 63. Prima. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. So medis, next line, and ultima, v. 67. - 64. Enituntur = climb up. Altissima; sc. via. Coelo. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3.— 65. Ipsi. Gr. 452. A. & S. 207, R. 28. Mihi. Gr. 390. II. 2 A. & S. 227, R. 4.—66. Fit. Gr. 549. A. & S. 209, R. 3 (5). Pectus, sc. meum. Gr. 447. A. & S. 207, R. 36 (c). - 67. Moderamine certo = "a firm rein." Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 250. 2 (2). — 68. Subjectis = lying below. — 69. In praeceps = headlong. On ferar, see Gr. 492. 4. 1. A. & S. 262, R. 7. Tethys; the wife of Oceanus, and the greatest of the sea-goddesses. - 70. Adde quod. Gr. 554. IV. A. & S. 273, N. 8. Assidua — vertigine= is hurried round with continual whirl. - 71. Celerique volumine = with swift revolution. - 72. Cetera; sc. sidera. The sphere of the heavens, with the stars, revolves from west to east, while the sun makes his way in the opposite direction (nitor in adversum and ontrarius evehor), from east to west. - 73. Orbi. Gr. 391. A. & S. 222, R. I. - 74, 75. Finge = suppose (like fac). Gr. 558. IV. 2 A. & S. 273, N. 3. Poterisne - axis = Can you resist the revolution of the heaven, so that its swift motion shall not bear you away! The critics generally either do not explain the passage, or make axis = currus. Haupt explains citus axis as "die Schnelligkeit der sich umdrehenden Himmelsaxe," the swiftness of the revolving axis of the heavens, which seems to us the only possible meaning. Auferat. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262, R. 5. - 77. Concipias. Gr. 486. I. A. & S. 260, R. 4. Donis. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 2 (1). -78. Esse. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272. - Formas ferarum; i. e. the constellations of the zodiac, eight of which represent animals. See vv. 80-83. — 79. Teneas. Gr. 516. II. A. & S. 262, R. 2. — Adversi (sc. tibi) = fronting you. The head of Taurus is turned to the east. 80. Haemoniosque arcus = the Haemonian bow; i. e. Sagittarius. Chiron, the Centaur, of Thessaly (or Haemonia), was changed into this constellation, according to some legends. - 83. **Scorpton.** Gr. 46. 1. A. & S. 54. Aliter = in the opposite direction. — 84. Tibl. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 222, R. 8, N. Ignibus. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I. — 85. Ore. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 242. — **86. In promptu** = casy. - 87. Habenis. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2-88. Sim. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262. So credas, v. 90. -. 89. Dum resque = et dum res. — 91. Timendo = by my fears for you Gr. 566. I. A. & S. 275, R. 4. — 92. Esse. Gr. 549. 4. A & S. 271, R. 2. — 93. Posses. Gr. 488. 1 and 2. A. & S. 263. 1 md R. - 94. Deprendere = cognoscere. - 98. Nomine. Gr. 43. A. & S. 250. I. — 100. Ignare. Cf. nescius, v. 58. — 101. 56. Gr. 538. 1 and 2. A. & S. 267, R. 1. Undas. Gr. 371. 3. A & S. 232 (2). See on v. 46.—103. Dictis. See on v. 87. The=Phaethon. - 104. Cupidine currus = with desire for the dariot. - 105. Qua = quatenus. - 106. Vulcania. Gr. 398. 2. A & S. 211, R. 4. See on v. 5. Munera. Gr. 363. A. & S. 24-107. Summae rotae = of the rim of the wheel. Gr. 441. 6 A. & S. 205, R. 17. -108. Radiorum ordo = the range of spikes. -- 109. Ex ordine = in order. -- 111. Magnanimus =bitious, aspiring. — 114, 115. Agmina cogit and coeli staare metaphors drawn from military life. Novissimus = last. Classimum agmen (Caes.) = the rear. -116-118. Pater . . . = Phoebus. Helios, or Sol, the god of the sun, was the son of the Titan Hyperion, and hence is often called Titan. Later, he became identified with Phoebus, or Apollo; but it was not until after time of Virgil that the identification was completely carried out, Apollo was said to drive the chariot of the sun. For similar \*Paration of nominatives, see Virgil, A. I. 195, 196, 411, 412, 717, 718; II. 403, 404; IV. 91, 92, etc. Extremae = fading. Jungere. Gr. 551. II. 1 and 2. A. & S. 273. 2, N. 4 (2) and (b). Horis. See on v. 87. — 119. Celeres = celeriter. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 35, R. 15 (a). Vomentes; with quadrupedes. — 120. Suco. Gr. 48. 3. 2); 399. 5. 3). A. & S. 105, R. 1; 213, R. 5 (3). Prae**epibus.** Gr. 145; 422. 2. A. & S. 99; 255, R. 3 (b). — **121**. rena. 143. 2. A. & S. 92. 5. — 123. Rapidae — flammae = bade it (his face) able to endure the fierce flame. Gr. 399. 2. 1). 4. & S. 213, R. 1 (2). On rapidae, cf. Virg. G. I. 92. - 124. Comze. Gr. 386. I. A. & S. 224, N. I. Luctus. Gr. 399. 2. 2). A & S. 213, R. I (3). — 125. Pectore. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255,

R. 3 (b). - 126. Potes. Gr. 508 and 2. A. & S. 261, R. I. Monite See on v. 87. So stimulis, next line. - 127. Parce stimulis = spare the whip. Loris = frenis. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I -128. Inhibere. Gr. 549. 1. A. & S. 209 (5). — 129-132 Directos is opposed to obliquum. The five direct circles are the equator, the tropics, and the polar circles; the oblique path is the ecliptic, which, cutting the equator and touching the tropics on either side, is zonarum trium contentus fine, confined within the boundaries of three zones, i.e. the torrid and the two temperate Cf. Virg. G. I. 238. Junotam - Arcton = the north pole. See in I. 262. Arcton is, literally, the constellation of the Bear (Ursa May) or Minor), near the north pole. For the form, see Gr. 46. t. A. &S. 54 -133. Hac; sc. parte = in this direction; i. e. along the ecliptic Sit. Gr. 488. II. A. & S. 260, R. 6, -134. Perant. Gr. 1/4 A. & S. 262. - 135. Nec - currum = neither drive too low, nor urge the chariot through the uppermost air. On summum, see GL 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. Aethera. Gr. 93. 1. A. & S. 80, R. —136, 137. Altius = too high. Gr. 444. 1. A. & S. 122, R. 3. So inferius = too low. - 138. Dexterior; sc. rota. Gr. 163. L. A. & S. 125. 4. Declinet. See on sit, v. 133. So ducat, next line. Anguem = the Snake or Dragon, the constellation Draco, which winds between the Bears. Cf. III. 45 and Virg. G. I. 244 - 139. Aram = the Altar, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, near Scorpio. It is called pressam, because, in northern latitudes, it is never seen far above the horizon. - 140. Inter - tene (sc. cursum) = hold your course between the two. - 141. Juvet. Gr. 500 A. & S. 264 and 5. So consulat. - 142. Hesperio - metas = the goal fixed on the western shore; i. e. of the Atlantic, where day and night in turn finish their course. - 143. Libera nobis = permitted me. Gr. 391. 1. A. & S. 222, R. 1. - 144. Poscimur=1 am called for; I must go. Aurora was the goddess of the dawn, daughter of Hyperion and Thia, or, according to Ovid, of Pallas. She announced the coming of the sun to the gods as well as to mortals. - 146, 147. Tibi. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 222, R. 8, N. Consilis and curribus. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I. Sedibus. A. & S. 224. - 149. Spectes. Gr. 500. A. & S. 264. 1 (b). Sine = permit. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 273. 4. - 150. Levem. Cf. v. 161. Corpore. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1 (1). - 152. Grates agit = gratias agit. The former is the more solemn, and therefore more poetical, expression. Inde; i. c. from the chariot. - 153,154. The names of the horses are Greek: Pyroëis, or Pyrois, the fiery one; Eous, the early (from Eos, dawn); Acthon, the burning; and Phlegon, the flaming. - 155. Repagula = the barriers, which were placed to keep the horses from starting before the proper time. -156. Tethyl.

be on v. 69. Repotts - Phaëthon. Clymene was the daughter of 'cthys. - 167. Republit. Gr. 669. V. A. & S. 307, 2 (1) and (2). **bota** — mundi — full scope of the boundless heavens was allowed. hem. - 158. Corripuere viam = sped on their way. Cf. Virg. A. :418. Asra; a Greek form. See on aethera, v. 135. -160. Isdem. = iindem. Gr. p. 61, foot note, and 669. II. A. & S. 306. I (1). — 161. **Wee -- possent == and not such as they could feel.** Gr. 501. I. A. **k S. 264.** 1 (a) and (b). -162. Jugum = currus. Gravitate. Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 250 (2). - 163. Utque = and as; correlative to sic, v. 165. Justo — pondere. Gr. 352. 4. A. & S. 202. I. 2. — 164. Levitate; with instabiles. See on corpore, v. 150. - 165. Onere. Gr. 399. 5. 3). A. & S. 250. 2. In aëra. Some editions have in aëre. -166. Inani; sc. currui. Gr. 399. 1. A. & S. 222, R. 1. -167, 168. Tritum spatium = the beaten path. Quo prius (sc. cur-= in which they ran before. - 169, 170. Fleotat and sit. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Soiat and imperet. Gr. 509. A. & S. 1, R 3. - 171, 172. Triones (or Septem triones) = the Oxen, seen bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major, known also as "Charles's Wain" (cf. the ancient Plaustra) and "the Dipper." Here, as in Virg. A. I. 744, the two Bears may be meant. Vetito . . . sequore. Juno asked Oceanus and Tethys not to allow Callisto, the had been changed into the constellation Ursa Major, to set in the sea. Cf. Virg. G. I. 246. — 173. Quaeque . . . Serpens == and the Dragon, which, etc. See on v. 138. Polo. See on inani, ■ 166. — 174. Frigore pigra = sluggish with cold. Ulli. Gr. 34. A. & S. 222, R. 1 (c). —176. Boote; literally, the driver of (see on v. 171), a constellation near Ursa Major, also called Arthrus and Arctophylax, the guard of the Bear. It is now known Bootes, and its brightest star as Arcturus. On fugisse, see Gr. 51. 1. A. & S. 272. - 177. Tardus = slow; because near the ple and therefore describing a smaller circle about it. Plaustra ■the Triones. See on v. 171. — On eras, see Gr. 516. II. 3. A. & S. **43. 1 (2).** — 178. Aethere. Gr. 434. I. A. & S. 242, R. I. — 179. Punitus penitusque jacentes = lying far, far below. The repetion is emphatic. - 182. Mallet = he would rather. Gr. 486. I. 4 & S. 261, R. 4. — 183. Cognosse. Gr. 234. 2. A. & S. 162. 7 (c). Piget; sc. cum. Gr. 410. 6. A. & S. 215, R. Valuisse to have prevailed by his entreaties. Gr. 566. I. A. & S. 375. R. 4.—184. Meropis; sc. filius. Gr. 397. 1 (1). A. & S. 211, R. 7 (1). Merops was the husband of Clymene, and king of the Ethiopians. Dici = to be called. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 271, R. 4. -185. Praecipiti = rapido; literally, headlong. Pinus = navis. 11.95. Cui. Gr. 384. A. & S. 223 and N. — 186. Quam refers votis; i. e. of the pilot (rector) or the sailors. -187.

the place held by its claws was assigned to Libra. Cf. V 32-35. - 199. Cuspide; sc. caudae. Gr. 414. 4. A. & -200. Mentis. Gr. 399. 2. 2) (3). A. & S. 213, R. 1 (3) Summo. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. Tergo. Gr. 4 A. & S. 254, R. 3. - 202. Exspatiantur = they leave Nullo. Gr. 431; 457. 2. A. & S. 257; 207, R. 31 (c) Stellis. See on ramis, I. 302. — 206. Summa; sc. 1 deoliva, a rare form for declivia. So above, v. 19, accliva usual acclivis. - 208, 209. Luna = Diana, the sister of and goddess of the moon, who drives her chariot round the a smaller circle, and who wonders now to see her brother running below (inferius) her own. Suis; sc. equis. A. & S. 256. 2. Currere. Gr. 551. III. A. & S. 273, N. ternos. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4 (a). — 210. Ut ( altissima = according as each (part) is highest. - 21 rimas = it cracks. Sucis. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. - 213. Gr. 384 II. A. & S. 223, N. - 215. Gentes = terres some explain it, tribes with the nations (populis) of which a part. — 217 – 226. In this list of mountains there is no geographical order. The Greek forms of most of the names: Athos; a mountain of Macedonia, now Monte Santo. Cilix; a great range in Asia, a portion of which borders c Tmolus; in Lydia. Cf. Virg. G. I. 56. Oete; on the boundary of Thessaly. Ide; in the vicinity of Troy. in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses; hence Virgineus. Hat Thrace, not yet called Oeagrian, from Orpheus, son of Oea Book XI. Aetne; in Sicily, which now burns in immen furiously, and geminatis ignibus, with redoubled fires. F

tia, sacred to Bacchus, Jupiter, and the Muses; hence natus ad sacra. Cl Virg. A. IV. 303. Soythiae; the general name given by the poets to the cold regions to the north, little known to the Greeks and Romans. Caucasus; a mountain chain between the Euxine and Caspian seas. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 367. Ossa and Olympus. See on I. 154. Pindus; a range between Thessaly and Epirus. Alpes and Apenninus are the Alps and Apennines as known to us. On m, v. 224, see Gr. 449. 2. A. & S. 208 (7) (a). On ambobus, v. 225, see Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. V. 226 is a spondaic line. Gr. 672. 3. A. & S. 310. I. 1. - 228. Nec sustinet = nor can he bear. - 231. Cheres = ashes; favillam = hot ashes. - 233. Quoque - sit = and whither he is going or where he is. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. — 234 Arbitrio = at the will. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 249. II. - 235, **236. Corpora summa** = the surface of their bodies. Gr. 441. 6. A&S. 205, R. 17. Traxisse = acquired. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272.—237. Libye = Libya, or the African descrt. Humoribus. G. 431. A. & S. 257. So sanguine, v. 235 above. Aestu. Gr. 44 A. & S. 247. — 238. Passis = dishevelled; from pandere. -239. Quaerit — Dircen = Bocotia misses Dirce; a fountain near Thebes. — 240. Argos; sc. quaerit. Argos is here put for Argolis, which it was the chief city. Amymone; a fountain near Lerna, Argos. Ephyre; sc. quaerit; the old name of Corinth. The main Pirene, sacred to the Muses, had its source on the mountain Unwwinthus) which served as the citadel of Corinth. - 241. Neo -tipes = nor do even the broad rivers; literally, those which have chined by lot banks far apart. Loco. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. — Tanais; now the Don. — 243 - 253. Peneos; in Thessaly. Since the river-gods are generally represented as aged in \*pearance. Calous; in Mysia, called Teuthranteus from Mount Tenthras, where it rises. Ismenos; in Bocotia. Erymanthus; Arcadia, flowing past the city Psophis. Xanthus; near Troy. because destined to be set on fire by Vulcan, during the Injan war. Lyoormas; in Aetolia, afterwards called Evenus. Lydia and flowing between Lydia and Caria, famous for its windings. Hence our word meander. Melas; e of several rivers of the name in one of several districts called Andonia, it is hard to decide which. Eurotas; in Laconia, emptying into the sea near the promontory of Tuenarus. Euphrates; the well-known river of Mesopotamia. Orontes; in Syria. Thermodon; in Pontus, flowing into the Euxine. Ganges; in India. Places; in Colchis. Ister; the Danube. Alpheos; in Elis. The Spercheos was in Thessaly. Tagus; in Spain. Caystro = the Capter, in Lydia, or Maconia, famous for its swans. Cf. Virg. G. I. 383 foll. V. 247 is spondaic, the last syllable of Taenarius being 25

lengthened by the arsis. Celebrabant, v. 252, = frequented. [Haupt. Cf. I. 172] or, as generally translated, made re 254-259. Nilus = the Nile. Extremum. See on # 235. Quod adhuc latet; and this has been true even do own day. Cf. Horace, C. IV. 14. 45: fontium qui celat origina and Tibullus, I. 7. 24: Nile pater, quanam possum te dicere e quibus in terris, occuluisse caput? Valles. Gr. 363. A. Ismarios = Thracian (rivers), from Ismarus, a mountain o near the Strymon and Hebrus. Hesperiosque - Pac = and the rivers of the west, the Rhine, Rhone, and Po. which river; i. e. to Rome built on its banks. Rerum pot the sovereignty of the world. Thybrin = Tiberim, the Ti Greek form, as the more poetical. Gr. 93. 2. A. & S. 260. Tartara; sing. Tartarus. Gr. 141. A. & S. 92. 1. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 261. Regem = Pluto, the kir lower world. See on I. 113. Conjuge = Proserpina. S V. -263. Pontus. Gr. 362. 2. 1). A. & S. 210. -264. E = emergunt. Sparsas - augent = increase the number of The Cyclades, a cluster of islands in the Aegean sea, are islands in general. - 265. Ima (sc. loca) = the bottom **Summo...profundo** = on the surface of the deep. S 235. — 268, 269. Nerea... Doridaque. See on v. 11. isse. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272, N. 1. — 270. Aquis. G A. & S. 242. - 272. Ponto. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 249. L. ... viscera. The accusative is used because condiderant the idea of retiring into, as well as hiding. 275. Collo. G A. & S. 241, R. 1. 276. Tremore. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. So voce, v. 278. - 277. Infra = inferius. - 279 - 281. 8 hoc meruique = if this seems good (to thee) and I have it. Gr. 508. A. & S. 261, R. 1. Quid. Gr. 380. 2. A. &! Deum. Gr. 45. 5. 4); 396. III. 2. 3) (2). A. & S. 53; 212 Liceat. Gr. 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Periturae; sc. # 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2. Viribus. 414. 2. A. & S. 2 So igne. Perire. Gr. 545. 2. 2); 549. A. & S. 269, R. 2 Auctore = by its author; i. e. by the thought of the gre its author. - 285, 286. Hosne - refers = Is this the ret the recompense you give, etc. - 287. Anno. Gr. 378. I. 236. — 288, 289. Alimenta. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. On generi, and vobis, see Gr. 284. II. A. & S. 223. — 290 suppose. Gr. 237; 558. IV. 2. A. & S. 162. 4; 273, N. dae; sc. meruerunt. — 291. Frater; sc. tuus = Neptune. when the three brothers divided the world among themselve See on I. 113. - 293. Quod - gratia = but if regard n your brother nor for me. Fratris. Gr. 396. II. A. & S.

Lea. Gr. 398. 3. A. & S. 211, R. 3 (c). Tangit = moves: 98 and 2. A. & S. 261, R. 1.—294. Coell. Gr. 406. I. & 8.215 (1). Utrumque; sc. polum. Gr. 371. 4.2). A. & S. (1) - 295. Vitiaverit = violaverit, which is the reading of meditors. Gr. 508. A. & S. 261, R. 1. - 296. Atlas; a high min in Africa, whose top was said to support the heavens. Cf. F.A. IV. 246. Its introduction here is an anachronism, for the information of Atlas (see IV. 657) had not yet taken place. west = is hard pressed. - 298. Percunt. See on v. 295. -Chaos antiquum; i. e. the chaotic confusion previous to the tion of the world. Flammis. Gr. 425. 2. 2.) A. & S. 242. — Superest. See on v. 295. Rerum summae = for the unit; literally, for the totality of things. Gr. 384. I. A. & S. 223. -. Manibus = to the Manes; i. e. the lower world. Gr. 391. 1. : \$. 222, R. I. For retulit, see on repulit, v. 157. — 304. Pater piter. Superos = the gods. Ipsum = Phoebus. - 305. th. Gr. 509 and 533. 3. A. & S. 261. 2. — 306. Interitura; m. Gr. 228. A. & S. 162. 14. Summam — aroem = ashe seeks the topmost point of heaven. — 307. Terris. 366. I. A. & S. 224, N. I. — 309. Posset. Gr. 501. I. : S. 264. 7. So dimitteret, next line. — 310. Coelo. Gr. 422. 2. : S. 255, R. 3 (b). — 311. Libratum . . . ab aure; i. e. poised • upraised hand before hurling it. — 312. Animaque — rotis-. Gr. 425; 704. I. 2. A. & S. 242; 323. I (2). — 313. Igni-Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 314. Baltu. Gr. 431. A. & S. So flamma, v. 319. — 315. Jugo. Gr. 425. A. & S. 242. — . Temone. Gr. 425. A. & S. 251. — 320. Tractu = train. 44. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. — 322. Cecidit. Gr. 515. III. A. & S. 2(4). Cecidisse. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272. Videri. Gr. 552. t S. 271. — 323. Orbe = part of the earth. Gr. 422. I. 2). t S. 254, R. 3. - 324. Eridanus = the Padus, or Po. See v. Some have supposed it to be the Rhine. See on Virg. G. I. -325. Naides = Naiades; the Naiads, or water-nymphs. periae = western, or Italian. The Greek poets called Italy Hes-63. A. & S. 204. — 328. Tenuit. Gr. 508. A. & S. 261, R. io credimus, v. 330. Magnis is emphatic. - 329. Luctu. 114 2. A. & S. 247. 1. — 331. Isse; for ivisse = praeterisse. 51. I. A. & S. 272. — 335. Binus. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. So pectora, v. 341. Percensuit = pererravit. Orbem. Gr. 4. 1). A. & S. 233 (3). — 337. Reperit. See on I. 157. en = indeed. Ripa. See on v. 323. — 338. Loco. Gr. 386. S. 224. — 339. Aperto = nudo. — 340. Heliades = the iters of Helios, or Phoebus, sisters of Phaethon. Inania ==

non profutura. Morti = mortuo. Gr. 391. 1. A. & S. 2 - 341. Munera. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Palmis. Gr. A. & S. 247. 3. — 342. Auditurum. Gr. 573: 577. A. & R. 6 (b). - 343. Adsternuntur = prostrate themselve used reflexively, like the middle voice in Greek. - 344. 1 orbem; i. e. four months had passed, - 345. More, Gr. A. & S. 249. II. - 346. Quis. Gr. 187. 1. A. & S. 13 Phaethusa; the feminine form of Phaethon. - 347. Maxi natu. Gr. 168. 3. A. & S. 126, R. 1. Vellet. Gr. 518 A. & S. 263, R. 2. Terrae. Gr. 424, 3. 2). A. & S. 221. Some critics make it a dative. Gr. 384. 2. 1). A. & S. 2 R. 2. 348. Diriguisse. Gr. 551. HI. A. & S. 273, N. 7. Lampetie; from a Greek verb, meaning to shine. - 350. sc. soror. Her name was Phoebe; or, according to some aut Aegle, or Pasiphaë. Pararet. See on wellet, v. 347. - 3. neri; sc. dolet. See on v. 348. - 352. Ramos. Gr. 362. 210. — 353. Ea. Gr. 371. 3. 1). A. & S. 232 (2). — 356. Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. Trahat. Gr. 486. III. 260. II. Impetus = impulse. - 357. Eat. Gr. 509. 261. 2. So jungat. - 358. Truncis. Gr. 425. 2. 2). A. & or 251. So manibus, next line. — 361. Parce = forbear. Novissima = the last. - 364. Stillata; here passive. Gr. 414. 2. 2). A. & S. 248. II. — 365. Electra = amber nis; i. e. the Eridanus. - 366. Nuribus = women. Ge = to be worn; i. e. as necklaces, bracelets, etc. - 367. = prodigy. See on v. 338. Proles Stheneleia = the Stheneleus. Cygnus; or Cycnus, as often written. — 369. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. Propior; sc. tibi. — 370. Ligu the northwestern part of Italy. — 371. Imperio. Gr. 431. 257. — 372. Bororibus = by his sisters; who had been tr ed into trees, as just related. - 373. Viro. Gr. 398. 5. A. R. 5 (1). — 374. Dissimulant = obtegunt, celant. — 375. tura = a web; i. e. the skin between the toes of the swan. Os; accusative. Rostrum; nominative. - 377. Jovi= often. Cf. Virg. G. I. 418; II. 419, and Hor. C. I. 1. 25. - 8 **nis** = fulminis. Gr. 399. 2. 2). A. & S. 213, R. 1 (3). - 380 Gr. 500. 1. A. & S. 264. 5. Flammis. Gr. 391. 1. A. & S 1. - 381. Squalidus = clothed in mourning; sorrowing Decoris. See on v. 378. Deficit. Gr. 518. 3. A. & \$ Deficit orbem = is eclipsed; literally, forsakes (or, fails) the **384.** Luctibus. See on v. 338. — **385.** Officiumque 1 and refuses his service. - 387. Mihi. Gr. 388. II. A. & S Laborum. Gr. 410. III. A. & S. 215. - 388. Agat. IL A. & S. 260, R. 6. So in v. 390. - 389. Est. See ( \* 38 Posse. Gr. 545. 2. 1) A. & S. 239, R. 2.—391. Orbitum patres; a bitter sarcasm. Ponat. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262, and R. 1.—393. Maraisse; sc. eum. Gr. 545. 2. 3); 453. 2. A. & S. 266 (4). Remerit. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. 1.—395. Velt. Gr. 492. 3. A. & S. 262. The neve serves to connect circumstant with regant, and regant with velit; and they beg that he will set. Rebus. See on v. 307. So precibus, v. 397.—396. To. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2.—397. Regaliter = more rega.—398. Terrore. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1.—399. Dolum = preper dolorem. Stimulo et verbere. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 263. 3—400. Natum; i. e. mortem nati. Illis. See on v. 307.

# METAMORPHOSES. Book III.

THE STORY OF CADMUS AND THE DRAGON. [vv. i-13a]

1 Deus = Jupiter, who, under the disguise of a bull, had carried the daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, from her native inky to Crete. Imagine. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. So orbe, v. 6. -1 So; sc. esse Jovem. Dictaea = Cretan; from the mountain Ede, on which Jupiter was said to have been brought up, whence mame, Dictaeus. - 3. Pater = Agenor. Ignarus; i.e. ignoof the fate of Europa, to whom raptam refers. Cadmo = Chans, son of Agenor. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2. — 4. Im-Gr. 467. III.; 518. 3. A. & S. 145. I. 3; 263. 5. Invenethe fut. perf. — 5. Facto. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Pius; i e. in filiam. Soeleratus; (crudelis) in filium. — 6. Pos-Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. — 8. Agenorides. Gr. 316. 4 & 8. 100. 1. — 9. Bit . . . habitanda. Gr. 229; 525. A. & S. 15; 265. - 10. Tibi. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Bolis = soli-Mile, desertis. — 11. Aratri. See on decoris, II. 382. — 12. Hac **E.** Gr. 431. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a) and (b). Carpe vias = the your way. Herba. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3.—13.

The condas = See that you build. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. The Castalio . . . antro; i. e. the cave in Mount Parnasus which the seat of the Delphic oracle, and which Ovid here calls Castim, from the neighboring fount of that name, sacred to Apollo ind the Muses. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). — 16. Cervice. ice on herbs, v. 12. — 17. Presso = tardo. Cf. Livy, XXVIII. 1: Hispanos presse gradu incedere jubet. - Auctorem. Gr. 363.

A. & S. 204. - 19. Vada. Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 233, R. t. Cephie See on I. 369. Panopes = of Panope, a city of Phocis. See on I 313. -20. Cornibus. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. -21. Mugitibus Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. Impulit = set in motion, shook -24. Agit grates. See on II. 152. Terrae. Gr. 384. II. A. & S. 223. So Jovi, v. 26. - 26. Ire. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 273. 2 4. -27. Libandas = for a libation. Gr. 565. 3. 2). A. & S. 274. R.1 (a). The water for such a purpose must be taken from a running stream. - 28. Securi. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. - 30. Efficiens - arcum = forming a low arch with stones joined together. -31. Aquis. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. t. Antro. See on v. 16.-32. Martius. Some say that the dragon was the son of Mars and Tilphossa, the Fury; others, that it was sacred to Mars. Cristis ... et auro = cristis aureis. Gr. 704. II. 2. A. & S. 323. 2 (3) -35. Tyria. Tyre was a city of Phoenicia. See on v. 1.-36. Gradu. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. — 37. Antro. See on v. 14 So manibus, v. 39. — 42. Sinuatur — winds himself. See on II. 343 —43. Media — parte; sc. corporis — more than half his length—
44. Corpore. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. Quanto; sc ii et.
See on II. 138. —45. Spectes. Gr. 503. III. A. & S. 261.2— Arctos. See on II. 132 and 171. -46. Phoenicas. Gr. of. A. & S. 85, Ex. 2. Parabant. Gr. 474, and 2. A. & S. 259, R. 4 3 —48. Occupat = attacks.

51. Sit. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Sociis. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Agenore. Gr. 425. 3. 1). A. & S. 246. — 52. Leoni. Gr. 385.4 A. & S. 224, R. 2. - 53. Erat; sc. ei = he had. Ferro. See on corpore, v. 44. - 54. Telo. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256, R. 1. - 56. Corporis. Gr. 396, IV. A. & S. 211, R. 6. - 57. Lingua. Gr. 4144 A. & S. 247. 3. So dextra (sc, manu), v. 59. - 60. Magnum magno. Gr. 596. A. & S. 279. 4. - 62. Mota forent = would have been moved. Gr. 297. III. 2 and foot-note; 486. I. A. & S. 154, R.3 261, R. 4. - 64. Repulit; with antepenult lengthened. See on II. 157. - 65. Quoque. Gr. 602. III. A. & S. 279. 3 (d). - 66. Curvamine. See on cervice, v. 16. - 68. Dolore. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I (1). - 71. Tergo. See on v. 37. Ossibus. Gr. 384 L. A. & S. 223. - 76 Ore. See on v. 37. Stygio. See on L 139-77, 78. Ipse - cingitur = Now he winds himself into a great coil; literally, with coils making a great circle. See on II. 343. Trabe. See on v. 54. Exstat = extends himself. - 79. Impete; for inpetu, which is not admissible before a consonant in hexameter verse. Gr. 133. A. & S. 94. - 81. Spolio = the skin. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. - 84. Ferro. Gr. 384. II. A. & S. 223. - 85. Palato Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 88. Dabat retro = drew back; like retrahebat. Gr. 469. II. A. & S. 145. II. 1. **Sedere**=

to pierce deeply, or penetrate. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 251, R. 2. Soire. — 89. Cedendo. Gr. 566. I. A. & S. 275, R. 4. — 90. In gatture = in guttura; the reading of some editions. 91. Eunti; M. serpenti. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. — 94. Gemuit; sc. arbor. Sea robora; subject of flagelluri. Gr. 551. III. A. & S. 273, N. 7. -95. Dum - hostis = while the victor is contemplating the magitade of his vanquished foe. On victor victi, see on v. 60. -97. Unde = whence (it came). The warning came from Mars (see a v. 32), by whom Cadmus and his wife Harmonia, or Hermione, were afterwards changed to serpents. Agenore. See on v. 51. -98. Serpens. Gr. 362. 2. 2). A. & S. 210. On tu see Gr. 367. 2. 1). A & S. 209, R. 1 (b). - 100. Terrore. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1(2). - 101. Fautrix. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. So incrementa, v. 103, and semina, v. 105. - 102. Pallas; or Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. Motae = ploughed. Gr. 579. A. & S. 274. 3 (b). Ter-**Tag.** See on v. 91. — 103. Vipereos = of the serpent. Gr. 398. 2. A&S. 211, R. 4 (a). -104. Presso = held down; pressed into the earth. - 105. Humi. Gr. 424. 2. A. & S. 221, R. 3. Mortalia = of men. See on v. 103. - 106. Fide majus = (a wonder) beyond belief. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. - 107. Prima. Gr. 443. 2. A & S. 205, R. 15 (b). Acies = the point. - 108. Tegmina cepitum = helmets. Picto cono = with painted crest. Gr. 414. 3 A. & S. 247. 2. — 111. Aulaea. In the Roman theatre, the catain was wound round a roller under the stage, and was let down at the beginning, and raised at the end, of the play. Cf. Horace E. IL 1. 189. As it was raised, the upper part of the figures (signa) painted on it would appear first. — 113. Placidoque — tenore = drawn up with gentle and even motion. — 114. Margine; sc. aulaurum. — 115. Hoste. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I. — 116. Cape; \* arma. — 117. Nec. Gr. 538. I. A. & S. 267, R. I and N. Bellis. See on v. 91. Civilibus = inter fratres. -119. Ferit; ie unus, v. 116. Ipse refers to the same person, and eum which is h be supplied as object of dederat; also illo. — 121. Modo = just Auras = the breath; the life. - 122, 123. Suo Marte = in fight with one another. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2. Subiti = midenly born; just sprung from the earth. — 124. Juventus = juve-**125.** Trepido — pectore = lay with palpitating breasts; ie dying. Matrem = terram. Cf. terrigenis, v. 118. - 126. **Quinque.** Gr. 431. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a). — 127. Humi. See on 7. 105. Tritonidis = Minerva. Some derive the name from Lake Tritonis in Libya, near which she was said to have been born; others, from the stream Triton, in Bocotia, where she was worshipped; others, from τριτώ, head, because, according to some traditions, she sprang from the head of Jupiter. -128. Fidem = a promise, a pledge. — 129. Sidonius hospes — the Sidonian stranger; i. Cadmus. Sidon was the chief city of Phoenicia. — 130. Quum urbem — when he built the city commanded by the oracle of Phoenics. See on v. 103.

THE STORY OF BACCHUS AND THE SAILORS. [vr. 582-691.] Pentheus, king of Thebes, was the son of Echion and Agave, daughter of Cadmus. He endeavored to prevent his subjects from paying divine honors to Bacchus; and, while the Thelan women were celebrating the orgies of the god, he ordered his servants to seize the pretended deity and bring him before him. They cannot find Bacchus, but return with Acoetes, one of his priests. Pentheus is enraged, and threatens to kill Acoetes, but bids him first tell his story; which he does in the extract here given.

582. Metu. Gr. 399. 5. 3). A. & S. 250. 2 (1). Mihi. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226 and R. 1. - 583. Maeonia = Maeonian; usually = Lydian, but here = Tyrrhenian, or Etrurian. The Lydians are said to have colonized Etruria. - 584. The order in prose would be: Patr miki arva non reliquit quae duri juvenci colerent. On colerent, see Gr. 500. A. & S. 264, R. 5. - 586. Lino. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. So hamis and calamo. - 587. Ducere = to draw out. -588. Illi. See on mihi, v. 582. Census = wealth, estate. Cl Hor. C. II. 15. 13. Traderet. Gr. 518. II. 1. A. & S. 263, R.4. - 589. Studii = of my employment, or trade, - 591. Paternum my patrimony. - 592. Haererem. Gr. 491. A. &. S. 262 and R: 5. Isdem = iisdem. Gr. p. 61, foot-note, and 669. II. A. & S. 306 (1). - 593, 594. Addidici regimen . . . flectere = I learned also to turn the helm. Carinae = of the ship. Gr. 705. III. A. &S. 324. 3. - 594. Oleniae Capellae = of the Olenian goat. The goat Amalthea, which suckled Jupiter, was rewarded by being placed among the stars, on the shoulder of Auriga, the Charioteer. It was called Olenian, from the town Olenus, in Achaia (or, as some say, from the town of the same name in Aetolia), near which it was born. Pluviale; because its rising was in the rainy season. - 595. Taygeten; one of the Pleiades, "the Seven Stars" in the constellation Taurus. They were daughters of Atlas (hence called Atlas tides), and are said to have been changed into stars on account of their grief at the death of their sisters, the Hyades, or at the fate of their father. Hyadas = the Hyades, five (or seven) sisters of the Pleiades, forming another familiar group in the same constellation placed there by Jupiter in compassion for their grief at the death of their brother Hyas. They are called pluviae by Virgil, A. I. 744. III. 516, and tristes by Horace, C. I. 3. 14. The fables concerning the Pleiades and the Hyades are many and various. Arcton = the Bear. See on II. 132 and 171, and cf. Virgil, G. I. 138. Tayetter, Hyaks, and Arcten are Greek forms. So Delon, v. 597. - 596. Domos; i. e. the quarters of the sky from which they come. Cf. Virgil, G. L 371. Puppibus = ships. See on v. 593. See also Gr. 391. 1. A. & S. 222, R. 1. - 597. Delon = Delos; an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades (see on II. 264), famous as the hirth-place of Apollo and Diana, and as one of the chief seats of the worship. It was also a great commercial centre. Chiae telthe = Chios; one of the largest and most noted of the islands in the Aegean. — 598. Litora. Gr. 374. 6. A. & S. 233 (1). Re-Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 599. Do saltus = salio, as dd smitum, v. 37 = sonuit. Arenae. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. — 601, 602. Laticesque - admoneo = and I order my crew to take in fresh water. Gr. 558. VI. and 3. A. & S. 218, R. 2; 273. and (b). Ducat. Gr. 500. A. & S. 264. 5. Undas = the Tings, or fountains, whence the supply was to be got. — 603. Quid promittat = what the wind may promise; i.e. what weather b expect. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265.—607. Forma. Gr. 428. A & S. 211, R. 6.—608. Mero. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1 44-609. Vix = with difficulty. Cultum = dress. - 610. Pos-Gr. 501. L A. & S. 264. 7. — 612. Bit. See on v. 603. -**Q3. Paveas.** Gr. 488. I. and 2. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Laboribus, Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2. - 614. His = to these; i. e. the sailwho had seized him. Mitte = cease. - 615. Quo. Gr. 417. A & S. 256. 2. Conscendere. Gr. 552. 3. A. & S. 270, R. 1 4-616. Octor. Gr. 166. A. & S. 126. I. - 617. Prorae tuha=proreta; who had charge of the fore-part of the ship. — 618. Qui-remis == who with his voice kept time (or marked time) for the rowers. He is called animorum hortator, because by his singing he cheered them in their labor. — 621. Violari. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 273. 4 (a). Pinum. Cf. I. 95. — 622. Mih. See on v. 582. Juris = of authority. — 625. Exsilium — luebat paying the penalty of exile for a dreadful murder. — 626. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). Pugno. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 627. Rupit = struck violently. Excussum; \* anni, from the ship. Misisset. Gr. 510. A. & S. 261. 1. Si = nisi; which would be required in prose. — 628. Amens = escless, stunned.

\*\*See on v. 603. Terra—petita—you shall be landed on vine, which he invented and taught men to make. —630, 631.

\*\*Solutus ait. Gr. 503. II. and 506. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). A mero —
from the wine; i. e. from intoxication. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2.

-632, 633. Quae ope — by what means. —634. Proreus; i. e.

\*\*Melanthus.\*\* See v. 617 and note. It is the subject of dixit. —635.

\*\*Velia.\*\* See on v. 603. Terra—petita — you shall be landed on

the desired shore. Gr. 422. I. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. - 636. I on = Naxos; an island in the Aegean, the largest of the Cycle famed for its fertility, its wines, its marble, and one of the chief s of the worship of Bacchus. Cf. Virg. A. III. 125. Gr. 379.3 A. & S. 237, R. 5 (b). Liber; a name often given to Back probably from *liberare*, and = he who frees from care. — 637. See on v. 582. Vobis. Gr. 391. I. A. & S. 222, R. I. -Fallaces; sc. nautae. — 639. Sic fore that so it shall be. 297. III. 2; 551. I. A. & S. 154, R. 3; 272. Dare. Gr. 551. and I. A. & S. 273. 2 (d). Carinae. See on v. 593. - 6 Dextera = on the right. Gr. 148. 3. 1). A. & S. 106. Dext sc. manu = to the right hand. Some editors give dextra (abl.) stead of dextera. The vessel was bound from Chios to Delos v. 597), and Naxos lay to the right of its course. - 641, 642. Qui tenet. The order of translation is: "Quis te furor tenet, Acad pro se quisque inquit. Some read: "Quis te furor", in Opheltes, " Pro se quisque timet : laevam pete!" making quis te fi , an instance of aposiopesis. See Gr. 704. I. 3. A. & S. 324. The passage is probably corrupt. Nutu. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S.: 3. — 643. Velit. See on v. 603. Aure = in aurem. — 644. Ca atque . . . dixi = et dixi : Capiat, etc. Gr. 488. I. A. & S.: R. 6. Aliquis = some one else. - 645. Ministerio. Gr. 421 2). A. & S. 251. Artis = the fraud; but some consider it = office. Cf. Virgil, A. II. 106. — 647. Scilicet = forsooth; mari the irony. Gr. 705. IV. A. & S. 324. 4. - 649. Naxo. Gr. 4 A. & S. 257. Petit diversa (sc. loca) etc. = he steers in a diff ent direction, leaving Naxos; i. e. the way to Naxos. — 651. St serit. Gr. 503. II.; 506. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). — 653. Mihi. Gr.3 3. A. & S. 225. II. — 655. Fallitis. Gr. 508. A. & S. 261, R. L. 656. Lacrimas. Gr. 371. 3. 1). A. & S. 232 (2) and N. L 658. Per. The separation of the preposition from the accusative very common in oaths. Praesentior = more present; i.e. of s immediate power, either to reward or punish. Cf. Virg. E. I. Illo. See on quo, v. 615. — 659, 660. Tam — fide = that I telling you things as true as they are incredible; or, as they surp what one would believe to be true. Aequore. Gr. 422. 1. 2). Ad 254, R. 3. - 661. Siccum navale = a dry dock. The ships the ancients, when not in use, were drawn up on shore. Team Gr. 503. II.; 506. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). — 663. Deducunt=d down (from the antennae, or yards), i. e. spread them to the wi Geminaque ope; i. e. with both oars and sails. — 664. The (which was sacred to Bacchus) impedes the oars by twining sh them. - 665. Distringunt = stretch; i. e. weigh down; or, some editors translate it, occupy, fill. Corymbis. Gr. 414.4 A.&

- 666. Prontem. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. So curva-: 672. - 667. Hastam; i. e. the thyrsus, a staff twined with vine leaves, which Bacchus is generally represented as bear-XI. 7, 28. - 668. The animals named were sacred to Bacchus. acra inania = empty images, or phantoms. - 669. Pictarum ted. — 672. Depresso = flattened (into a fish); or, as some te it, bowed down; i.e. no longer erect in human form. coquenti; sc. a = while he was speaking. Gr. 387. A. & S. **676.** Obstantes. Cf. v. 664. — 678. Manus. Gr. 362. 3. & S. 210 (b). So pinnas. Esse. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272. d. Gr. 552. I. A. & S. 271. — 681. Corpore. Gr. 414. 3. 247. 2. Novissima = extrema. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, -682. Sinuantur = are curved. - 683. Dant saltus. iv. 599. — 685. Inque — speciem = and sport like a comf dancers. Cf. Virg. A. V. 594. — 686. Naribus efflant = from their nostrils. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 242. — 688, 689. hum; sc. me. Corpore. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Vixque 1 = and scarcely myself. - 690. Corde. See on v. 686. = hold your course towards; steer for. Diam; an old name tos. — 691. Sacris. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224.

#### METAMORPHOSES. Book IV.

E STORY OF PYRAMUS AND THISBE. [vv. 55 - 166.] tory is found in no other ancient writer whose works have come to us.

Puellis. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224.—58. Coctilibus = of Bemiramis; a queen of Assyria, who built Babylon (urbem) Il its wonders. The legends concerning her and Ninus, her ad, whom she succeeded as sovereign (according to some of yths, she murdered him), are various and conflicting.—59. us; sc. amoris. 60. Tempore. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. ae—colssent = they would have been united in marriage. es were borne before the bride on her way to the house of the room; hence taeda is often used, by metonymy, for marriage. ag. A. IV. 339. See Gr. 512. A. & S. 261, R. 4. Here the ion is implied in Sed—patres.—61. Quod. Gr. 445. 7. S. 206. (13) (a).—62. Ex aequo = equally. Captis = capd.—63. Conscius; used substantively.—64. Quoque s= and the more. The correlative to is to be supplied with cond magis.—65. Quam duxerat = which it had got; had

come to have. - 66. Quum fieret = when it was built. Gr. 518. II. A. & S. 263, R. 2. Domui. Gr. 391. I. A. & S. 222, R. I. - 67. Nulli; for nemini = by no one. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. II. -68. Primi. See on prima, I. 89. For the gender, see Gr. 439.2.1). A. & S. 205, R. 2 (1), where the principle is explained. - 70. Murmure. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. - 74. Quantum erat = how much it would be; i. e. how little it would be. Gr. 705. IV. A.&S. 324. 4. On erat, see Gr. 475. 4. A. & S. 259, R. 3 and (d). 81neres. Gr. 516. II. and t. A. & S. 262, R. 2. So pateres, next line. Corpore. Gr. 414 3. A. & S. 247, 2. — 75. Danda. Gr. 562; 565, 1. A. & S. 275, II. and R. 3. — 77. Quod. Gr. 554 IV.; 558 A. & S. 273. 5. Verbis. Gr. 384. A. & S. 223. So parti, v. 79. -78. Diversa sede; i. e. on opposite sides of the wall. -79. Dedere. Gr. 461 and 3. A. & S. 209, R. 11 (4). - 81. Ignes; i. e. the stars. - 84. Nocte. Gr. 426. A. & S. 253. - 85. Tentent. Gr. 491; 480; 558. II. 1. A. & S. 262; 258. I.; 273. 1, N. L. On foribus, see Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). - 86. Domo. Gr. 424 2. A. & S. 255, R. t. Exierint. Gr. 518. II. A. & S. 263. 5 and R. I. - 87. Neve - arvo = and lest they should miss each other while wandering in the broad fields. Sit errandum. Gr. 301. 2; 388. I.; 491. A. & S. 184. 3; 262 and R. 5. Arvo. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. - 88. Conveniant and lateant are in the same construction as tentent and relinquant. Nini. See on v. 58. His tomb, built by Semiramis, was large and magnificent. - 89. Pomis. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. - Fonti. See on domui, v. 66. - 91. Lux = the sun. - 92. Aquis. Gr. 384 and 2. 1). A. & S. 225. IV. and R. 2. Cf. II. 68. Isdem. See on III. 592. Cf. Virg. A. II. 250. — 93. Cardine. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. Cf. Virg. A. III. 448. - 94. Suos = her friends. Gr. 441. 1. A. & S. 205, R.7. Vultum. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. So rictus, v. 97. - 96. Audacem; sc. eam. - 97. Caede = sanguine. Oblita; (i short) from oblinere. Gr. 651. 3; 654. A. & S. 284, Ex. 1 (2) (a); 285. 1. – 98.

Depositura. Gr. 578. V. A. & S. 274, R. 6 (a). Sittim. Gr. 85. III. 2. A. & S. 79 (b) 2. — 101. Dumque fugit. Gr. 467. 4. A. & S. 259. 1 (c). Tergo. See on foribus, v. 85. - 103. Dum redit See on v. 101. Sine ipsa = without herself; i. e. Thisbe. -106. Ore. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. — 109. Vita. Gr. 419. IV. A. & S. 244.—110. Nostra—est = I am guilty.—111. Venires. G. 492. 2; 493. 2. A. & S. 262 and R. 4. — 112. Prior. Gr. 443.2 A. & S. 205, R. 15 (b). —115. Timidi: Gr. 401; 402. I. A. & S. 211, R. 8 (3) and (a). Optare. Gr. 549 and 1. A. & S. 269, R. \$ -118. Haustus is a noun, object of accipe. -119. Quoque = et quo; referring to ferrum. — 121. Humi. Gr. 424. 2. A. & S. 221, R. 3. - 122 - 124. Fistula = a water-pipe; which bursts (schoditur) from a defect in the lead (vitiato plumbo) of which it is mile. Longus aquas = a stream of water. - 125. Arborel **fatus** = the fruit of the tree. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4 (a). Chedis. See on v. 97. - 128. We fallat = that she may not disspoint. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262 and R. 5. - 130. Vitarit. Gr. 525. A& S. 265. So sit, v. 132. Narrare. Gr. 552. 1. A. & S. 271. — 131. In arbore is not precisely the same as arboris. What she reequises in the tree is its form, not the color of its fruit. — 132. Intertam; sc. illam, referring to Thisbe. Haeret - sit = she is whitful whether this is the tree. — 133, 134. Tremebunda solum = she sees the quivering body lying on the bloody earth. Gr. 551 L 1. A. & S. 272 and R. 5. Buxo. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. -135. Instar. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). -136. Summum = surface. — 137. Suos amores — her lover. — 138. Indignos; ie not deserving such treatment. Claro plangore = with loud 139. Comas. See on vultum, v. 94. — 140. Cruori. Gr. 🥦 5. A. & S. 224, R. 3. — 142. Mihi. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, **L.2—145.** Thisbes. Gr. 43. A. & S. 44. Morte. Gr. 414. 2. **4. & S. 247.** I.—**147.** Ense. Gr. 399. 5. 3). A. & S. 250. 2 (1).—**148.** Bbur = the ivory scabbard.—**149.** Mihi. Gr. 387. A. & S. In unum hoc = for this one deed; i. e. for death. - 150. **Hic — vires** = This (i. c. love) will give me strength for the death-blow; literally, for wounds. —154. Hoc...estote regati = but grant this; literally, be ye entreated this. Gr. 374. I. A&S. 234. L - 155. Meus illiusque = mine and his; referring parentes. Gr. 398. 3; 369. 2 (or it may be explained by 185). **4 & S.** 211, R. 3 (b).; 105, R. 3. — 156, 157. Ut... non invientis = not to refuse. Gr. 493. 1. A. & S. 262, R. 5, fine print. lovinsima = the last. Componi. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 273. 4(a). Tennio. See on arvo, v. 87. — 162. Mucrone. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. Imum. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. — 163. Ferro. Gr. 3. A. & S. 224. So rogis, v. 166.—166. Quodque—rogis = their ashes) which remained from the funeral pile.

THE STORY OF PERSEUS [vv. 604-789].—This story follows that of the transformation of Cadmus and his wife Hermione. Into serpents, which had taken place in fulfilment of the prediction whered by Mars when Cadmus killed the dragon sacred to that god. See IIL 08.

Formac. Gr. 396. IL. A. & S. 211 and R. 2.—605. Nepos; i. e. leachus, whose mother, Semele, was the daughter of Cadmus.—606. India. In the course of his wanderings in Asia, Bacchus is said to have conquered India. Achaia; a part of Greece, here put for the whole.—607, 608. Abantiades... Acrisius—Acrisius,

the son of Abas; descended from Belus, the twin brother of Ager the father of Cadmus: hence, ab origine cretus eadem. - Mo níbus. Gr. 425. 2, 2). A. & S. 251. Arceat. Gr. 501. II. A. & 264. 10. - 609. Argolicae. Acrisius was king of Argos, or Argo a district of Peloponnesus. The city Argos was its capital. -61 Deum is genitive plural, limiting genus. Gr. 45. 5. 4). A. & S. 5 Jovis; sc. genus, or filium. - 611. Persea = Perseus; the son Jupiter, by Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius. Warned by an ora that his grandson would kill him, Acrisius shut Danaë up in a bru tower; but Jupiter entered it in the form of a shower of gold. Af the birth of Perseus, he and his mother were exposed in an ark, whi floated to Seriphos, where it was found by a fisherman, who carri the mother and child to Polydectes, king of the island. Pene grew up to manhood and performed many wonderful exploits, so of which are here related. In the course of his adventures, he came Larissa, and at the public games, accidentally killed an old man, w proved to be his grandfather Acrisius. - 612. Praesentia = power, Cf. III. 658, -613. Violasse. See on I. 151. So agnos Nepotem = divinam nepotis originem. - 614. Poenitet. Gr. 556 A. & S. 215, R. (middle). Alter = Bacchus. At alter = Perse - 615. Monstri = Medusa, the Gorgon. See vv. 769 - 789. - 61 Tenerum = tenuem, which is the more common epithet. Alis; the wings which Mercury had lent him. See v. 665. - 617. Lib cas. See on II. 235. Penderet. Gr. 518. 1. A. & S. 263, R.4. 619. Animavit in angues = animavit et formavit in angues. - 6 Infesta colubris; a form of expression admissible in prose at Cf. Sallust (Jugurtha, 89), infesta serpentibus. Gr. 419. III. A.& 250. 2. - 621. Immensum = coelum. Cf. inane, v. 718; alle, 788, etc. — 622. Exemplo = like. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2 624. Orbem. Gr. 371. 4. 2). A. & S. 233 (3). — 625. Arox See on II. 132 and 171. Cancri. See on II. 83. — 628. Hesperio orbe = in the western part of the world. Regnis. Gr. 363. A.& 204. — 629. Lucifer. Cf. II. 115. — 630. Evocet. Gr. 522. A. & S. 263. 4. Aurora; sc. evocet. See on II. 113. Diurat i. e. of the sun.

631. Hominum. Gr. 396. III. 2. 3) (4). A. & S. 212, R. 2, 6. Cunctos. Some editions have cunctis. Praestare, to extakes the accusative or the dative, in both prose and poetry. I dative is the more common in Ovid. Corpore. Gr. 429. A. & 250. I. — 632. Japetionides; a Greek form of the patrony. Atlas was the son of Japetus, and king of Mauritania. Uttle — the farthest to the west. — 634. Cf. II. 68. Equis. Gr. 386 and A. & S. 224 and N. I. Axes = currum. — 635. Illi = of his. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). Cf. Virg. G. I. 14, 15. — 636. Pres

limited. Humum = his lands. - 637. Auro. Gr. 414. 2. 47. 1. — 638. The golden apples of the Hesperides (see on are here made the property of Atlas himself. - 640. Mihi. . 635. — 641. Rerum; sc. gestarum. — 643. Thomis. See .-644. Auro. Gr. 425. A. & S. 251. -645. Titulum == Praedae. Gr. 384. II. A. & S. 223. Jove natus; not Per-: Hercules, who killed the dragon and stole the apples. — 647. rus. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. Servanda. Gr. 565. 3. **& S. 274,** R. 7 (a). — 650. **Mentiris** = you falsely claim. #Ibi about = be far from protecting you. Gr. 491. A. & S. R. 5. — 652. Diotis. Gr. 385. 5. A. & S. 223, R. 2. **iribus.** Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Atlanti. Gr. 391. 1 (2). A. & S. 222, R. 1 and R. 2 (a) and (b). — 654. Parvi. III. I. A. & S. 214, R. I (a) (1). Gratia = friendship. — Eurus. Gr. 705. IV. A. & S. 324. 4.—656. Retro — turning his face aside; that he might not himself be to stone. Squalentia = horrida; i. e. bristling with ser--657. Abount = mutantur. Compare the description of irg. A. IV. 246-251. — 659. Summo. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 17. - 662. The ancients believed that Atlas supported the on his head, or his shoulders. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 247. **Hippotades** = Aeolus, the son, or, as some say, the grand-Hippotes, a king of Troy. He was king of the winds. Cf. . L 52 foll. — 664. Admonitor operum = who calls men bors of the day. Cf. v. 629. - 665. Ille = Perseus. Penre the dative the poetical construction for fennus alligat pedir. 384. II. A. & S. 223. — 666. Telo = the harpe, or short word, which Mercury had given him. Cf. v. 727. — 667. Ta-= the winged sandals of Mercury. See on v. 616, and cf. IV. 239. — 669. Cepheaque = of Cepheus, a king of Aethit is from Cepheüs. The more common form is Cepheia, which in some MSS. - 670. Maternae = of her mother, Cassissiopea, or Cassiepea, who, by boasting of her beauty, had I the Nereids. They, in revenge, had induced Neptune to : the territories of Cepheus; and, to appease them, the or-Ammon had directed that Andromeda should be bound to a i exposed to a sea-monster. Cepheus, Cassiope, and Androere afterwards placed among the stars. Milton, in Il Penpeaks of Cassiope as

> — that starred Ethiop queen, that strove To set her beauty's praise above The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended.

ammon, or *Hammon*, was an Ethiopian deity whom the and Romans identified with Zeus, or Jupiter. He had a

famous temple and oracle in the oasis of Ammonium (now Simul) in the Libyan desert. See on Virg. A. IV. 198. - 672. Simul = timul ac, as often. Brachia. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. - 673. Abantiades = Perseus. See on v. 607. - 674. Moverat. Gr. 511. A. &S. 261, R. 6. (Cf. 259, N.) - 675. Trahit . . . ignes = he is enamored - 676. Correptus = charmed, fascinated. - 678. Catenis. Gr. 419. IV. A. & S. 244. - 679. Quibus; sc. catenis. Gr. 414 4 A. & S. 247. 3. - 680. Requirenti; sc. mihi. Terrae = patriu tuae. - 681. Geras. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. - 683. Celasset See on I. 152. Gr. 510. A. & S. 261. 1. - 684. Quod potuit= which she could do; i. e. though she could not cover her face. - 685. Instanti; i. e. Perseus. Fateri. Gr. 552. 1. A. & S. 271, R. 4-686. Nolle. Gr. 549. 4. 1). A. & S. 272, R. 6. Videretur. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262 and R. 5 .- 687. Quantaque - formae= "how much her mother had presumed upon her beauty." See on " 681. - 689. Ponto. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). - 690. Possidet = premit, tenet. - 692. Ambo miseri. Gr. 439. 2.11. A. & S. 205, R. 2 (1). Justius = with the greater reason; since she had been the cause of the calamity. - 693. Tempore. See on v. 678. - 696. Opem . . . ferendam. Gr. 562; 565 and t. A.&S. 275. II. and R. 3. - 697. Hanc; i. c. Andromeda. Peterem. Gr. 510. A. & S. 261. 1. Illa; i. e. Danaë. See on v. 611. - 699. Gorgonis. See on v. 615. Alis. See on v. 616. - 701. Praeferrer - gener = I ought surely to be preferred to all (others) as a son-inlaw. - 702. Dotibus; referring to his heroism and his renown Faveant. Gr. 505. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). - 703. Ut - paciscor = I stipulate that she shall be mine, if saved by my valor. Gr. 578 III. A. & S. 274. 3 (a). — 704. Dubitaret. Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. - 705. Super = insuper. Dotale = as a dowry.

707. Juvenum; i. e. the rowers. — 708. Sic fera = so does the monster (plough the waters). Undis. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 709, 710. Tantum — coeli = It was as far from the rocks as the distance in mid-air (quantum media coeli), which a Balearic sling can traverse with its whirled bullet. The inhabitants of the Balearic islands were famous as slingers. Leaden balls were sometimes used for slinging. — 711. Tellure. See on undis, v. 708. — 712. Arduus . . . abiit = soared aloft. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a) and (b). Summo. See on v. 659. — 714. Jovis praepes = the eagle of Jove. Vacuo = aperto. — 715. Phoebo = to the sun; i. & basking in the sunshine. — 716. Occupat aversum = comes upon him from behind. Neu = and that (he may) not. Retorquest. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262. — 717. Cervicibus; poetic plural and ablative = in cervice. — 718. Inane. See on v. 621. Volatu. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. — 720. Inachides = Perseus; because be

was born at Argos, Inachos was the first king and most ancient hero of Argos. - 721. Sublimis. See on arduus, v. 712. - 722. Subt; sc. se = dives beneath. So versat. Aquis. See on equis, v. 634. -725. Patent = are exposed; i. e. terga, costae, cauda. - 727. Ense. See on v. 666. — 729. Graves; "by anticipation," since it expresses the result of adspergine. Pennae; i. e. of Perseus. - 730. Bibuh=wet, dripping. Talaribus. See on v. 665. — 731. Summo with its topmost point. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. **Ra Stantibus** — moto = rises above the waters when they are is covered by the sea when disturbed. On aquis, see on v. 689. -733. Bo = thither; i. e. to the rock. - 734. Repetita = struck in and again. Cf. V. 473. — 735. Cum plausu clamor = uns et clamor. Cf. I. 319, and Virg. A. I. 292. — 736. Genesc. eum. Gr. 373. 1 and 2. A. & S. 230. So auxilium (sc. \*\* are) and servatorem. Cf. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272 and 230, L. - 738. Catenis. Gr. 425. 2, 2). A. & S. 251. - 739. Premand causa. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. — 741. Laedat. Gr. 4. A. & S. 262. — 743. Phoroynidos = daughter of Phorcys; sea-god, the father of the Gorgons, the Graeae, the Hesperian gon, and Scylla. See on v. 774. — 744. Recens = just broken off. ibula ... medulla = the porous pith. - 745. Rapuit expresses suddenness of the transformation. Hujus, in a construction like is very rarely found without a noun. — 746. Ramis. Gr. 429. **4.8.** S. 250. I. — 749. Iterant jactata = jactant et iterant = they \*\*Tow again and again, scatter, sow. Gr. 579. A. & S. 274. 3 (b). — \*\*Too. Curaliis. Gr. 384. I. A. & S. 223. — 751. Tacto . . . ab = from the contact of the air. Capiant. Gr. 494. A. & S. So flat

788. Dis — ponit = to three gods he erects as many altars of is to Mercury, who had loaned him the talaria, the sword, and a betaet; to Pallas, who had furnished him with a shield; and to Jupiter, his father. - 754. Virgo = Pallas, or Minerva, goddess of was well as of wisdom. — 756. Alipedi; i. e. Mercury, from the Cr. 396. III. 2. 3) (2). A. & S. 212, R. 2 (3). — 737. Bt... praemia = even the reward; in apposition with Anwmeden. - 758. Indotata = without a dowry; i. e. without thought of the dowry that had been promised. See v. 705. Like replt, it expresses the eagerness of Perseus to make her his own. Expenseus = Hymen, the god of marriage. He is generally represented as a youth, bearing the nuptial torch. Amor = Cupid. -Prescutiunt. Torches were carried before the bride as she was led to the house of her husband. — 762. Argumenta. Gr. 363. A & S. 204. — 764. Cephenum = of the Ethiopians; the people Cepheus. See on v. 669. Convivia. Gr. 371. 4. 1). A. & S.

233 (3). - 765. Epulis. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I. Munere; i.e. with wine. Gr. 414.4 A. & S. 247. 3. - 766. Diffudere = cheered, exhilarated. Cultusque - locorum = the mode of life and the history of the country; i. e. of the people of the country. - 768. Lyncides; in apposition with unus = quidam. - 769. Simul = simul ac. -770. Perseu. Gr. 94 1. A. & S. 81, R. -771. Abstuleris Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Crinita - ora = the head (of Medusa) bristling with serpents. Gr. 414 2. A. & S. 247. 1. - 772. Agenorides. Most of the editors speak of Agenor as the great-grandfather of Perseus; but according to the best authorities, Perseus was descended from Belus, the twin-brother of Agenor. His mother, Dana?, was the daughter of Acrisius, the son of Abas, the son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, the former of whom was the son of Aegyptus, the latter the daughter of Danäus; and Aegyptus and Danäus were twin sons of Belus. See on v. 607. Some read Abantiades instead of Agenorida; some think the inaccuracy a slip of the pen which Ovid would have corrected, had he revised the poem. See Life. Perhaps gelido sub Atlante is another slip of the kind. Atlas had been changed to stone before this time, it is true, but so recently that Perseus would hardly speak of him as a well-known mountain, especially in relating events that had taken place previous to his transformation. - 973 Molis; i. e. of mountains. - 774, 775. Geminas - Phoroidas = the Graeae, daughters of Phorcys (see on v. 743), who had gray hair from their birth, and only one tooth and one eye in common, which they used by turns. There were three of them, but Ovid here speaks of but two. 776. Dum traditur = while it is passing; La as one is handing it to the other. - 777. Supposita ... manu; i.e. by putting his hand in the place of that of the sister who was about to take the eye. Perseus refused to return the eye until the Graeae told him how to find the Gorgons. Cepisse and the other infinitives in the passage depend on narrat, v. 772. Gt. 551. I. A. & S. 272 -779. Gorgoneas - domos = he reached the home of the Gorgons; three frightful beings, with snaky hair, brazen claws, and enormous teeth. Of the three, Medusa alone was mortal. See on v. 743-780. The last syllable of the verse is cut off by synalogha. Gr. 669. I. A. & S. 307. 3. - 781. Ex ipsis; i. e. from their natural state. - 782. Clypei limits aere; the brass of the shield, i.e. the brazen shield. - 783. Repercusso = reflecting; as if repercutient. -786. Pegason = Pegasus; a winged horse, the offspring of Medusa. In modern times he has become famous as the horse of the Muses; but with the ancients he had no connection with the Muses except producing with his hoof the inspiring fountain Hippocrene. His brother was Chrysaor. For the form Pegason, see Gr. 46. L. A. & S. 54. - 788. Freta = waters, seas. Alto. See on v. 621.

# METAMORPHOSES. Book V.

STORY OF CERES AND PROSERPINA. - A hymn of Ceres, which the Muse Calliope sings in a contest with ides, the nine daughters of Pierus, king of Emathia. The semselves are often called Pierides, from Pieria, near Mount where they were first worshipped by the Thracians. Prima. See on I. 89. Ceres, the Greek Demeter, was the of the earth and the protectress of agriculture. She was inter of Saturn (Chronos) and Rhea. See on I. 123, and cf. L 147. - 342. Mitia = culta, cultivated, in distinction from th grows spontaneously. Cf. I. 103. — 343. Leges; since re is the basis of civilization. Hence she is called legifera. **A. IV. 58. — 344. Mihi**. Gr. 388. I. A. & S. 225. III. **Modo** Peasem. Gr. 488. I. and 1. A. & S. 263. 1. — 345. Dea nine. See on IV. 678. - 346. Giganteis. Here the giant s is represented as buried under Mount Aetna. Homer and L III. 578) put Enceladus there. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, - 347. Trinacris (or Trinacria) = Sicily, so called from promontories. - 348. Aetherias - sedes = Typhoeus, ed to aspire to the celestial abodes; referring to the revolt iants against the gods. On ausum, see Gr. 577. A. & S. 1]. — 349. Resurgere. Gr. 553. V. A. & S. 273. 2 (b). ndoro = Pelorum, or Pelorus (now Capo di Faro), the proopposite Italy; hence Ausonian. - 351. Pachyne, the promontory, now Capo di Passaro. Tibi; sc. subjecta est. = Lilybaeum, now Capo di Boco or di Marsala, on the coast. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 248. II. - 353. Ore. Gr. 422. 2. 255, R. 3 (b). So corpore, v. 355, and sede, v. 359. - 356. **silentum** = Pluto. Silentium is inadmissible in hexameter •357. Pateat = patescat. Gr. 492. 4 and 1). A. & S. 262 . So retegatur and terreat. — 358. Trepidantes; "by ion." See on IV. 729.—361. Ambibat. Gr. 295. 3. 182, R. 3. Fundamina. Gr. 371. 4. A. & S. 233.—362. atum est. Gr. 556. I. (1). A. & S. 209 (5). — Labare. Gr. 1. A. & S. 269 (b). — 363. Erycina = Venus, who had a n Mount Eryx, in the northern part of Sicily. Cf. Virg. A. -365. Arma, manus, and potentia are in apposition with Dvid had in mind Virg. A. I. 664. — 368. In the division niverse among themselves, the first lot fell to Jupiter, the o Neptune, the third (novissima) to Pluto. See on I. 113. Ipsum = Neptune. - 371. Tartara - cessant = why do

the infernal regions delay (to yield to your power)? Tuum. G. 398. 3. A. & S. 211, R. 3 (b). — 372. Profers = extend. Agitur = is at stake. - 373. Quae - est = "such is now our tameness." Gr. 453. 4. A. & S. 206 (18). — 374. Meoum = meis cum viribus = as mine is. - 375. Pallas and Diana had made vows of perpetral virginity. — 376. Abscessisse mihi = have withdrawn from m. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. I (a). Fills = Proserpins. Virgo. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. - 377. Erit = manebit. Nam - casdem = it she cherishes the same hopes; i. e. as Pallas and Diana. — 378. Pa -regno = if you have any regard for our common kingdom. On tilbi, see Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. — 379. Patruo = to her unch, Pluto. Proserpina was the daughter of Jupiter. - 380. Solvit = opens. Arbitrio. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 249. II. — 381. Bed = (one only) but (the sharpest). Qua. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. -351 Nec minus - arcum = nor surer, nor more obedient to the box On audiat, see Gr. 501. L. A. & S. 264. 7. - 383. Cornum; see ond decl. neut. - 384. Hamata ... arundine = with the build arrow. Ditem = Dis, a name of Pluto.

385. Hennaeis . . . moenibus == the city Henna, or Enna, in the centre of Sicily, famous for a temple of Ceres. — 386. Aques limits lacus. Nomine. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Illo; sc. les. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. Caystros. See on II. 252. — 389. Ut velo = as with an awning, or canopy. Phoebeos . . . ignes = the rays of the sun. — 391. Luco. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254. L 3. — 393. Studio. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. — 394. Asqui = her companions. Legendo = in gathering (the flowers). Ga 566. I. A. & S. 275, R. 4. — 395. Ditl. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 235. II. — 396. Usque — amor = so impatient is his love. - 39%. Matrem. Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 232 (2). — 398. Summa . . . . . . . . . . . ora = from the upper border. - 400. Annis. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224 -401. Virgineum. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4 (c).-Nomine. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. — 404. Ferrugine. Everything in the lower world was represented as of a dark color. Cin 360, and Virg. A. VI. 303. - 406. Palicorum = of the Palici; Sicilian gods, twin sons of Jupiter (some say of Vulcan), worshipped near the city Palice, where were the lake and sulphurous springs kee alluded to. Ferventia = boiling forth. Terra. Gr. 431. A. & S. 25 - 407. Bacchiadae; the descendants of Bacchis, king of Corint Having been banished from that city, a part of them took refer in Sicily, where they founded Syracuse. Bimari; so called be cause situated on the isthmus between the Corinthian and Sarcait gulfs. Cf. Hor. C. I. 7. 2. Corintho. Gr. 425. 3. 1). A. & S. 24 -408. Portus. Syracuse had two harbors, the Portus Magne still called Porto Maggiore, and the Portas Minor, or Laccius, -409.

. This adjective may take a partitive genitive plural, or, two genitives singular, equivalent to a plural; midway of places) Cyane and Arethusa. These are two fountains near On Pisasas, see v. 493 foll. The final syllable of the not elided. — 410. Quod — cornibus = which flows in a hannel, shut in by close promontories; referring to the ween Sicily and Ortygia, a small island on which Syracuse rbuilt.-413. Gurgite. See on terra, v. 406. Summa. 7.659. Alvo. Gr. 47. 2. 2). A. & S. 49. 1. — 414. Deam. pins. Neo - inquit = et inquit, " Non longius ibitis." manda = she should have been asked for; i.e. of her Gr. 229. A. & S. 162. 15. — 416. Magnis. Gr. 386. 1. 24-417. Anapis; the god of the Anapis, a river near -418. Exercita = wooed. Exterrita = frightened (into his suit). - 420. Saturnius = Pluto, as the son of -421. In ima = into the depths of the spring; i.e. of Gr. 396. III. 2. 3 (3). A. & S. 205, R. 9, and 212, R. 3. Zontortum. Gr. 579. A. & S. 274. 3 (b). — 424. Medio in the midst of the chasm; i.e. the opening made by the the sceptre. — 429. Extenuatur = is dissolved, melts 'ideres. Gr. 485. A. & S. 260. II. R. 2. — 430. Pati become flexible. Posuisse. Gr. 542. 2. A. & S. 268, 31. De tota (sc. illa) = of her whole body. Tenuissima = whatever was most slender. -432. Crines, etc. are in n with quaeque. - 433. Membris. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. see on v. 431. — 435. Abount. See on IV. 36. Vitiatas; i.e. having lost their natural constitution. seds. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. 7. Matri. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. II. — 439. Profundo; C£ IL 267. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. So terris. Udis; because rising from the sea. — 441. Hesperus = ng star. — 442. Pinus = torches of pine. — 444. Hebetad dimmed. - 446. Sitim. Gr. 85. A. & S. 79. 2. Ora ... mt = had wet her lips. - 450. Dulce; used as a noun = betem. Polenta. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 451. ir. 396. IV. A. & S. 211, R. 6. -453. Neque adhuc = **E. Parte.** Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 457. Ne sit (sc. ei) e may not have. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262. Nocendi. Gr. & S. 275. III. R. 1 and (1). - 458. Lacerta. Gr. 417. 156. 2. - 461. Nomen; i. e. stellio, which the poet derives a. Corpora.. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. Guttis = spots. **Erraverit.** Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. — **463.** Mora. See on Quaerenti - orbis = no part of the world remained for arch. Gr. 386. 2. . A. & S. 224, R. 1. — 464. Eundo. Gr.

566. I. A. & S. 275, R. 4 - 465. Puisset. Gr. 510 and 1. / 261. 1. - 466, 467. Volenti (sc. et) is equivalent to a dat pessessor, aderant being used for erant. Quo loqueretur means of speaking. Gr. 501. 1. A. & S. 264. 7. -469. In: A. & S. 235 (2), R. 4. - 470. Persephones is the Greek for Proserpinae. Summis. See on IV. 659. - 471. Simul= ac, as often. Tanquam - scisset = as if she then at leng discovered that her daughter had been carried off. Gr. 503. 506. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). - 473. Repetita = repeatedly. IV. 734. - 474. Sit. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. - 475. Muner on v. 345, and of. vv. 343, 344 - 477. Reperit. See on rep 157. Vertentia = (used for) turning. - 479. Leto = destr -480. Fallere depositum = to betray their trust ; i. c. tl sown. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 273. 2 (a) and 272, R. 6. V See on v. 436. - 481. Terrae = Sicily; which was famous fertility, in ancient times. -482. Cassa jacet = lies useles avails nothing. Primis in herbis; i. e. as soon as they spo -484. Sideraque. The final e is lengthened by the arm 660. A. & S. 308. - 485. Jacta = that have been sown. gant = exhaust, hinder the growth of. - 486. Gramen is same construction as lolium and tribuli. - 487. Alpheias: thusa; a nymph of Elis, beloved by the river-god Alpher changed by Diana into a fountain, that she might escape hin he still pursued her; and when she fled under the sea to Orty followed her, and rose with her on that island. Hence it w that a cup thrown into the Alpheus would appear again in th tain of Arethusa in Ortygia. - 489. Virginis is in the san struction as frugum. — 491. Terrae. Gr. 385. A. & S. 22 -492. Nihil; i. c. no punishment. Rapinae. Gr. 384. I. Cf. v. 419 foll. — 494. Such transition from the sing the plural is sometimes found even in prose. Cf. v. 504.-Solo. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. Arethusa is in apposition the subject of habeo. Penates. See on 1. 174 - 498. M sim = why I have been driven from my native land. Gr. 525. 265. — 499. Ortygiam. Gr. 379. 3. 2). A. & S. 237, R. 5 (c). Narratibus. Gr. 391. 1. A. & S. 222, R. 1. — 500. que. Gr. 425. A. & S. 251. — 501. Vultus. Gr. 402. III. 211, R. 6. Melioris = more cheerful. Pervia tellus. v. 487. - 504. Stygio = Stygian; i. e. beneath the earth, r infernal world. Labor = I flow. - 506. Vultu. Gr. 429. 250. I. - 507. Maxima = domina.

509. Ceu saxea = as if petrified. — 510. Attonitation thunderstruck. Gr. 391. 1 and 2. 4) (2). A. & S. 222, R. 1 a (6). Utque — amentia = and when her deep stupor was b

by deep grief. — 512. Wultu. See on v. 506. — 513. Invidiosa is ed in an active sense = indignant; full of wrath against Pluto. -**515. Matris; objective genitive.** Gr. 396. II. A. & S. 211, R. 2. So **Sina. — 516. Moveat.** Gr. 488. I. and 2. A. & S. 260, R. 6. So Meu - partu = and do not, I pray, have less regard for her, because I am her mother. - 518. Mihi. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. IL-519, 520. Si - certius = if you call it finding to lose more certainly. Gr. 373; 550. A. & S. 230 and N. 3. So scire and the second reperire. On sit, see Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Rapta; E. cst. Gr. 558. V. 2. A. & S. 273. 5, R. (3) and N. 6. — 521. Reddat. Gr. 505. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). Praedone. See on v. 345 Marito. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204 and R. 1 (a). The idea is: sy daughter does not deserve such a fate, surely your daughter ss not. — 524. Mihi. Gr. 391. 1. A. & S. 221, R. 1. Si — pla-(sc. tibi, or nobis) = if you will only call things by their right **103. — 525. Injuria.** Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. So **amor**.-Mobis...pudori = a disgrace to us. Gr. 390. 1. 1). A. & S. 27. - 527. Tu modo velis = if you will but consent to it; i.e. marriage. See on reddat, v. 521. Ut—cetera = were there hing else in his favor. Gr. 516. II. and 1. A. & S. 262, R. 2. — Esse. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269 (b) and R. 2. Quid — desunt what (or, nay) other things are not wanting. "Quid quod often inbroduces a new and striking fact, when the literal translation would perhaps be: what would you say to the fact that -? but the idea may the be more simply expressed by nay." Key's Lat. Gram. § 1454. h. -529. Sorte. See on v. 368. — 530. Discidii = of their separaion, or divorce. Repetet. See on reddat, v. 521. — 531. Lege = condition. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 249. II. — 532. Nam — est = for min is enjoined by a decree of the Fates. Not even Jupiter could change the decrees of the Fates. See on I. 256. — 533. At — est =but Ceres is resolved: a construction like Gr. 388. II. A. & S. 25. II. Educere. Gr. 549 and I. A. & S. 269 and R. 2.

535. Simplex; i. e. with no idea of the danger. — 536. Punisum... pomum = a pomegranate. — 537. Pallenti... cortice is golden rind. Grana = the "grains" from which the fruit takes is same. pomum granatum. — 538. Ex omnibus. Gr. 398. 4. 2).

A & S. 212, R. 2, N. 4. So inter Nymphas. — 540. Avernales = infernal; from the pestilential lake Avernus; in Campania, which was supposed to be an entrance to the lower world. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 106, 126, 201, etc. — 541. Acheronte = Acheron; one of the rivers of the infernal regions, here spoken of as a god, the father of Ascalaphus. Gr. 425 and I. A. & S. 246, R. 2. Furvis. See on v. 404 — 542. Reditum (sc. Proserpinae) ademit = prevented her return. — 543. Profanam = unhallowed, ill-omened. Some read profanum.

- 544. Phlegethontide = of Phlegethon, another of the infernal rivers. - 546. Sibi ablatus = taken away from himself; i. e. losing his own form. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. - 547. Inque-ungues - his head becomes disproportionately large, and his nails are bent into long claws. Both nouns depend on in. - 548. Per = by means of. Some translate it "on" or "all over." - 549. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 462. - 552. Vobis; sc. sunt. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Acheloides = the Sirens, daughters of Achelous. Geratis. Gr. 518 L A. & S. 263. 5 and R. I. - 554. Legeret. Gr. 518. I. A. & S. 263. R. 2. - 555. In is rarely found with mixtus, which generally takes the ablative with or without cum, or the dative. Cf. Virg. A. V. 470 - 557. Curam = solicitude; i. e. in behalf of Proserpina. - 559. Facilesque - habuistis = and found the gods favorable (to your prayers). - 561. Canor. The songs of the Sirens charmed all who heard them. Mulcendas. Gr. 562; 565. 1. A. & S. 275. II. and R. 3. - 562. Deperderet. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262. - 563. Remansit. Gr. 463. I. A. & S. 209, R. 12 (3). - 564. Medius = 18 mediator between. See on v. 409. - 565. Ex aequo = aequalitor. Volventem (sc. se) = revolving. - 568. Facies - oris = both her feelings and her looks. - 569. Diti quoque = even to Pluto; who was the most gloomy of gods. - 570. Ut Sol = as the sun (8 joyful).

#### METAMORPHOSES. Book VI.

THE STORY OF NIOBE. — Niobe was the daughter of Tantalus and Dione, one of the Hyades. [See on III. 595.] She married Amphion, king of Thebes, and had seven sons and seven daughters, of whom she became so proud as to think herself superior to Latona and her two children, Apollo and Diana. How she was punished for her insolence the poet here tells us.

146. Lydia was a district of Asia Minor, in the middle of the western side of the peninsula. Fremit = shudders; i. e. at the punishment of Arachne, who had boasted that she could surpass Minera in weaving, and had been changed by the goddess into a spider. Phrygia lay to the east of Lydia. —148. Ante — illam = before her own marriage Niobe had known her; i. e. Arachne. —149. Maeoniam = Maeonia, the ancient name of Lydia. Sipylus was a mountain of Lydia, and the ancient capital of Maeonia is said to have had the same name. —150. Popularis = her countrywoman—151. Cedere. Gr. 552. 2. A. & S. 273. 2, N. 4 (a) and (b). So

**Verbis minoribus** == less arrogant language. Gr. 419. L t S. 245. I. - 152. Animos = pride. Sed enim = at vera. tingle = Amphion, who was famous for his skill in music. -Genus. See vv. 172 - 176. - 154. Illi. Gr. 385. A. & S. R. 2. Placerent. Gr. 515. I. A. & S. 263. 2. -156. Diota #= dicts esset. Gr. 510. A. & S. 261. 1. Si - fuisset = if she not seemed to herself so (and been vain of it). - 157. Tiresia Siresias, a celebrated prophet of Thebes. Gr. 425. 3. 1). A. & S. . Manto, also called Daphne, inherited her father's skill in mation. - 159. Ismenides = Thebaides (v. 163); from the r Ismenus, which flows through Thebes. - 160. Latona was stally worshipped only in conjunction with her children. - 161. The laurel was sacred to Apollo. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. t was construction would be crinibusque innectite laurum. [Gr. i. A. & S. 224.]—162. Ore. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. **184.** 2 (a) and (b). — 163. Justis. 1399; IIL 105.—165. Celeberrima = stipata.—166. Vesti-A Gr. 414 2. A. & S. 247. I. Auro. Gr. 396. IV. A. & S. R. 6. —167. Quantum ira sinit restricts formosa. —169. k; i.e. haughtily erect. —170. Quis — coelestes — what madis this, to place gods of whom you have only heard before those vou have seen? - 171. Per here denotes, not the means, but wide extent, and = throughout. - 172. Tantalus, king of Lydia, some say, of Argos, was invited to the table of the gods, but, ing divulged to men the secrets which he heard there, was punin the lower world by being placed in a lake whose waters reed when he tried to relieve his burning thirst, while over his head tempting fruits which ever eluded his grasp. Hence our word bise. Auctor = pater. - 173. Cui. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2, (b). Liouit. Gr. 556. I. A. & S. 269, R. 2. - 174. Pleiadum. on III. 595. Some legends make Taygete the mother of Niobe. See IV. 632 - 662. — 176. Jupiter was the father of Tan-■ Socero — illo = I boast him too as my father-in-law. Am**n was a** son of Jupiter. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I. — **177.** and — Cadmus, the founder of Thebes. See III. I – I30. — **178.** mina. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Fidibusque. The walls of bes had risen to the music of Amphion's lyre. - 181. Accedit = to this is added. - 182. Dea. See on V. 345. Huc =in; moreover. —183. Habeat. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. —185. oque = et quo. Titanida; i. e. Latona, daughter of the Titan Coeo. See on Tiresia, v. 157.—186. Cui; i. e. Latonae. 187. Pariturae. When Latona was about to become a mother, jealous Juno bound all the countries of the earth by an oath not allow her a resting-place. — 190. Dixit; sc. Delos. Neptune

provided an asylum for Latona by raising the island I previously floated under the sea, and making it fast III. 75 foll. — 192. Uteri — offspring. — 193. Neg A. & S. 260, R. 5. So dubitet. - 195. Cui. So Possit. Gr. 501. IV. A. & S. 264 4. 196. Eripi 516. II. 1. A. & S. 262, R. 2. 197. Excessere = yond ; i. e. have precluded. Fingite - meorum some part of this multitude of my children may be me. On populo, see Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2 liata = when thus bereaved. - 200. This line is g of the commentators as hopelessly corrupt. Of the no one is satisfactory, and the conjectures of the crit the matter. 'Turba - orba may be translated: H differ from the childless multitude? - 201. Sac A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). So capillis. - 202. Ponit often. - 203. Quodque licet = which is all they royal prohibition).

204. Cynthi = of Cynthus; a mountain in I Apollo and Diana. Hence they are often called Cynth. -206. Vobis - creatis = proud of having born A. & S. 257. - 208. Sim. Gr. 525. A. & S. 261 Gr. 439. 2. 1). A. & S. 205, R. 2 (1). — 211. Tantalis of Tantalus. - 212. Quod = which (childlessness). 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. For the long antepenult A. & S. 307. 2 (1). - 213. Paternam. See on Tecti. See on v. 209. Cadmeida. See on v. 1 **siduis.** Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a). — **221** on V. 538. Amphione. See on Tiresia, v. 157 **suco** = with the Tyrian juice; a purple dye, for w were famous, obtained from a shell-fish. - 224. Q who had been the first-born of his mother. - 227. : 2. 2). A. & S. 228. 3. — 228. Frenis. Gr. 431 Manu. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). — 230. IV. 621. Sonitu. See on v. 206. So nube, v. 23 tor; sc. mavis. — 233. Effluat. Gr. 491. A. & 235. Summa. See on IV. 659. Cervice. Gr. 42 254, R. 3. - 237. Ut - pronus = as he was ben - admissa = along (or over) the swift neck; i. e. swift horse. - 241. Nitidae; because the bodies were anointed with oil. - 246. Solo. See on cervic A spondaic line. Gr. 672. 3. A. & S. 310. 1 and R mata; "by anticipation." See on IV. 729.—: Apollo; from his native Delos. Illi. Gr. 398. 5. 5 (1). - 252. Simul = simul ac. Hamis = the ba 7.34.—254. Non modifies simplex. Damasichthona = Damasichton. Gr. 93. A. & S. 80. I.—255. Qua—poples; i. e. at below the knee.—258. Pennis = the feathered part of the mow. Tenus. Gr. 602. II. A. & S. 241, R. I.—261. Precanda Gr. 566. I. A. & S. 275, R. 4.—262. Dique . . . dixerat = I discret: Di, etc.—263. Ignarus—rogandos = ignorant that at all need be propitiated. Gr. 229; 552. 3. A. & S. 162. 15; 270, LI(s).—265. Arcitenens = Apollo, the bearer of the bow. Cf. Ing. A. III. 75.

268. Certam fecere; in prose, certiorem fecerunt. - 269. Mi-**Exten** — superi — wondering that the gods could, angry that they aldared, do this. Gr. 55% V. 1 and 2. A. & S. 273. 5 (3) and N. -270. Haberent. Gr. 527. A. & S. 266. 1. - 272. Luce = -274. Latois = of Latona. - 275. Resupina = a/kz, v. 169. -276. Invidiosa = envied. Cf. this passive or objective use of the with the active or subjective, V. 513. Hosti. Gr. 388. I. 4 \$. 225. III. — 277. Corporibus. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Or-Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. — 279. Liventia = livid; from g. Cf. v. 248. — 280. Dolore. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. • This line is probably spurious. — 283. Efferar = I am carat to my grave; I die in the death of my children. - 284. Mismihi = to me even in my wretchedness. See on corporibus, v. 7. So fratri, v. 291. — 285. Quoque = even. — 289. Demisso **he;** in token of grief. — **291.** Ore. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — M Oraque - pressit = did not close her mouth (even in death). **M.** Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 1. **Exit** = exiit. Cf. I. 200. **K. Videres.** Gr. 486 and 4. A. & S. 260. II. and R. 2. —299. limam; sc. natu. — 303. Diriguit = she became rigid; i. e. there is nothing of life in her appearance. — 307. Contt = becomes stone. - 308. Reddere gestus = to move. -11 Patriam. See on v. 149. Montis; i. c. Sipylus. — 312. Morimas. Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 232 (2).

## METAMORPHOSES. Book VIII.

THE STORY OF DAEDALUS AND ICARUS. [vv. 183-5]

Daedalus was an Athenian, distinguished for his skill in sculpture d architecture. Being condemned to death for the murder of his phew Perdix, he fled with his son Icarus to Crete, where he was otected by king Minos, and, among other works, constructed the

famous labyrinth. After a time, he incurred the displeasure of the king, who imprisoned him. How he escaped is told in the story here given. — Cf. Virg. A. VI. 14-33, and Hor. C. I. 3. 34; Il. 20. 13; IV. 2. 2.

184. Exilium; i. e. his absence from his native Athens. - 186. Obstruat; sc. Minos. Gr. 515. L. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). - 167. Omnia possideat = even if he possesses everything else. Gr. 503. I. A. & S. 260, R. 3. - 189. Naturamque novat = he renews nature; imposes new laws upon nature. - 190. Longamsequente = a shorter following a longer one. As he begins with the smallest, it would seem more natural to say brevent longion. -191. Ut - putes = so that you may (would) think that they have (had) grown by regular ascent. Gr. 494. A. & S. 262 and R. L.-192. Avenis. The shepherd's pipe was made of reeds or straws of unequal length, joined together with wax. Cf. Virg. E. 1. 2; III. 25; V. 2, etc. -193. Medias et . . . imas = the middles and the ends (of the feathers). Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. - 195. Imitetur. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262. - 196. Tractare. Gr. 552.3 A. & S. 270, R. 1. Pericla; the effect for the cause. Gr. 705 IL A. & S. 324 2 - 199. Mollibat. Gr. 239. 1. A. & S. 162. 2 -200. Manus ultima = the last touch. - 203. Medio. See on v. 193. Curras. Gr. 492. 2. A. & S. 262. So gravet and adurat -204. Demissior. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15. So celsior. - 206. Inter utrumque = between the two (extremes). Spectare. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 273. 2 (d). Booten. See on II. 176-207. Helicen. See on II. 132, 171. Orionis = of Orion, a prominent southern constellation. Cf. Virgil, A. I. 535; III. 517; IV. 52 **— 208. Me duce.** Gr. 431. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a) and (b). **— 213.** Ante. Gr. 436. A. & S. 235, R. 10. — 215. Sequi. Gr. 558. VL 3 A. & S. 273. 2 and (b). Damnosas = perilous. — 217. Arundina Cf. calamo, III. 587. — 218. Baculo. Gr. 419. II. A. & S. 245. IL. L. Pastor and arator are in apposition with aliquis. - 219. Possent Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. 1. — 220. Junonia; because it was the birthplace of Juno. Cf. Virg. A. I. 16. - 221. Delos. See on IL 597 and VI. 190. Paros was an island in the Aegean, one of the largest of the Cyclades. See on II. 264, and cf. Virg. A. III. 126. 222. Dextra is nominative with Lebynthos. Cf. III. 640. Le bynthus, or Lebinthus, and Calymne are small islands in the Aegean. Melle. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. — 223. Volatu. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I (2). — 224. Cupidine. Gr. 414. 2. 3) (2). A. & S. 247, R. 2 (b). **225.** Rapidi = scorching. The word is derived from raper, and originally is nearly = rapax. Hence it is applied to devouring seas and fires, and often, as here, to the sun. - 228. Remigio. Ci remigio alarum, Virg. A. I. 301; VI. 19. - 230. The southeastern ext of the Aegean was called mare Icarium. — 233. Dioebat. Gr. 59. II. A. & S. 145. II. 1. — 235. Tellus; i. e. the island Icarus, r Icaria (now Nicaria), in the Aegean, west of Samos. Sepulti; p. Icari.

THE STORY OF PHILEMON AND BAUCIS. [vv. 619 -

Pirithous, the son of Ixion, had refused to believe that the gods would change the forms of men; whereupon Lelex, king of the Lori, relates the following story as one for the truth of which he can

621. Dubites. Gr. 489. I. and 499. A. & S. 262 and R. 9. -622. Pelopeia. Pelops was driven out of Phrygia by Ilus, and fled w Greece. Pittheus was one of the sons of Pelops. — 624. Par-**Gr. 388. 3.** A. & S. 225. II. — **626. Celebres** = abounding in frequented by. Cf. VI. 165. — 628. Atlantiades = Mercury, whose mother, Maia, was the daughter of Atlas. Cf. Virg. A. IV. nd Hor. C. I. 10. 1. Caducifer. For a description of the heese, or wand, of Mercury, see Virg. A. IV. 242-246. Alis. Gr. 43L A. & S. 257. — 629. Locum = shelter, lodging. — 632. Astota. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 633. Juncti = united (in Annis. Gr. 426. A. & S. 253. — 634. Fatendo. Gr. 566. I. A. & S. 275, R. 4 - 635. Nec - ferendam = and intolerable. — 636. Nec refert = nor matters it. Gr. 408. 2. 4 S. 219, R. 4. Requires. Gr. 525 and 526. II. 2. A. & S. ≈5, and R. 2. — 637. Tota — sunt. Cf. I. 355. Idem. Gr. p. 64, foot-note, and 669. II. A. & S. 306, R. I (1). — 638. Penates. See on L 174. — 639. Submissoque — postes = and with bent (i.e. stooping) entered the lowly door. — 641. Quo = on Mch. Textum = stragulum. - 642. Inde - hesternos = then he raked open the warm embers on the hearth, and kindles up the mants of yesterday's fire. - 644. Et - anili = and blew it into a with her aged (feeble) breath. — 646. Minuit = broke them. **648.** Foliis. Gr. 425. 2. 2). A. & S. 251. Levat = takes - 649. Sordida - suis = a dingy flitch of bacon; sordida, became hanging in the smoke, which blackens the beam also. **Igno.** Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). So clavo, v. 654. — 651. Somat = mollit; i.e. boils it. - 652. Medias - horas = they regule the intervening hours with conversation. — 654. Clavo . . . hansa = from a nail by the handle. - 655. Fovendos. Gr. 565. 1-2). A. & S. 274, R. 7 (a). - 657. Sponda - salignis. Gr. 428. A & S. 211, R. 6. - 659. Et = even. - 660. Non indignanda = not to be scorned by; i.e. not out of keeping with. Lecto is Personified. Gr. 388. I. A. & S. 225. III. — 662. In the Augustan age, three-footed tables belong to the furniture of the poor. — 665.

The meal is after the Roman manner, but in the simplest style: fint, fruit, etc. to whet the appetite; then the meal proper; and, lastly, the dessert. Bacca = the olive, sacred to Minerva. Bincerse = chaste. Some understand Minervae = the olive (as Bacchus = time um, Ceres = frumentum, etc.) and sincerae, agreeing with it in that secondary sense = recentis, fresh, in distinction from condita= preserved. Corna. See on I. 105. Faece = sauce. - 667. Iac. tis - coacti = curd. - 668. Ova. The Romans usually began a meal with eggs and ended it with fruit; hence the proverb ab over all mala = from the beginning to the end. - 669. Omnia fictilibus = all things in earthern vessels. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. Eodem agrees with argento = (humorously) of the same silver; i. e. of clay; but some consider it the adverb. Eadem argilla is the reading of some editors, based on very slight manuscript authority.-670. Fago; sc. de. - 671. Qua cava sunt; i. c. on the inside. Illita. Gr. 651. 3; 654. A. & S. 284, Exc. 1 (2) (a), and 285 L - 672. Epulas. See vv. 648, 651. - 673. Nec longae senectan = not very old. The poor could afford only the cheap new wint. Rursus some understand to be merely expletive, like "come back again" = " come back," in colloquial English; others translate, "in removed again," having been taken away at the end of the first course and brought back during the second. Referentur = anfe runtur. — 675. Palmis. See on v. 555. — 679. Boni = kind. Nec - voluntas = and a ready and generous good-will. - 681 Per se . . . succrescere = renewing itself. - 682. Attoniti See on VI. 209. Note the same principle in the use of dc\_aini, v. 687. — 684. Nullis paratibus = want of preparation. — 685. Custodia = custos; the abstract for the concrete noun. So tutela, v. 713. — 687. Penna. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Aetate. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. - 689. Necari. See on specture, v. 206. - 690. Dique . . . dixerunt = et dixerunt : Di, etc. Cf. v. 203; II. 33, etc. — 691, 692. Impia. See v. 630. Immunibus. Gr. 547. II. A. & S. 205, R. 6. Esse. 545. 2. 2). A. & S. 239, R. L. Mali. Gr. 399. 2. 2). A. & S. 213, R. 5 (3). — 693. Ardua. Gr. 396. III. 2. 3) (3). A. & S. 212, R. 3, N. 4. — 694. Ite simul; sc. nobiscum. — 695. Levant = support. Tardi — aunis. Cf. v. 687. — 696. Clivo. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 697. Summo; sc. monte = the summit. Cf. IV. 709. - 700. Mirantur. Gr. 522. I. (1). A. & S. 263. 4 (2). — 701. Illa — duobus = that old hut (which had been) small even for its two owners. -702 Furcas — columnae = columns took the place of the rude pro (that had supported the roof). - 703. Stramina = the thatch. 704. Adopertaque — tellus = and the ground (within) is pav with marble. — 705. Saturnius = Jupiter. See on V. 420. — 70 ľ

Conjuge. See on V. 345.—707. Optetis. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265.—710. Poscimus = we beg, entreat.—711. Auferat. Gr. 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. So videam and sim tumulandus.—713. Vota—sequitur = their prayer is fulfilled. Fuere = they became.—714. Annis—soluti = worn out with age. See on exact, v. 637.—715. Starent. Gr. 518. II. 1. A. & S. 263, R. 2. Locique—casus = and were talking of the history of the place; i.e. the events here related.—716. Frondere = frondscere.—718. Crescente cacumine = as the tree-top grew. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257.—719. Valeque. See on v. 690.—721. Tyaneius = of Tyana, a town of Cappadocia.—722. Truncos = arbores.—722. Non vani = veraces. Vellent. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265, or 264. 7, N. 3.—725. Ponensque recentia = and placing fresh garlands there myself.—726. Dis. Gr. 390, and 2. A. & S. 227 and R. 4. Qui—coluntur = and those who have honored them (the gods) are honored.

## METAMORPHOSES. Book X.

THE STORY OF ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.—Orpheus was the son of Oeagrus, king of Thrace, and the Muse Calliope. Presented with the lyre by Apollo, and instructed by the Muses in its we, be enchanted with its music not only the wild beasts, but the way trees and rocks, which moved from their places to follow the abund. The power of his music caused the Argonauts to seek his aid, which contributed materially to the success of their expedition. He married the nymph Eurydice, the legend of whose loss and recovery is here given.

\*\*Immensum. See on IV. 621. Croceo; the color invariably associated with Hymen, who is called the "yellow-buskined god," the "saffron-robed," etc. The god is going from the nuptials of Iphis and Ianthe, in Crete, to those of Orpheus. — 2. Ciconumque of the Cicones; who lived in Thrace near the Hebrus. Hymenatus. See on IV. 758. — 3. Orphea — of Orpheus. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4 (a). — Nequicquam — in vain; since the marriage was inauspicious. — 4. Ille; i. e. Hymen. Sollennia verba — the customary festive songs. — 6. Fax. See on IV. 758, 759. Stridula — hissing; like damp wood that will not burn. — 7. Nullosque—ignes; i. e. could not be kindled into a blaze by waving it in the air. — 8. Auspicio. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. Nupta nova — Eurydice. — 9. Naiadum — the Naiads; the nymphs of fresh

water, whether of rivers, lakes, or springs. - 11. Rhodopeius = Thracian; from Rhodope, a mountain of Thrace. - 12. Ne non tentaret = that he might not omit to try. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262.-13. Styga = the Styx; i. e. the infernal regions. Sec on I. 139. Taenaria porta = by the Taenarian gate; a cavern in Mt. Taenarum (the promontory now called Cape Matapan), which was supposed to lead to the lower world. - 14. Leves = shadowy, ghostly. Sepulcris. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I. - 15. Persephonen. See on V. 470. Adiit. See on I. 114. Inamoena = joyless. - 16. Dominum = Pluto. Pulsis . . . nervis = striking the harp-strings; i. e. as an accompaniment to his song. - 18. Quioquid, in appoition with the subject of creamur, is more general, and therefore more emphatic, than the masculine plural would have been. So omnia, v. 32. - 20. Viderem. See on v. 12. So vincirem. -22 Medusaei . . . monstri = Cerberus ; the three-headed dog, guar dian of the entrance to Hades, called "Medusa-like" from his snaky hair. Hercules had bound him and dragged him to the upper world Cf. Virg. VI. 395, 417 - 423. - 24. Crescentesque - annos = took her away in her youth. With abstulit, supply cui from in quam. Gt. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. - 25. Pati = to bear this, to be resigned. Gr. 552. 1. A. & S. 271, N. 1 and R. 4. Tentasse. Gr. 551. I. A. & S. 272, N. 1. - 26. Supera . . . ora = in the upper world. Deus = Amor, or Cupid. - 27. An - hic = whether he is (known) even here. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Esse; sc. eum. See on tentasse, v. 25. - 28. Rapinae; i.e. the carrying away of Proserpina. See V. 341 foll. - 29. Per, in oaths, is often separated from its object. Cf. III. 658. - 30. Chaos. See on II. 299. It is here put, as often, for the lower world. - 31. Properata - fata = unravel the thread of her premature fate. The Parcae, or Fates, were represented as spinning the thread of human destiny. Some make retexite = weave anew. The difference is slight, - 32. Omnia. See on v. 18. Some read debentur, and the weight of authority is, perhaps, in favor of it; but we prefer debemur. The change of gender in morati is natural enough, though some have wished to make it morata. - 36. Haec; i. e. Eurydice. Juris. Gr. 401; 402. L A. & S. 211, R. 8 (2). — 37. Usum = her society. — 38. Veniam = this favor. Certum - mihi. I am resolved not to return. See on V. 533. The use of *nolle* is akin to that in prohibitions. Gr. 535. 1. 3). A. & S. 267, R. 3. — 39. Leto. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. -40. Ad (as in v. 16) = in accompaniment to. -41. Tantalus. See on VI. 172. — Captavit = tried to seize. — 42 Int. onis orbis = the wheel of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, who, for tempting to win the love of Juno, was chained in Tartarus to a wh which revolved forever. - 43. Jecur = the liver; i.e. of Tityus

10, having offered violence to Diana, was cast into Tartarus, : lay outstretched on the ground, with two vultures devouring which grew as fast as it was consumed. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 595 -4. Belides = the Danaides, daughters of Danaus, the son of ho, for the murder of their husbands, were doomed to draw sieves to fill a leaky cask. Sisyphus was an avaricious and of Corinth, who was punished in Hades by having to roll huge stone which rolled back again as soon as it reached The music of Orpheus wins a respite for all these wretches. lumenidum; one of the Greek names of the Furies. It the benevolent goddesses"; a mere euphemism to avoid callsarful beings by their real name. Conjux; i. e. Proserpina. ranti; sc. ei. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2. - 50. Rhodo-See on v. 11. - 51. Ne depends on the command implied in Gr. 558. VI. A. & S. 273. 2. -51. Avernas = infernas. '. 540. - 52. Aut = or else; "in opposition to a condition to, but not completely expressed." Futura; sc. sint, deon the implied ut. - 56. Ne deficeret = lest she should 1 fatigue). Gr. 492. 4 and 1). A. & S. 262 and R. 7. Vi-Gr. 563. 1. 2). A. & S. 275. III. R. 1 and (2). — 60. Quio-Gr. 380 and 2. A. & S. 232 (3) and N. 2. — 61. Quere-Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. Amatam; sc. esse. Gr. A. & S. 273, N. 7. — 62. Supremum. Gr. 438. 3. os, R. 8. — 63. Acciperet = could catch. Gr. 486. III. 60. II. — 64. Nece. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1 (2). — 65. sc. collo = his middle neck. - 66. Canis; i. e. Cerberus, rcules dragged him to the upper world. See on v. 22. -**D.** Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 68. The second illustration Olenus. Nothing is known of the story except from this Lethaca seems to have offended the gods by boasting of ty, and her husband to have wished to take the blame upon and both to have been turned to stone. Quique Olenos == ) Olenos (stupuit) qui. So tuque. — 69. Figurae. Gr. L. A. & S. 245. II. R. 1. — 71. Pectora. Gr. 705. III. 124. 3. Cf. Virg. A. II. 349. Ide. See on II. 218. — 73. r; i.e. Charon, who ferried shades across the Styx. Cf. . VI. 298 - 304. — 74. Cereris — munere = without food. sse. See on v. 61. - 77. Aquilonibus. See on L 262. Sce on IL 219.

# METAMORPHOSES. BOOK XI.

THE STORY OF THE DEATH OF ORPHEUS. [vv. 1-84-] After the loss of Eurydice, Orpheus wandered among the woods and mountains, singing of his bereavement. The beasts and the birds gathered about him, and even the trees followed him, charmed by the magic of his voice and lyre.

Tale nemus vales attraxerat, inque ferarum Concilio medius turba volucrumque sedebat.

At this point, the narrative in the text begins.

3. Nurus = mulieres. Cf. II. 366. Ciconum. See on X. 2. Lymphata = frantic; i. e. carried away with Bacchic fury. Strictly, it means nympholeptic, or made insane by seeing the image of a nymph in the water. Lympha and nympha are originally the same word - Pectora. Gr. 38o. A. & S. 234. II. — 5. Percussis — nervis. Cf. X. 16, 40. - 7. Nostri. Orpheus in his grief had shunned be society of women. - 8. Apollinei. See on Orphea, X. 3.-9. Poliis. The hasta was a thyrsus, a staff twined with ivy and vine leaves, carried by Bacchus and his votaries. See v. 28, and III. 667. -13. Sed enim. See on VI. 152. -14. Abiit; final syllable lengthened by the caesura. Erinnys, or Erinys. See on I. 241.-15. Forent = essent. Gr. 486. I. A. & S. 260. II. or 261, R. 4 the condition being implied in sed, etc. - 16. Berecyntia; from Berecyntus, a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to the goddess Cybele Cf. Virg. A. VI. 785. The instruments used in her worship were adopted in the Bacchic orgies also. The Berecyntian pipe was curved like a horn; hence inflato cornu; sc. ejus. - 17. Bacchei; the final syllable not elided. Cf. Virg. G. I. 281, 436; A. IV. 667, etc. See on X. 3. - 18. Sono. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Tum denique = tum demum. - 21. See Introduction to this story. 22. Maenades = Bacchantes; from µaivoµas, to be mad. Titulum = gloriam. Rapuere = attacked; hence cruentatis dextis. Theatri; i. e. the audience of beasts and birds. Theatrum is often put for the persons in the theatre. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2. -23. Inde. After tearing in pieces the animals which had thronged about Orpheus, they turn against the minstrel himself. Vertuntur; used reflexively, as often. - 24. Luce = by day. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 186. -25. Noctis avem = the night-owl. Structoque - theatro = in the amphitheatre; which, being circular, while the theatre was semi-circular, may be described as a "theatre built up on both sides," or a double theatre. - 26. Matutina. The fights of wild beasts were the morning performance in the Roman theatre. Gr. 443.2

L & S. 205, R. 15 (a). Cervus. After coëunt, ut, we should exect canes as the subject; but the change of construction does not em to us so "awkward" as some of the critics have considered it. -28. Non — factos = not made for such a use. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 47.—30. Neu—furori = and that they may not want for weapns in their frenzy. Gr. 491. A. & S. 262. Neu, as often in Ovid, = a. m. — 31. Presso. Cf. depresso aratro, Virg. G. I. 45. Subigewant. Cf. I. 103 and Virg. G. I. 125. — 32. Fructum; i.e. the uture harvest. — 34. Agmine; i. e. the Bacchantes. — 35. Arma = he tools, implements. — 36. Graves. Cf. iniquo pondere and gravihus, Virg. G. I. 164, 496. For sarculaquē, see on I. 114. — 38. Divellere = have torn in pieces. Fata = caedem. - 41. Sacrisince Orpheus was of divine descent, and a favorite of Apollo and the Muses. — 42. Saxis. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. II. — 43. In ventos. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 705. — 47. Comam. Gr. 380. A&S. 234. IL Lacrimis - suis = were swollen with their own team - 48. Obscuraque - pullo = their roles (or mantles) dark with mourning. Pullo is used as a noun. Carbasa; the mabrid for the thing made of it. Gr. 705. III. A. & S. 324. 3. — 49. Diyades = the wood-nymphs. See on I. 192. Passos; from fendere. — 50. Diversa locis. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Cf. I. 173. Hebre. See on X. 2 and II. 257. — 52. Nescio quid = I know not what; i. e. something. The phrase is equivalent to an ac-Continue after queritur. Gr. 371. 3. 1). A. & S. 234 (2) and N. 1.

— 34. Invectae; sc. lingua et lyra. Flumen populare = his matire river; i. e. the Hebrus. -55. Litore. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245 I. Lesbi = Lesbos (called Methymnaean from Methymna, one of its chief cities); a large and important island, in the Aegean, off the coast of Mysia. Cf. Milton, in Lycidas:

What could the Muse herself, that Orpheus bore, The Muse herself, for her enchanting son, Whom universal nature did lament. When by the rout that made the hideous roar His gory visage down the stream was sent, Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore?

56. Arenis. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 57. Rore = 4mc. — 58. Tandem = at last; not earlier, as might have been expected. — 60. Congelat is here transitive. Cf. VI. 307. — 61. Terras. Gr. 37i. 4. A. & S. 233 (3). Ante = before; i. e. when had gone thinher in search of Eurydice. See X. 13 foll. — 62. Arva piorium = the Elysian Fields. — 63. Ulnis = arms. See ref. on carbasa, v. 48. — 65. Anteit. Gr. 669. II. 2. A. & S. 366. I. — 66. Tuto; i. e. without fear of losing her. See X. 51 foll. — 67. Lyzeus = Bacchus; i. e. (Avaios) he who frees from care. Cf. Liber,

III. 520. - 68. Suorum. According to some of the legents. Orpheus had introduced the orgiastic worship of Bacchus into Thrac. - 69. Edonidas = Thracian ; from the Edoni, or Edones, a people of Thrace, noted for their devotion to Bacchus. - 70. Quae - nels = which (things) it is dreadful to behold; a parenthetical clause, akin to nefas dictu (Ep. ex Pont. I. 9. 3.) etc. Radice. - Gr. 414 4 A. & S. 247. 3. - 71. In - secuta = as far as each had pursued; i. e. where each had halted in the pursuit of Orpheus. Some make it = quotquot secutae sunt, as many as had pursued him. One editor frankly says that he does not understand the passage; and another shows that he does not by translating : (Füsse) womit eine jede ihm gefold war; i.e. with which (feet) each had followed him!-72
Traxit = lengthened. - 73. The prose order would be: et ut relecris, ubi crus suum laqueis, quos callidus auceps abdidit, commist a teneri se sensit, plangitur, etc. Laqueis. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224 -75. Ac - motu = and fluttering tightens the cords by its motion; i. e. its efforts to escape. — 78. Exsultantem = exsultare cononien. -79. Sint. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. -80. Adspioit - suras she sees wood take the place of her rounded limbs. - 82. Funt Gr. 462. 2. A. & S. 209, R. 9. - 84. Putes. Gr. 486. I. A. & S. 260. II. and R. 4. So fallare.

THE STORY OF MIDAS. [vv. 85 - 193.] - 86. Choro= cohors, v. 89. i. e. train, retinue. Tymoli = Tymolus, or Tmolus, 1 a mountain in Lydia. Sui; because of the vineta. - 87. Pactolon = the Pactolus, a river of Lydia, rising on Tmolus, famous for its golden sands. - 88. Invidiosus = envied, or enviable. See on VI. 276. Avenis. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. — 89. Hunc; i.e. See on I. 193. Bacchae = Bac-Bacchus. Satyri = Satyrs. chantes. - 90. Silenus. The older Satyrs were generally called Sileni, but one of these is commonly the Silenus, who always attends Bacchus, and is said to have been his foster-father. He is described as a jovial old man, bald, fat, generally drunk, riding on an ass, or supported by other Satyrs. - 92. Regem; sc. Phrygiae. Orpheus See on v. 68. - 93. Cecropio Eumolpo = Athenian Eumolpus; a bard of Thracian birth, who spent much of his life in Attica, where he introduced the worship of Ceres and Bacchus. Here, as in some other legends, he is associated with Orpheus. There are so many conflicting stories about him that some of the ancients supposed that there were several Eumolpi. The final syllable of Cecropio is not elided, and the line is spondaic. See on v. 17, and on I. 117. - Co cropio, from Cecrops, first king of Attica and founder of Athens-94. Qui; i. c. Midas. — 95. Adventu. Gr. 414. 2 and 3). A.&S. 247 and R. 2 (a). - 97. Cf. II. 114. - 98. Lucifer, like Aurana is often = dies. Cf. Virg. A. V. 65. - 99. Alumno = Bacchus, who represented as ever youthful. — 100. Huio = Midas. Optandi. 7. 562 and 1. A. & S. 275. II. Inutile = pernicious; as it proved. ·102 Donis. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I. — 103. Vertatur. Gr. 1. 2 A. & S. 262, R. 4 - 104. Solvit = bestows. - 105. Petis-**£** Gr. 234. 1; 520. II. A. & S. 162. 7 (a); 266. 3. — 106. weeyntius heros; i. e. Midas. See on v. 16. — 107. Fidem . . . stat = tests the truth. - 108. The order is: non alta ilice vir-• fronde virentem detraxit. Fronde. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. 110. Humo. Gr. 424. 2. A. & S. 255, R. I. - 112. Massa; sc. res, or auri. Cereris = of wheat. Cf. Virg. A. I. 177. - 114. Hesmidas — putes — you would think that the Hesperides had given to him. The Hesperides were the guardians of the golden apples hich Terra gave to Juno at her marriage with Jupiter. See on IV. 7. For putes, see on v. 84. So posset, v. 117. — 117. Danaën; vallusion to the golden shower in which Jupiter visited Danaë. See IV. 611. - 118. Vix - capit = scarcely can he grasp in thought sown hopes. Fingens = as he imagines. 120. Tostae frugis com roasted (and ground, and made into bread). Gr. 409. I. . \$ \$. 220. 3. Cf. Virg. G. I. 267; A. I. 179. — 121. Cerealia RDera. Cf. X. 74.—123. Dente. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. •124. Dente. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. Premebat = covered. -Auctorem muneris = Bacchus; i. e. wine. Cf. v. 112, and e on VIII. 665. Undis = aqua. See on V. 555.—126. Vi-Krs. Gr. 486. I. and 4. A. & S. 260. II. R. 2, or 261, R. 4. — 128. overat = had prayed for. -130. Meritus. Gr. 443. A. & S. 5 R. 15. Auro. Gr. 414. 2. 3). A. & S. 247 and R. 2 (a). — A Specioso damno = this splendid wretchedness. - 134. Mite (= deorum) numen = mitis deus. Cf. Virg. A. II. 623, 777. 135. Restituit = restored him; i. c. to his former nature. Facque - solvit = and revokes the gift he had bestowed in fulfilment his promise. In v. 104, munera solvit means "fulfils his promise accraing the gift," or frees himself from his obligation by bestowing bere it means "frees Midas from the gift." In both cases solvere its original meaning, "to loosen, unbind, or release." - 136. • L. ait = et ait: Ne, etc. Cf. I. 151; II. 33, etc. Maneas. 491. A. & S. 262. - 137. Bardibus = Sardes, or Sardis, the pital of Lydia. Amnem; i. e. the Pactolus. See on v. 87. — 138. rque - viam = and take your way along the height of the bank, the stream. Undis. Gr. 391. A. & S. 222, R. 1 (b). — 139. mias. Gr. 522. II. A. & S. 263. 4. - 140. Fonti. Gr. 386. 1. & S. 224, N. 1. Plurimus = maximus. Cf. Virg. A. I. 419. — 1. Corpusque — crimen = while you bathe your body, wash y your fault. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 741. — 142. Jussae. Cf. I. 399; 163, etc. Vis aurea; i. e. the power of changing everything to



dis was at the foot of the mountain to the north, my south. - 153. Jactat = boasts. - 154. Cerata aru on VIII. 192. Modulatur = accompanies. - 155. prae suis (cantibus) = in comparison with his own m Tmolo; i.e. the god of the mountain, who acted as contest. Impar; since Apollo was the god of music. removes the trees, as one pushes back his hair from his may hear the better. Caerula; suggested probably l hue of mountains seen in the distance. - 161. Calar VIII. 192. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. - 162. Barl Phrygio. Aderat = he was present; with many other from v. 173. Canenti; sc. ei. Gr. 386. A. & S. Huno; i. c. Pan. Sacer; as the god of the mountair v. 172.—164. Sua. Gr. 449. 2. A. & S. 208 (7).—] Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. Lauro. See on I. 106. See on I. 317. — 166. Murice. See on I. 332. — 167. 1 = set, inlaid. Dentibus Indis; i. e. ivory (from In Laeva; sc. manu. — 169. Artificis — fuit = his shows the artist. — 171. Submittere = acknowledge t -174. Delius = Apollo; from Delos, his birth-place. 190.—175. Retinere. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 27. Trahit in spatium = lengthens them. - 177. Imo: Posse moveri (= the power of motion) is the object poetical construction. —178. Hominis. Gr. 401. A. 8 (3). In = in regard to. -179. Aures. Gr. 374. 7. R. 1 (a). -180. Pudore; the effect for the cause. A. & S. 324. 2. - 181. Tiaris = tiara; a Phrygian hea ering the cheeks, and fastened under the chin. Cf. Virg —186. Adspexerit. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. —18 haustae = in a low voice tells and whispers to the h haustae = loco unde terra hausta erat. - 190. Creber to whom have written long and dull notes to explain and just, while others have wasted their ingenuity on conjectural ements, like arcanum, agricolis, auriculas, etc.

### TRISTIA. BOOK IV.

LEGY X. In this poem, written during his exile, the author is a sketch of his life and fortunes. [See Life of Ovid, p.

in the measure of the poem, see Gr. 676. A. & S. 311. . Me. Gr. 450. 5. A. & S. 207, R. 24. Qui fuerim depends eris. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Lusor = singer. Amorum; ing to the Amores, etc. See Life. - 3. Sulmo; a town of the in the country of the Sabines, about ninety miles northeast one. It was situated on two small mountain streams, the water lich was very cold. Hence gelidis uberrimus undis. - 4. The m mile was 4,854 English feet, or about nine tenths of the Engmile. - 6. In the year 43 B. C., the consuls Aulus Hirtius and bias Pansa were sent with Octavianus against Antony, who was ging D. Brutus at Mutina. Pansa was defeated by Antony, and of a wound received in the battle. Hirtius retrieved this disby defeating Antony, but he also fell while leading an assault e besieger's camp. - 7. Si quid id est = if that is anything; ing that it is something to boast of. Many passages in his show that Ovid was proud of his family. Cf. Amor. III. 15. A ex Pont. IV. 8. 17. Ordinis; sc. equestris, implied in the folgeques. — 8. Fortuna munere; i. e. by the possession of a e of 400 sestertia, which under the law of L. Roscius Otho ed A. U. C. 687), entitled a person to equestrian privileges. meifer - idem; i. e. we both had the same birthday. See on XL 98. - 12. The libum was a cake offered to the Genius ttendant spirit, or "guardian angel," of the person), on birth--13. Haec - solet = this is the first of the five days sacred : warlike Minerva, which is bloody with the fight of gladiators; resecond day of the Quinquatria, a festival in honor of Minerald on the 19th of March and the four following days. Of the by Ovid (Fasti, III. 811) says: Sanguine frima vacat, nec fas rrere ferro; but on the others there were shows of gladiators. i. Insignes ab arte = distinguished for learning. - Eloqui-= eloquentiam. Tendebat = inclined to; had a bent for. -

19. Coelestia sacra; i. e. the worship of the Muses. - 22. Mae. onides - Homer; from Maeonia, where he was said to have been born. See on Met. VI. 149. - 23. Helicone. See on II. 219-24. Verba - modis = words free from measure; i. e. prose. -28. Liberior toga; i. e. the toga virilis, for which the boy of noble birth, at about the age of fifteen, exchanged the toga practexta. He then ceased to be an infans, and entered on the legal rights of manhood Hence liberior. For the datives, see Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. II.-29. The latus clavus, or broad purple stripe down the front of the tunic, was the badge of senatorial rank. Augustus, however, allowed the sons of senators, and, in some cases, of equites whose forumes equalled that of senators, to wear the latus clavus, when they are sumed the toga virilis. - 32. Cf. Hor. C. II. 17. 5. - 34. Dequefui = and I became one of the Triumviri; i.e. the Triumviri Capitales, whose duty it was to inquire into all capital crimes, and who had the care of public prisons. - 35. Curia - est = the sens ate was now open to me, but (not desiring to enter it) I laid aside the latus clavus. When a young eques was allowed to wear the latus classus (see on v. 29), he gave it up on reaching the age when he was admissible into the senate, if he did not desire to become a senator, and assumed the angustus clarus, the badge of the equestrian order. - 36. Onus; i. e. the senatorship. - 38. Fugax, in poetry, sometimes takes a genitive of the thing which is shunned. — 39. Aoniae Sorores = the Muses; since Helicon and Aganippe, their favorite haunts, were in Aonia, or Boeotia. See on I. 313. - 40. Otius often denotes freedom from the cares of public life. — 44. Macer: i. e. Aemilius Macer, who wrote a poem, or poems, now lost, upon birds, serpents, and medicinal plants. He was born at Verona, and was a friend of Virgil's. - On the subjunctives, see Gr. 525-A. & S. 265. - 45. S. Aurelius Propertius, the poet, was born about B. C. 51. Little is known of his life. As an elegiac poet, be ranks very high, and, among the ancients, it was a disputed point whether the preference should be given to him or to Tibullus. Is nes; i. e. love-poems. — 47. Ponticus; a poet, less noted, who wrote on the Theban War in hexameter (heroo) verse. Bassus; a poet mentioned also by Propertius. Iambo = iambic verse -48. Dulcia - mei; i. e. were favorites in my circle of friends -49. Numerosus Horatius = the tuneful Horace. - 50. Ausonia = Italian. See on Met. V. 350. - 51. Ovid was twenty-four years old when Virgil died, but the latter had resided for some years at Naples. Albius Tibullus, the elegiac poet, died in the same year with Virgil, or soon after. The poetry of his contemporaries shows him to have been a gentle and singularly amiable man. — 53. C. Cornelius Gallus, born about B. C. 66, was an intimate friend of Virgil, Varus

other eminent men of his time, and highly esteemed as a none of his works have come down to us. - 54. The series poets, according to Ovid, is, therefore: Tibullus, Galertius, Ovidius. - 56. Thalia mea = my muse. Thalia, later times, was "the Muse of comedy and of merry and etry." - 57. Populo legi; i. e. in public, either in the the baths. The practice had become a common one at here referred to. - 60. The real name of the Corinna, in the Amores of Ovid, is not known to us. Sidonius is says that she was Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and ern scholars think this not improbable. — 63. Quum fuwhen I went into exile. Placitura = which would perpleased. At this time he burned the Metamorphoses. See L Studio. Gr. 391. I. A. & S. 222, R. I. Alle - telis = susceptible and by no means proof against s of Cupid. — 66. Moveret. See ref. on v. 44. — 67. s subjunctive after quum causal. Hic = such; i. e. thus e. - 68. Fabula = scandal. - 69 - 72. See Life. -She was connected with the noble house of the Fabii and the imperial family. - 74. Conjux. Gr. 547. I. A. & S. -75, 76. Filia - avum; i. e. his daughter, Perilla, was ried, and had a child by each husband. — 77, 78. Since a a period of five years, Ovid's father had reached the age -79. Me. Gr. 371. 3. 1). A. & S. 232 (2) and N. 1. itors read, me . . . adempto. - 80. Proxima justa = the rs. His mother died soon after her husband. — 83. Me. nd r. A. & S. 238. 2. — 84. Nihil. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. -85. Si - restat; i. e. if death is not annihilation; if the nmortal. - 86. Gracilis = thin, insubstantial. Cf. leves let. X. 14. - 89, 90. Causam jussae fugae = that the my banishment. Errorem. Ovid says again and again offence was an error, not a crime. See Life. - 91. Studinei) = devoted. - 92. Pectora. See on Met. X. 71. It m from this line that friends had requested him to write this his life. — 94. Antiquas; i. e. gray. — 95, 96. Pisaea — . e. ten times had the horses won the prize in the Olympian 'he Olympian games were celebrated, once in four years, , in Elis. Ovid here (as in Ep. ex Pont. IV. 6. 5, where he expression, quinquennis Olympias) makes the Olympiad the Roman lustrum (see on v. 78). He was fifty-one years time of his banishment. 97. - See Life. - 101. Ovid recomplains of the treachery of those about him. Cf. Ep. ex 7. 62: Ditata est spoliis perfida turba meis. — 106. Cepi — I took up the arms of my situation; i. e. I met the change

bravely. - 108. The hidden pole is the Southern; the w Northern. Cf. Virg. G. I. 242 foll. - 110. Sarmatis of Sarmatian shore. Sarmatia was the general name for the ern part of Europe and the northwestern part of Asia. The separated it from Thrace, just within whose boundaries t lived. -111. Circumsoner. Gr. 516. II. and 3. Son read eircumsonor. Compare quamvis . . . est, v. 113. 113. tur. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. 7. - 116. Lucis = vita Gratia . . . tibi = is thy favor ; i. e. I owe to thee. The the sentence is the clause depending on quod. - 119. Ab from the Danube; i. e. from this place of exile. For the c number in nos . . . mihi, see Met. V. 517, 518; XI, 132, 13 120. Helicone. See on v. 23. - 122. Ab exsequiis = quias. - 123. Detrectat praesentia; i. e. depreciates t of living authors. - 124. Nostris; sc. operibus. - 128. P. See on Met. XI. 140. - 130. Protinus - tuus; i. e. thou I shall not be forgotten. Cf. Hor. C. II. 7. 21; III. 30. 6. the closing verses of the Metamorphoses: -

Jamque opus perezi quod me Jovis ira nec iques
Nec poterit ferrum nec edax abolere vetustas.
Quam volet illa dies quae nil nisi corporis hujus
Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat acvi;
Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis
Astra ferar nomenque erit indelebile nostrum,
Quaque patet domitis Romana potentia terris
Ore legar populi, perque omnia saccula fama,
Si quid habent veri vatum praesagia, vivam l

## THE LIFE OF VIRGIL.

GILIUS (or VERGILIUS) MARO, was born on the 15th of Octo-. 70, in the first consulship of Cn. Pompeius Magnus, and M. Crassus, at Andes, a small village near Mantua in Cisalpine he tradition, though an old one, which identifies Andes with m village of Pietola, may be accepted as a tradition, without epted as a truth. The poet Horace, afterwards one of his ras born B. C. 65; and Octavianus Caesar, afterwards the Augustus, and his patron, in B. C. 63, in the consulship of is Cicero. Virgil's father probably had a small estate which ited: his mother's name was Maia. The son was educated na and Mediolanum (Milan), and he took the toga virilis at on the day on which he commenced his sixteenth year, in B. hich was the second consulship of Cn. Pompeius Magnus icinius Crassus. It is said that Virgil subsequently studied olis (Naples), under Parthenius, a native of Bithynia, from learned Greek; and the minute industry of the grammarians ed out the following line (Georg. I. 437) as borrowed from

#### Glauco et Panopeae et Inoo Melicertae.

also instructed by Syron, an Epicurean, and probably at Virgil's writings prove that he received a learned education, s of Epicurean opinions are apparent in them. His health is feeble, and there is no evidence of his attempting to rise means by which a Roman gained distinction, oratory and ce of arms. Indeed, at the time when he was born, Cisalwas not included within the term "Italy," and it was not 89 that a Lex Pompeia gave even the Jus Latii to the inof Gallia Transpadana, and the privilege of obtaining the vitas by filling a magistratus in their own cities. The Ross was not given to the Transpadani till B. C. 49. Virgil, was not a Roman citizen by birth, and he was above ars of age before the civitas was extended to Gallia Trans-

It is merely a conjecture, though it is probable, that Virgilius retired to his paternal farm, and here he may have written some of the small pieces which are attributed to him, the Culex, Ciris, Moretum, and others. The defeat of Brutus and Cassius by M. Antonius and Octavianus Caesar at Philippi, B. C. 42, gave the supreme power to the two victorious generals, and when Octavianus returned to Italy, he began to assign to his soldiers lands which had been promied them for their services. But the soldiers could only be provided with land by turning out many of the occupiers, and the neighborhood of Cremona and Mantua was one of the districts in which the soldiers were planted, and from which the former possessors were dislo There is little evidence as to the circumstances under which Virgil was deprived of his property. It is said that it was seized by a weeran named Claudius or Clodius; and that Asinius Pollio, who was then governor of Gallia Transpadana, advised Virgil to apply to 00 tavianus at Rome for the restitution of his land, and that Octavianus granted his request. It is supposed that Virgil wrote the Edogot which stands first in our editions, to commemorate his gratitude to Octavianus Caesar. Whether the poet was subsequently disturbed in his possession and again restored, and whether he was not firmly secured in his patrimonial farm till after the peace of Brundusium, & C. 40, between Octavianus Caesar and M. Antonius, is a matter which no extant authority is sufficient to determine.

Virgil became acquainted with Maecenas before Horace was, and Horace (Sat. I. 5, and 6. 55, etc.) was introduced to Maecenas by Virgil. This introduction was probably in the year B. C. 38; but, since the name of Maecenas is not mentioned in the *Eclogues* of Virgil, we may perhaps conclude that it was not until after they were written that the poet was on those intimate terms with Maecenas which ripened into friendship. Horace, in one of his Satires (Sat. I. 5), in which he describes the journey from Rome to Brundusium, mentions Virgil as one of the party, and in language which shows that they were then in the closest intimacy. The time to which this journey relates is somewhat uncertain, but the best authorities agree in fixing it in the year B. C. 37. (See Hor. Sat. I. 5. Introd.)

The most finished work of Virgil, his Georgica, an agricultural poem, was undertaken at the suggestion of Maecenas, and it was probably not commenced earlier than B. C. 37. "The tradition that Maecenas himself suggested the composition of Georgics may be accepted, not in the literal sense which has generally been attached it, as a means of reviving the art of husbandry and the cultivation of the devastated soil of Italy; but rather to recommend the principles of the ancient Romans, their love of home, of labor, of piety, and order; to magnify their domestic happiness and greatness; to make

sen proud of their country, on better grounds than the mere glory f its arms and the extent of its conquests. It would be absurd to appose that Virgil's verses induced any Roman to put his hand to be plough, or to take from his bailiff the management of his own states; but they served undoubtedly to revive some of the simple astes and sentiments of the olden time, and to perpetuate, amidst the sices and corruptions of the empire, a pure stream of sober and innosest enjoyments. . . . . To comprehend the moral grandeur of the Georgies, in point of style the most perfect piece of Roman literature, we must regard it as the glorification of Labor. . . . . On the labors of the husbandman, hard and coarse as they seem to the unpurged vision, Virgil throws all the colors of the radiant heaven of the imation. Labor improbus, incessant, importunate labor, conquers things; subdues the soil, baffles the inclemency of the seasons, defeats the machinations of Nature, that cruel stepmother, and wins the avor and patronage of the gods." \*

The concluding lines of the *Georgica* were written at Naples (Georg. IV. 559), but we can hardly infer that the whole poem was written three, though this is the literal meaning of the words,

Haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam.

We may however conclude that it was completed after the battle of Actium, B. C. 31, while Caesar was in the East.

The epic poem of Virgil, the Aeneid, was probably long contemlated by the poet. Like Milton, he appears from a very early period to have had a strong desire of composing an epic poem, and, like him the, to have been long undecided on his subject. He is said to have been a metrical chronicle of the Alban Kings, but afterwards to have given it up because of the harshness of the names. After the completion of the Georgics, or perhaps somewhat earlier, he laid from the plan of a regular epic on the wanderings of Aeneas, and the Roman destinies; to form a sort of continuation of the Iliad to Roman times, and to combine the features of that poem and the Odys-The idea was sufficiently noble, and the poem, long before its publication or even conclusion, had obtained the very highest repuation. While Virgil was at work upon it Propertius wrote with Partous admiration (Eleg. II. 34, 65):

> Cedite, Romani scriptores! cedite, Graii! Nescio quid majus nascitur Iliade!

Assustus, while absent on his Cantabrian campaign, wrote repeatby to Virgil for extracts from his poem in progress; but the poet decised, on the ground that his work was unworthy the perusal of the prince. The correspondence is recorded by Macrobius (Saturla, I.), but its genuineness is very questionable. We may infer

<sup>\*</sup> Merivale, Hist. of the Romans under the Empire, Vol. IV. p. 440.

from the passage of Propertius just quoted, and from the allusion in the same elegy to the recent death of Gallus, that Virgil was engaged on his work in B. C. 24. Propertius appears, from other allusions in his elegies, to have been acquainted with the poem of Virgil in its progress; and he may have heard parts of it read. In B. C. 23 did Marcellus, the son of Octavia, Caesar's sister, by her first husband; and as Virgil lost no opportunity of gratifying his patron, he introduced into the sixth book of the Aeneid (v. 883) the well-known allusion to the virtues of this youth, who was cut off by a premature death:

Heu miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris.

Octavia is said to have been present when the poet was reciting this allusion to her son, and to have fainted from her emotions. She to warded the poet munificently for his excusable flattery. As Marcellus did not die till B. C. 23, these lines were of course written alter his death, but Virgil may have sketched his whole poem, and even finished in a way many parts in the later books before he elaborated the whole of his sixth book. The completion of the great work occur pied the few remaining years of his life; but it never received the finishing touches, and it is said that in his last illness he wished to burn it. But his friends would not allow the poem to be sacrificed to a morbid sensibility. "Augustus placed it in the hands of Varint and Tucca for the necessary correction, but strictly charged them to make no additions, nor even to complete the few unfinished lines # which the hand of the master had paused or faltered. Great, undoubtedly, is the debt we owe him for this delicate consideration. The Roman epic abounds in moral and poetical defects; neverthe less it remains the most complete picture of the national mind at its highest elevation, the most precious document of national history, if the history of an age is revealed in its ideas, no less than in its events and incidents. This is the consideration which, with many of must raise the interest of the Aeneid above that of any other poem of antiquity, and justify the saying of I know not what Virgilian @ thusiast, that if Homer really made Virgil, undoubtedly it was his greatest work." \*

When Augustus was returning from Samos, where he had speak the winter of B. C. 20, he met Virgil at Athens. The poet, it is said, had intended to make a tour of Greece, but he accompanied the emperor to Megara, and thence to Italy. His health, which had been long declining, was now completely broken, and he died soon after his arrival at Brundusium, on the 22d of September, B. C. 19, not having quite completed his fifty-first year. His remains were transferred to Naples, which had been his favorite residence, and placed on the

<sup>\*</sup> Merivale, op. cit. Vol. IV. p. 448.

road (Via Puteolana) from Naples to Puteoli (Pozzuoli), between the first and second milestones from Naples. The monument now called the tomb of Virgil is not on the road which passes through the tunnel of Posilippo; but if the Via Puteolana ascended the hill of Posilippo, as it may have done, the situation of the monument would agree very well with the description of Donatus.

The following inscription is said to have been placed on the tomb:

Mantua me génuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc

Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces.

From internal evidence it is improbable that it was written by the

poet, though Donatus says that it was. Virgil named as heredes in his testament his half-brother, Valerius Proculus, to whom he left one half of his estate, and also Augustus, Maccenas, L. Varius, and Plotius Tucca. The poet had been entiched by the liberality of his patrons, and he left behind him a conitable property, and a house on the Esquiline Hill near the gardens of Maecenas. He used his wealth liberally, and his library, which was doubtless a good one, was easy of access. He used to his parents money every year. His father, who became blind, dist die before his son had attained a mature age. Two brothers of Virgil also died before him. Poetry was not the only study of Virgil: he applied himself to medicine and to agriculture, as the Georgica show; and also to what Donatus calls Mathematica, peraps a jumble of astrology and astronomy. His stature was tall, his complexion dark, and his appearance that of a rustic. He was modex and retiring, and his character is free from reproach, if we exone scandalous passage in Donatus, which may not tell the truth. In his fortunes and his friends Virgil was a happy man. Munificent Primage gave him ample means of enjoyment and of leisure, and he at the friendship of all the most accomplished men of the day, whom Horace entertained a strong affection for him. He was maniable good-tempered man, free from the mean passions of envy igalousy; and in all but health he was prosperous. His fame, which was established in his lifetime, was cherished after his death a minheritance in which every Roman had a share. No writer probably ever exercised so wide an influence either in time or space. His works became school-books even before the death of Augustus. and have continued such ever since; they were even translated into Greek; they were commented on by a host of grammarians; they

were the subject of innumerable epigrams; they were formed into centos; they were used for the purposes of divination. They have taken their place among the imperishable offspring of genius, and, while literature lasts, will continue to exercise a powerful influence on the

Poetical taste of successive generations.

# NOTES

ON THE

# SELECTIONS FROM VIRGIL.

# THE BUCOLICS.

THE ten short poems called Bucolica were the earliest works of Virgil, and probably all written between B. C. 41, and B. C. 37. They are not Bucolica in the same sense as the poems of Theoritas which have the same title. They have all a Bucolic form and coloring, but some of them have nothing more. Their chief merit consists in their versification, which was smoother and more polished than the hexameters which the Romans had yet seen, and in many natural and simple touches. But as an attempt to transfer the Syracusan muse into Italy, they are certainly a failure; and we read the pastorals of Theocritus and of Virgil with a very different degree of pleasure. The former are distinguished by a simplicity equally to mote from epic majesty and sordid rusticity. Every charm of the country has been rifled to adorn them, and almost every deformity carefully concealed. Then, too, the Doric dialect, in which they were written, was peculiarly adapted to pastoral poetry. It at once removed the reader from the town, while it afforded the Muse every facility of utterance. The lordly language of Imperial Rome was ill suited to convey the unpremeditated effusions of unlettered herds men. If Virgil, therefore, has fallen very far short of his great proto type, the difficulty of his attempt must not be forgotten. Indeed, he appears not insensible of it himself; and by the nature of the language in which he wrote he has been compelled to abandon his original intention, and to attempt loftier flights than the nature of pasteral poetry strictly justifies.

The publication of the *Bucolica* created a great sensation in literary Rome. Honors were publicly lavished on the author. They were recited on the stage; and it is said that, on one occasion, when the poet happened to be present, all the spectators rose and paid him the same marks of respect which they would have shown to Au-

s. Propertius (II. 34) has celebrated the conclusion and pubon of the Bucolics, and Ovid (Amor. I. 12) has foretold their stality.

title Bucolica was probably that given to these poems by himself. It is from a Greek word which signifies pertaining shepherd life, pastoral. The title Ecloga is generally supposed we been added by the critics. It also is from the Greek, and fies, a selected piece; so that Bucolicon Eclogae means, selections spastoral poems, Bucolicon being the genitive plural in the Greek

### ECLOGUE I. — TITYRUS.

It subject of this Eclogue is Virgil's gratitude to Octavianus for svor shown him in the restoration of his lands. See Life. It speakers are two shepherds, one of whom is enjoying rustic singing of his love, and seeing his cattle feed undisturbed, when remountered by the other, who has been expelled from his homely, and is driving his goats before him, with no prospect but a ries exile. This is simple enough, but it is complicated by an appy artifice. The fortunate-shepherd is represented as a farm who has just worked out his freedom; and this emancipation is to symbolize the confirmation of the poet in his property. The reents, with their concomitants, are treated as convertible with other, the story being told partly in the one form, partly in the

Entyre; a name borrowed from Theocritus. Tu...nos. Gr. A. & S. 209, R. I (b). So nos...tu, v. 4.—2. Silvestrem = a pastoral tune. The Muse is here put, by metonymy, that over which she presided. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2. II...avena = on a slender reed-pipe. Tenui suggests the a of simplicity and humility, at the same time that it is a natepithet of the reed, like fragili cicuta, v. 85. Avena by metonfor futula. Meditaris = art practising. The word implies repetition, and by some critics is translated "art composing." Hos. Gr. 446. 2. A. & S. 209, R. 7 (b). Patriae = of my nal estate, farm. Cf. patrios fines, v. 68.—4. Fugimus = we anished from. Lentus = at case.—5. Formosam—silvas na teachest the woods to re-echo (the name of) the beautiful yllis. Amaryllis is a shepherdess, beloved by Tityrus. Gr. 93. 4.4. A. & S. 80. I.; 231, R. 3 (b).—6. Deus; Octavianus. may be mere hyperbole, though this same emperor was actually

deified, before his death, by the Roman people. Otia = peace rity. A. & S. 98. - 7. Mihi. Gr. 390. 2. A. & S. 222, R. 227, R. 4. Illius. Gr. 612. 3. A. & S. 283. I. Ex. 4 buet; sc, sanguine suo. - 9. Errare = to roam at will, to at large. It implies security. Ipsum; sc. me, implied in -10. Quae vellem. Gr. 445. 6; 501. I. A. & S. 206 (4); Permisit. Gr. 550. II. 1. A. & S. 273. 4 (a). Calam same as avena, v. 2. - 11. Invideo; sc. tibi. Magis = ra 12. Usque turbatur = to such a degree does confusion ; i. e. caused by the veteran soldiers, who are everywhere disp ing the people of their lands. This sentence is explanatory preceding, and the connection of thought may be thus exprewonder rather that you enjoy such peace, since there is ever so much confusion. Ipse is contrasted with undique totis 13. Protinus = forward, before me. Aeger = sad, sick a It may refer also to the state of the body, as consequent up of the mind. Duco. The rest he drove before him; this leads by a cord. - 14. Namque. A. & S. 279. 3 (a) and 15. Silice in nuda; i.e. with no herbage spread beneath. nixa is put for enixa for the sake of the measure, though i rhetorical force of its own, expressing the difficulty of the li 16. Laeva = stupidly perverse. It is better to consider t as qualifying laeva. Cf. A. II. 54. Before si mens some such is implied as quod nos monuisset. - 17. De coelo tactas = by lightning. The striking of a person or thing by lightning omen of evil. Pomponius says, on the authority of the lost w ancient Grammarians, that the blasting of fruit-trees was or that of the olive being supposed to forebode barrenness; that oak, banishment. This would make the malum hoc to be Meli exile, not the loss of the goat's twins. Memini. A. & S. 1 (a). Z. 589. Praedicere = portended, foreboded. — 18. dixit; sc. malum hoc. This line is generally regarded as s It is made up from IX. 15. -19. Sed tamen. These parti dicate a stronger opposition than the simple sed or tamen, an a return to a previous thought from which the speaker has dis Here they recall the mind to the words of Tityrus, vv. 6-1 which Meliboeus had turned aside to speak of himself. Cf. ( **Iste** = that of yours. Gr. 450. A. & S. 207, R. 25. Sit. ( A. & S. 265. Da... nobis = tell me. - 20. Urbem. Ins answering directly, Tityrus begins ab ovo, in rustic fashion, lates upon the description of Rome itself. - 21. Huic ne i. e. Mantua, which was about three miles from Andes, Virgil' village. Quo = whither. - 22. Pastores. Gr. 363. 2. 204, R. 4. Depellere = to drive away. The de denotes

ot descent, as Andes was not on a hill. Cf. deducere, demittere 'in portum'), etc. Fetus. A. & S. 323. 2 (4).—24. Come to compare.—26. Lenta viburna = pliant shrubs. It was used for binding Tityrus means to say, in effect, that he found the difference a Rome and Mantua to be one, not of degree merely, but of

Bt sometimes introduces a question with emphasis, marking iosity and wonder of the speaker. Romam. Gr. 559. A. & S. Tibl. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. — 28. Libertas. A. & S. 204, Sera; sc. quidem. The omission of quamquam or quidem tamen is not uncommon. Respexit. Libertas is here per-1; hence the appropriateness of the word respexit. Inerc. me) = indolent, neglectful; i. e. to save his little gains with to purchase his freedom. It was for this that slaves saved xulium (see on v. 33); and of course the less inertes they were, ner they got the necessary sum. Tityrus, a farm-slave, having mough, goes up to buy his freedom from his owner, and the of the estate, who is living at Rome. Nothing can be less than this allegory in itself except the way in which it is introin the midst of the reality - the general expulsion of the shepand the exemption of Tityrus through the divine interposition wianus - which ought to appear through the allegory and not side of it. - 29. Candidior = growing gray. In v. 47 is called senex. Tondenti; sc. mihi. Gr. 571; 578. A. & S. and 3 (a). Manumitted persons were accustomed to shave their .which, while slaves, they had permitted to grow. —30. Longo **EE; i. c. a long time** compared with the much shorter time in slaves were accustomed to obtain their freedom. - 31. Post-- reliquit = since Amaryllis is holding possession of me my affections), (and) Galatea left me; i. e. since I got rid of ravagant Galatea and took to the thrifty Amaryllis. These were successive partners (contubernales) of the slave Tityrus. he difference of the tenses joined with postquam in vv. 29, 31: , a continuing act now completed; habet, an act still continuing; , an act completed at once. — 33. Peculi. Gr. 45. 5. 1). . 52; 322. 5. The peculium was the property acquired by a which his master permitted him to consider as his own. ulta . . . victima = many a victim; used poetically for multimae. Z. 100, N. Saeptis = enclosures, folds. - 35. The n of pinguis before et indicates that it is specially emphatic. me; because it did not pay him for his trouble so much as he t it ought. - 36. Tityrus blames the unthrift of Galatea and n recklessness, which made him too careless about making money by his produce, though he took it from time to time to Mantua. To suppose that he squandered his earnings directly on Galatea. would not be quite consistent with the blame thrown on the town, v. 35. - 37. Quid. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 235, R. 11. Amarylli Gr. 94. A. & S. 81, R. - 38. Sua - in arbore = (each) on its own tree. Cf. VII. 54. G. II. 82 and A. VI. 206. Amaryllis in her sorrow had forgotten her careful habits. She left the fruit hanging for Tityrus as if no hand but his ought to gather it. - 39, 40. Aberat. The final syllable is made long by caesura. Gr. 669. V. A. & S. 309. 2 (1). Ipsae = the very. Pinus ... fontes ... arbusta. These called him back, because, depending on his care, they suffered from his absence. Virgil doubtless meant the passage as a piece of rustic banter. - 41. Facerem. Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. - 41. Praesentes = powerful to aid. See on Ov. M. III. 658, and cf. M. IV. 612. Alibi belongs also to v. 41. Cognoscere = to find: lit. to become acquainted with. - 43. Juvenem; Octavianus. He was now in his twenty-third year. See on Hor. C. I. 2. 41. Cf. G. I. 500. 44. Bis senos . . . dies ; i. e. twelve days in the year, probably once a month. - Nostra. Gr. 446. 2. A. & S. 209, R. 7 (b). -45. Responsum . . . dedit; i. e. as a god to those who consult his oracle Primus denotes the anxiety with which the response was sought; it does not imply that any one else could have given it. The sense may be expressed thus: it was here that he gave me my first assurance. 46. Pueri = servi. Submittite = produce, rear. - 47. Tua is a predicate, like magna, and emphatic, suggesting a contrast between his lot and that of his neighbors. Quamvis - junco = although naked stones (lit. stone) cover it all, and pools overspread with slimy rushes the pasture grounds. Palus is probably the overflowing of the Mincius, Cf. VII. 13. Omnia must mean the whole farm, while the latter part of the description applies only to the pascus. - 50. Non - fetas (sc. pecudes) = no unusual food shall injure (it. attack, i. e. with disease) thy pregnant ewes. Graves = gravidas, in A. I. 274. - 51. Mala = malignant. - 52. Flumina may be the Mincio and the Po, or the smaller streams in the neighborhood-53. Fontes are called sacros, because each had its divinity. CL Hor. C. I. 1. 22 and note. — 54. Hinc susurro. Construe the: Hinc, ab vicino limite, sacpes Hyblaeis apibus florem salicti depath, saepe tibi levi susurro suadebit, quae semper, somnum inire. Vicino ib limite is explanatory of hinc, and with hinc = on this side, namely, on the side of the neighboring boundary. Cf. III. 12, hic - fages; A II. 18, huc . . . caeco lateri. Quae semper is an elliptical relative clause in the sense of ut semper, like quae proxima, litora, A. I. 15% and = as it has ever done. Quae then will be used here for the corresponding adverb quemadmodum, like quo, A. I. 8, for quemeda

siquem, A. I. 181, for sicubi. Hyblacis; merely an ornamental set derived from Hybla, a mountain in Sicily famous for its bees honey. Florem depasta = fed upon as to the flower of the w. Gr. 380 and 1. A. & S. 234. II. and R. 1 and 2. Salioti; eviated from saliceti, used poetically for salicis. Gr. 317 and 2. : S. 100. 7. The susurrus comes partly from the bees, partly the leaves. 57. Hino is opposed to hinc in v. 54, and is more y defined by alta sub rupe. Canet ad auras = shall fill the rith his song: lit. shall sing to the breezes. Cf. A. VI. 561, prad auras. The description points to the month of August, the mention not only of the frondatio, but of the cooing of the l-pigeons during incubation. Pliny makes the latter a sign satumn is coming on. - 58. Tua cura = thy delight. - 59. Mare = to coo. Turtur. The Romans kept turtle-doves on farms. - 60. Ante = sooner. It, with the ante in v. 62, is only a repetition of it, is the correlative of quam in v. 64. expresses the ground of his obligations to his master; namely, kvor conferred upon him. Destituent nudos = shall leave ; i.e. fishes shall live on dry ground. — 62. Pererratis = su-\* The meaning is, sooner shall the Parthians and the Gerthange places, each passing to the country of the other; but hey can never do, since the territory of the Romans intervenes, they must first conquer. Amborum = of both (nations). al bibet = as an exile shall drink; i. e. shall make his home :-63. Ararim. The Arar (now Saone) is a river of Gaul, \* Germany; ifs source, however, in the high land connected the Vosges (Vogesus) is not very far from Alsace, which was as now, inhabited by Germans. The ancients, moreover, someconfounded the Germans and the Celts. Gr. 85. III. 1. A. & S. L Parthus. The Parthians were a very warlike people of tian origin, and occupied a large district southeast of the Cas-Sea. But see on Hor. C. I. 2. 22. Germania; by metonymy ermani. See on Musam, v. 2. - 64. Illius. See on v. 43. ttur = shall pass away, be effaced. - 65. Nos. Gr. 446. A. & S. L1(6). Nos...alii...pars. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204, R. 10. s; by metonymy for Africa. Gr. 379. 4. A. & S. 237, R. 5 (a). . Bt ... et correspond to the preceding alii ... pars, and are equivto alii ... alii. Cretae; a large island (now Candia) in the Mednean Sea, south of Greece. Oaxen. Of the Oaxes of Crete nothknown. — 68-70. En ... aristas = indeed, shall I ever, a long ufterwards, beholding (again) my paternal fields and the roof of or cottage built of turf, my (former) domain, (shall I ever) hereee with wonder a few scattering ears of corn? The cause of r is the scantiness of the crop compared with the abundance of former years. En in interrogations adds earnestness and emp sis. Tuguri. Gr. 45. 5. 1). A. & S. 52; 322. 5. Post (= posthor) is repetition of longo post tempore. Mea regna we prefer to consider apposition to fines and culmen. - 71. Novalia; properly either is low grounds, or grounds ploughed for the first time, but here: fields. - 72. Barbarus, alluding to the Gauls and other barbaria in the Roman armies. Quo . . . produxit = to what a point . . has brought. - 73. Quis = quibus. Gr. 187. 1. A. & S. 136, R. - 74. Insere nunc = graft now. Said ironically to himself. - 7 Viridi = green (with moss). - 77. Pendere . . . de rupe; i. as they would appear on the hillside in the distance. - 78. M pascente; i. c. me pastore. - 79. Cytisus is the arborescent lucen which is common in Greece and Italy, and a favorite food of call and bees. - 80. Poteras = you might as well, you had best. ( 475. A. & S. 259, R. 3 and (b); Z. 518. It seems more pressi than the present. As Meliboeus now begins to resume his journ (ite capellae, v. 75), Tityrus calls to him and urges him to stop at spend the night with him. - 81. Nobis. Gr. 446. 2; 387. A. & 210, R. 3 (1); 226. - 82. Molles = mealy; i. e. when they a roasted. Pressi lactis = cheese. Cf. v. 35. - 83. Culmina f mant; i. e. announcing supper-time.

## ECLOGUE III. - PALAEMON.

This Eclogue is principally occupied by a contest in poetical stibetween two shepherds, Menalcas and Damon. Such contests, still not uncommon among the *improvisatori* of Italy, — were carrie on in verses, called carmen amoebaeum (rendered by Virgil alterni or alternis versibus, v. 59, VII. 18), answering alternately. And it them no sequence of ideas was necessary on the part of the challenger, but the party challenged was bound to exceed in language or ideas the thoughts first expressed.

1-31. M. Whom are you keeping sheep for? D. Aegon. A Poor sheep! their owner is hopelessly in love, and his hireling step the milk. D. As if you had any right to taunt me! M. Of cour not; I cut Micon's vines. D. Broke Daphnis's bow and arrows, we mean. M. Well, I saw you steal Damon's goat. D. It was mink I won it at a singing match. M. You! when you can't sing. I'll sing against you now for a calf.

1. Damoeta. Gr. 43. A. & S. 44. Cujum. Gr. 188. 4. A. & 137. 5. The question implies that Damoetas is a mere hireling. A implies some such previous question as, num est alius. Gr. 346.2.

A. & S. 198. 11, R. (d). — 2. Tradidit = intrusted. — 3. Pecus. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Ipse; Aegon. — 4. Fovet = courts. — 5. Allenus ... custos = hireling keeper; i. e. Damoetas. Bis - in hore. Twice a day would have been often enough. The phrase is of course exaggerated; but secret milking was a common offence, punished by Justinian with whipping and loss of wages. — 6. Sucus. = strength, vigor. — Pecori. Gr. 385. A. & S. 224, R. 2. — 7. Ista =these reproaches of thine. - Viris is emphatic; men, worthy of the name. - Tamen involves a tacit admission that the charges are true; yet, says Damoetas, they come with an ill grace from one no better than you. - 8. Qui te; sc. corruperit, or some such word. Transversa = askance. The neuter plural of the adjective used advarbially. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 10. — 9. Quo . . . sacello = in what cave; i.e. a cave sacred to the nymphs. Faciles = casy, goodmatured; because they did not punish him for the profanation of their abode. - 10. Tum; sc. risere. Credo. Ironical. Menalcas affects to charge himself with what Damoetas did. — Arbustum, properly a vineyard in which the vines were trained on trees, is here the trees themselves. — 11. Mala = malicious. The laws of the Twelve Tables imposed a heavy fine for cutting another man's trees. — Novellas is emphatic, as the young vines ought not to have been pruned at all. CL G. II. 365. — 12. Hic; sc. risere. Damoetas recriminates. — Ad veteres fagos is a more exact definition of hic. See on I. 54, 57. -13. Calamos = arrows. Gr. 705. III. A. & S. 324. 3. Quae; ie arcum et calamos. Gr. 439. 3. A. & S. 205, R. 2 (2) N. -14. Puero; Daphnis. - 15. Aliqua = in some way. - 16. Quid fares = what would masters do when thievish servants are so daring? Fures is comic for servi. The subj. faciant suggests, "What would they do if they were to come on the scene?" the case being a supposed one, the substitution of Aegon for Damoetas. Talia, then, refers to what precedes. — 18. Excipere = catch. Lycisca; the name of a dog. -19. Quo - ille = what now is yonder rogue darting at? More lit., whither now does that fellow rush forth? Gr. 450. A&S. 207, R. 23 (a). Damoetas was just rushing out of his ambuscade. - 20. Tityre; Damon's shepherd. Coge. The flock was straying in supposed security. Carecta = the rushes; properly a place covered with rushes. Gr. 317 and 2. A. & S. 100. 7. — 21. An. Gr. 346. 2. 4). A. & S. 198. 11, R. (d). An implies some such previous question as, Did I not have a right to the goat? Non—ille = was not that one to deliver, to hand over? Gr. 485. A. & S. 260, **R. 5.** — **22.** Quem... caprum. Gr. 445, 8. A. & S. 206 (3) (b). Carminibus = by its strains; referring to the interludes played beween the parts of the song. — 23. Si nescis = ut hoc scias, if you did but know it. - 24. Reddere - negabat; since it would be a con-

fession that he was defeated. - 25. Tu illum; sc. vicine to at The fistula, or shepherd's pipe, was constructed either of case (arundo), reed (calamus), or hemlock (cicuta). In general sett hollow stems of these plants, cut to the proper lengths and adjusted so as to form an octave, were fitted together by means of wat-26. In triviis; i.e. to vulgar ears. Trivium, a place where three roads meet, came to mean any place of public resort, especially for the lower orders. - 27. Stridenti = stridula. Miserum ... disperdere carmen = to murder a wretched strain. The tune was a bad one, and vilely played at that. Stipula is a single reed, opposed to fistula cera juncta. - 28. Vis implies a challenge, while tune simply asks for information. Inter nos . . . vicissim. The former expresses that there is to be a contest, the latter refers to the kind of contest; i. e. amoebean. Possit = can do. - 29. Experiamur. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. Vitulam = jicvencam. Recuses Gr. 489 and I. A. & S. 262. - 31. Depono = lay down as a wager stake. - Quo - certes = with what wager thou wilt contend. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Quo pignore may be taken as an ablative of man ner, or, which is really the same thing, as an ablative absolute. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257, R. 7. - 32. Non ausim = I dare not. Gr. 239 4; 485. A. & S. 162. 9; 260, R. 4. Tecum = like you; i.e. 15 you have done. - 33. Mihi. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Injusta = harsh, severe. The word belongs to both pater and noverca. See on Hor. C. I. 2. 1. - 34. Bisque die; i. e. both morning and evening. Alter = one or the other. - 35. Id refers to pocula. Tute. Gr. 184 3. A. & S. 133, R. 2. - 36. Pocula . . . fagina = a pair of beeches cups. Drinking-cups were usually in pairs, one for wine and one for See v. 44. Ponam = deponam. - 37. Alcimedontis. Alcimedon is nowhere else mentioned. - 38. Quibus - superaddita = superadded to which by the skilfully handled graving tool Quibus; sc. poculis. Torno; lit. the lathe, for scalpro. - 39. Diffusos - corymbos = covers (with its foliage) the scattered clustering berries of the yellow ivy. Both the vine and the ivy were emblems of Bacchus, and so fit ornaments for a drinking cup. Hedera pallente is probably for hederae pallentis, a use of the material ablative for the genitive not uncommon in Virgil. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. Some connect the ablative with diffusos.

40. In medio; i. e. in the space enclosed by the vine and ivy. So in v. 46. Conon: a famous astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B. C. 283 – 222. Alter. The other, whose name the shepherd forgets, was probably Eudoxus, a celebrated astronomer of Cnidus, who lived about B. C. 366. — 41. Radio; the rod with which the geometrician drew his diagrams upon the sand. Cf. A. VI. 851. Totum . . . orbem — the whole circle (of the heavens).

entibus = for mankind. - 42. Tempora quae = (showing) what sons. Curvus; i. e. bending over the plough. Haberet = suld observe. — 45. Molli = dexible. — 46. Orphea. Gr. 46. 3. 5). & S. 54. 5 and 86. See on Ovid, M. X. Introduction, p. 415. -LSI-spectas = if thou (once) lookest at the heifer; i.e. comred with the heifer, the cups deserve no praise. Gr. 669. I. A. & S. 5 (4). Wihil ... laudes. Gr. 501. I. 1. A. & S. 264. 7 and N. -49. Menalcas, in his turn, insinuates that Damactas wishes to tol. Veniam; i.e. I will come to your terms, whatever they ry be. — 50. Audeat. Gr. 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Vel alaemon. Vel goes rather with qui venit than Palaemon. Meicas begins as if he wished for some particular arbiter, but corrects melf, and offers to take the chance of a man just then approach-L whom he identifies at the end of the verse as Palaemon: "The who is coming up — there! it is Palaemon." — 51. Posthac; heessas. Voce lacessas = challenge in singing; i.e. chalwe to sing. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. — 52. Quin age == come then. Si quid habes = if thou hast anything (to sing), if thou mat sing at all. Cf. IX. 32; V. 10. — 53. Nec — fugio = nor do I many one. Some critics make quemquam mean any opponent; in, any judge. — 54. Sensibus haec imis = these things (i. e. hich we are about to sing) in thy deepest thoughts. Res - parva to the importance of the contest rather than to the value of e wager, as some make it. Reponas. Gr. 488. I. A. & S. 260, 6-55. Dicite = canite, as often. -56, 57. Et = annus. Cf. IL 323, 330. Annus for anni tempus, the season of the year. — L Deinde. Gr. 669. II. A. & S. 306. 1 and (1). — 59. Alter-= responsively. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247. 2. Alterna = possive songs. Camenae; Latin deities nearly identical with \* Muses of the Greeks. - 60. Ab - principlum (sc. mei carminis ); i.e. I begin with celebrating the praises of Jupiter. Musae is vocative. — 61. Colit = fertilizes. Cf. G. II. 325, 326, and see Hor. C. I. 1. 25. Illi - curae; i. e. because Jupiter cares for tearth, and renders it fruitful, therefore those who cultivate the 4 and shepherds and their songs, are pleasing to him. Gr. 390. & S. 227. — 62. Phoebus. Menalcas replies: Apollo, the x's patron, is my friend: for him I rear bays and hyacinths in my den. Phoebo. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Sua; i. e. which are asing to him. Gr. 449. 2. A. & S. 208 (8). — 63. Suave = witer. Gr. 335. 4. 1). A. & S. 205, R. 10. — 64. Malo me the throws an apple at me. Apples were sacred to Venus; tace, to throw an apple at one was a mode of flirting. - 65. Se pit videri. Gr. 551. II. 1. A. & S. 271, R. 4. Ante = before e hides herself). — 66. Ignis = beloved. Cf. the English flame.

- 67. Delia is Menalcas's mistress. Damoetas had boasted that he was beloved by Galatea. Menalcas replies that he is beloved by ton persons, and that they each come so often to his cottage that they are no longer barked at by his dogs. -68. Veneri = beloved. Notavi = I observed. - 69. Ipse denotes that he has observed it himself, so that he will be sure to remember it. Aeriae = high in air. Cl I. 59. Congessere; for nidum congessere, as we say "to build." Palumbes. Wood-pigeons were sacred to Venus. - 70. Quod potui = what I could; i.e. since I had to pick them from the lolly branches of the tree. The expression corresponds to aeriae, both denoting difficulty. It is explanatory of the following sentence. Gr. 445. 7. A. & S. 206. 13 (a). Puero; Amyntas. Gr. 384 2. 1). A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. Silvestri - lecta = picked from a tree in the wood. - 71. Aurea; i. e. ripe. Altera (sc. decem) = a second ten. - 73. Partem aliquem = some small part; since even that would charm the gods themselves. Divum. Gr. 45. 5. 4). A. & S. 51-Referatis. Gr. 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. - 74. Quid. Gr. 380 1 A. & S. 232 (3). Quod - servo. He complains that he is separated from Amyntas, who takes the more attractive and dangerous part of the adventure; and this is opposed to ipse - spernis. "What is your affection to me if you will not give me your company?" Some = observo; i.e. to watch for game. - 76. Phyllida. Gr. 93. L. A. & S. So. I. Phyllis seems to be either the female slave or mistress of Iollas, whom we may suppose to be a neighboring farmer who has joined the company since the musical contest began. Natalis. The birthday was a season for merry-making and love; whereas the fetival, called Ambarvalia, referred to by quum - frugibus, was a time of abstinence from such pleasures. When this shall arrive, he derisively invites Iollas to come himself. On the occasion of this fetival (G. I. 338-350) the victim to be sacrificed was led three times round the cornfields before the sickle was put to the corn. It was accompanied by a crowd of merry-makers, the reapers and farm servants dancing and singing the praises of Ceres, and praying for ber favor and presence, while they offered her the libations of milk, hones, and wine. This festival took place towards the end of April, when the harvest in Italy began. - 78. Menalcas retorts in the person of Iollas. Me - flevit. Gr. 551. III. A. & S. 273. 5, N. 7. -79. Longum = in prolonged accents, Longum goes with inquit rather than vale, denoting reluctance to part. Vale, vale. Gr. 669 1.2 and IV. A. & S. 305. 1 and (2). - 80. Triste. Gr. 438. 4; 44. A. & S. 204, R. 9; 205, R. 7 (2). So dulce, v. 82. Cf. A. IV. 569. Da moetas says, "everything in nature has its bane: mine is the wrath of Amaryllis." Menalcas replies, "everything in nature has its delight: mine is Amyntas." It will be observed that Damoetas continually ages the subject. — 82. Depulsis (sc. a lacte) = weaned. Cf. VII. -83. Salix. Cf. I. 79. -84. Pollio (C. Asimus), a distinthed orator, poet, and historian. He was the friend and patron of all and Horace and other great writers, and was the first to found iblic library at Rome. He also had great reputation as a critic. allio," says Damoetas, "is my patron, and the prince of critics." allio is more," replies Menalcas, striving to outdo his rival, " he is prince of poets." Musam = song, poetry. Cf. I. 2. rides = Muses. See on Ov. M. V. Introduction, p. 403. Vitu-1...taurum. These may be the prizes of different kinds of try, the value of the prize rising with the rise from critic and pa-1 to poet. Some, however, regard them as sacrifices for Pollio's fare. Lectori; Pollio. Vestro; because you (the Muses) inne the verses which he reads. - 86. Nova carmina. Some terstand these words to refer to tragedies of a new kind; i.e. one subjects were not borrowed from the Greek, but taken from man story. Nova may, however, mean original; or it may merely ty out the notion of ipse; he makes verses himself, is a poet as 1 as a critic. Others, with Heyne, make nova = unrivalled, match-**L-87. Qui...petat...spargat.** Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. 1. The relative clauses denote the age of the bull. — 88. Veniat madet = may he attain to (the same happy lot) which he rejoices t thou also (hast reached). Te; sc. pervenisse. Some critics derstand the happiness to be that of political preferment, others of tic renown; but it would seem from v. 89 that the allusion is to golden age (cf. IV. 25-30; G. I. 131; Ov. M. I. 89 foll.); and the wish is that Pollio's admirers may enjoy with him the same any felicity of the golden age that he enjoys. - 89. Amomum; regrant oriental shrub; also the balsam made from it. Here it is : latter; in IV. 25, the former. - 90. Bavium; i. c. his poems. rius and Maevius were envious poetasters who attacked Virgil and race. Amet. Gr. 367. 2. A. & S. 209, R. 2, N. 3. Tuawell. It is intimated that Macrius is a worse poet even than vius. Gr. 45. 5. 2). A. & S. 52. — 91. Jungat; i. c. for ploughing. tgere trulpes and mulgere hircos appears to be a sort of comic purmy opposed to the paradise of v. 89. — 93. Frigidus — herba. 672. 2. A. & S. 310. 2. — 94. Parcite = nolite. Non bene ditur = it is not safe to trust. - 95. Ipse; i. e. though the most y of the flock. - 96. Tityre. See on v. 20. Pascentes; i. e. pascuntur. Reice; poetical for rejice. Gr. 669. II. A. & S. IV. N. 1; 306. 1. - 98. Cogite oves = drive the sheep (inhe shade); to shelter them from the midday heat. Praecet = shall have dried up; i. e. before the time of milking. -. Quam with macer. Pingui = making fat, nutritious. Ervo;

a species of tare. - 101. Exitium pecori. Gr. 390. 2. A&S. 227, R. 4-102. His; sc. agnis. Neque = etiam non, ne ... qui dem. - 103. Nescio quis . . . oculus = some (evil) eye. - 104-107. D. "Guess my riddle, and you shall be my Apollo." M. "Guess mine, and you shall have Phyllis to yourself."-104. Apollo was the god of divination. Mihi. Gr. 390. 2. A. & S. 227, R. 4-105. Tres -ulnas. According to Servius, Asconius Pedianus heard Virgil say that he had intended in this passage to set a trap for the critics; and that the real answer was the tomb of Coelius, a Mantoan who had squandered his estate, and left himself only land enough for a tomb. This traditional solution is now generally followed, thou various others have been proposed; such as a well, an oven the shield of Achilles, the pit called mundus in the Comitium, which was opened but three days each year. Coeli, the poetical form of the genitive of Coelius, is the same as the genitive of coelum, heaven; but in the absence of certain knowledge on the subject, we cannot do better than translate it as the latter. Amplius ulnas. Gr. 417. 3; 378 A. & S. 256, R. 6 (a) and (b); 236. - 106. Inscripti nomina regum = having the names of princes inscribed upon them; it inscribed as to the names of princes. Gr. 380 and 1. A. & S. 234 II. The flower meant is the hyacinth, which was inscribed with Al, Al (alas! alas!) to express the grief of Apollo at the death of Hyacinthus, whom he accidentally killed with a quoit, or, as others say, to express the name of Ajax (Aias), of which they are the first two letters; or according to others, with the letter Y for Yakurbos (Hyacinthus). - 108. Non nostrum (sc. est) = it is not in my power. Gr. 404 1. A. & S. 211, R. 8 (3) (a). Componere = to decide. 109. Vitula. Gr. 419. IV. A. & S. 244. Both ultimately wagered a heifer. See v. 49. Quisquis - amaros. This is obscure, but the general sense no doubt is, as Serv. says, et tu et hic digni estis vitula d quicumque similis vestri est; i.e. any one who can feel love as you have shown you can, the alarm which attends its enjoyment, and the pangs of disappointment. - 111. Rivos = the sluices. This verse admits of either a literal or a metaphorical interpretation. According to the former, Palaemon had gone into the fields in order to direct his slaves to open the sluices for irrigating his grounds, when he was called upon by the two shepherds to act as umpire in their singing match; and now that the contest has ended, he turns his attention to the slaves and tells them to close the sluices. According to the latter, the allusion is to the stream of bucolic verse. The two interpretations may be combined, and the passage may be understood in both senses.

#### ECLOGUE IV. - POLLIO.

e multitude of conjectures regarding the subject of this Wagner's views seem preserable. All Italy had been exdreadful calamities; first, from the division of the lands, f in the first Eclogue; then, from the quarrels between An-I Octavianus, and the war which ensued, B. C. 41; and rom a most severe famine, the result of the blockade formed sets of Antony and Sex. Pompeius. So much the greater joy occasioned by the treaty of Brundisium, made in the of B. C. 40, by which harmony was restored between the ending chiefs. Antony's agent in arranging the peace was patron, Asinius Pollio. A little afterwards, on his return to bilio entered on the consulship, and about the same time a born to him. There was a common belief at the time that was dawning on the world; and as Italy seemed to have from its miseries chiefly through the means of Pollio, Virgil, cloque, congratulates him on his consulship, and does it in zy, as at once to extol him as the harbinger of a new era of s, and at the same time to augur this, from the birth of his an omen of future peace and prosperity. The coincidence Virgil's language and that of the Old Testament prophets in to the coming of the Messiah is sufficiently striking; but it loubted whether Virgil uses any image to which a classical cannot be found. This Eclogue was written in the autumn

icelides = Sicilian; i. e. of Theocritus, pastoral. see Introduction to Bucolics) was a Sicilian. Majora = emes; i. e. than the usual subjects of pastoral song. A. & S. ) (a). — 2. Arbusta . . . myricae; emblems of the lower rural poetry. - 3. Silvae is used for pastoral poetry, and is the genus of which myricae is the species. If my theme be pastoral, let it rise to the dignity of which a consul need shamed. -4, 5. Ultima - Ordo. The reference is to the year, a vast period of time, variously estimated by the anat now calculated to require about 26,000 years for its comwhen all the heavenly bodies occupy the same places which at the beginning of the world. In each of these periods it sosed that the cycle of mundane and human history repeated t was divided into four eras, or ages, styled the golden, the e brazen, and the iron age: the first being the purest and , and the last the most degenerate and corrupt. (See Ov.

M. I. Introduction, p. 369.) A series of these ages had, according to poetic legends, now nearly elapsed, and it had been predicted by the Cumaean Sibyl that the great order was to begin anew in in tegro), the golden age returning first. - 4. Cumaei . . . carmini = of the Sibylline prophecy; the Sibyl of Cumae in Italy being th most famous, and delivering her oracles in verse. - 5. Saeclorun Gr. 703. 2. A. & S. 322. 4. - 6. Redit - regna = et Virgo i Saturnia regna redeunt. The repetition of a noun or verb is so times equivalent to a repetition of the copulative. Virgo; i. a. d. traca, or Justitia = Justice. She was a daughter of Jupiter at Themis. See on Ov. M. I. 150, and cf. G. II. 474. Regna S on Ov. M. I. 113. - 7. Nova progenies = a new race; i. e. a be ter race: called in v. 9 gens aurea. - 8. Tu - puero . . . fave= do thou only favor the birth of the boy. See Introduction. Quo: under whom. Gr. 426. 1. A. & S. 257, R. 9 (2); or 253. Primu = at last. Cf. I. 45. - 10. Lucina; the goddess who presided on childbirth. She is sometimes the same as Juno, and sometimes a here, Diana, whom the Romans identified with the Greek Artem the sister of Apollo; hence tuus Apollo. Cf. Hor. C. S. 14-1 Tuus; sc. frater. Apollo is here the same as Phoebus; i. e. Sol, the Sun. See on Ov. M. II. 116. According to the Sibylline verses Apollo, i. e. the Sun, was to reign during the last or iron age, and which the cycle was to begin anew with the golden age. -11 Adeo, especially with pronouns, gives a rhetorical prominence & the word after which it is used, and can be best rendered by laying? vocal stress on that word. Here the emphasis is increased by the repetition of te. Decus hoc aevi = this glorious age. Inibit= shall commence. - 12. Magni - menses; the periods into which magnus annus, i. e. the magnus saeclorum ordo, was divided. Some explain it by illustres, memorabiles, as belonging to the golden age. 13. Te dice = under thy guidance, auspices; i. e. as consi Sceleris; i. e. of the bloody civil wars which were terminated about this time by the peace of Brundusium. - 14. Irrita = complete effaced, removed. Formidine; i.e. of the vengeance of the god for the scelus. -15. Ille; the puer of v. 8. Accipiet = shall participate in, be the recipient of, enjoy. Divis. Gr. 385. 5. A. &S 245. II. 2 and R. I. Videbit and videbitur express that familia intercourse with the gods on earth which was one of the character istics of the golden age. - 16. Heroas. Gr. 98. A. & S. 86. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. II. — 17. Patriis virtutibus follow reget. - 18 - 47. The coming of the golden age will be gradual its stages corresponding to those in the life of the child. Thus it infancy is signalized by the production of natural gifts and the re moval of natural evils (vv. 18-25); in its youth the vegetable work will actually change its nature (vv. 26-36); in its manhood the change will extend to the animals (vv. 37-47). Further, the particular changes would seem to be adapted to the successive requirements of the child. There are toys and milk for its childhood, which is to be specially guarded from harm; stronger food for its youth, which is not to be without adventure and military glory; quiet and prosperous luxury for its mature age. — 18. At = moreover, and. It does not here mark opposition, but simply a transition to a new subject. Prima = primo = at first. Nullo - cultu = spontanecealy. On all these characteristics of the golden age of. Ov. M. L. 3)-112. Munuscula = small gifts; i.e. for children. They are specified in the verses which follow. — 19. Errantes = spreading; ie with luxuriance. Passim; with fundet. What now grows only in certain places will then grow everywhere. Bacchare. It is not datain what plant is meant. It had a fragrant root from which an a was extracted. — 20. Colocasia. The Egyptian bean, a plant whose root, stalk, and fruit were used for food, had just been introdeced into Italy, and was regarded as a valuable rarity. Acantho. Virgil mentions two kinds of acanthus; an herb, as in III. 45, and a tree, as here and in G. II. 119. - 21. Ipsae = of their own accord. -23. Ipsa; i.e. sponte; in the same sense as issae, v. 21, and willo cultu, v. 18. So Ovid speaks of the earth as fruitful fer se and mile cogente, and of nates sine semine flores. - 24. Fallax; because dits similarity to harmless ones. Cf. G. II. 152. Herba veneni poisonous herb. — 25. Assyrium; i. e. eastern, oriental, in a general sense. The poets use geographical names very loosely. See on Hor. C. I. 2. 22 and C. III. 4. 32. Amomum. See on III. 89. As a remarkable parallel to this whole passage, compare the prophet Isiah, xxv. 1 and xi. 6-8.—26. Simul = simul atque, & often. **Excoum** — virtus; i. e. by reading of the glories of his father and the heroes of older time, the child will learn to conceive of virtue. -**Molli...arista** = with waving corn. Another interpretation is "mooth, beardless." The beard, which protects the grain from inds, would not be needed in the golden age. Paulatim seems to here spontaneously; i. e. there will be no process of sowing, from which the springing of the crop can date, but the field will gradvally develop into corn. - 30. Roscida = dewy. The ancients imagined that honey fell in the shape of dew, and was gathered by the bees from leaves. In the golden age it will be so abundant as to from the leaves of trees. Cf. G. I. 131. So Ovid: Flavaque 🕊 viridi stillabant ilice mella.

31. Before the child becomes a man and the golden age is com-Petely restored there will be a repetition of the heroic age, in which there will be some traces of ancient wickedness (priscae fraudis), and which Virgil identifies by mentioning the two most prominent events of that age, the Argonautic Expedition and the Trojan War. -32. Quae ... jubeant = which (i. e. such as) shall prompt. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. I (a) and (b). Thetim; a goddess of the sea, put by metonymy for the sea itself. She was a daughter of Nereus, the wife of Peleus, and the mother of Achilles. Gr. 85. 4. A. & S. 80, Ex.2. - 34. Tiphys; the helmsman of the ship Argo which sailed in the celebrated quest for the golden fleece with Hercules, Jason, and others (delectas heroas). - 35. Altera bella; i.e. the old wars over again. 36. Achilles; the son of Peleus, king of the Myrmidones in Phthiotis in Thessaly, and the Nereid Thetis. From his father's name be is sometimes called Pelides (A. II. 548), and from that of his grandfather Acacus, he derived his name Acacides (A. I. 99). In fifty ships he led his hosts of Myrmidones, Hellenes, and Achaeans against Troy. Here he was the great bulwark of the Greeks, and the worthy favorite of Minerva and Juno. - 37-47. When he shall have grown to manhood, the fulness of the blessings of the golden age will have come. There will be no need of commerce, for everything will grow everywhere, - 38. Et ipse - vector = even the passen ger himself. Much more the sailor in a ship of war. Mari. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (a) and (b). — 41. Tauris may be the dative, Gr. 384. A. & S. 223, or the ablative, Gr. 425. 3. 2). A. & S. 251. The best authorities are divided. — 42. Mentiri = to counterfeit; i.e. w assume colors by means of dyes. — 43. In pratis conveys the same idea as pascentes, v. 45; i. e. the live sheep in the field, opposed to the fleece in the hands of the dyer. — Jam...jam = modo... mode. Suave. See on III. 63. — 44. Murice . . . mutabit — luto = will dye his fleece purple... yellow; or more lit. will change (the color of) his freece for purple . . . yellow. Gr. 416. 2. A. & S. 252, R. 5.-45. Sandyx = scarlet. - 46. Talia saecla = O blessed ages! i. such as those just described. Currite = run on; i. e. without interruption. - 47. Concordes - numine = harmonious in respect w the immutable will of the fates. The ages are here spoken of # threads spun from the spindles of the Parcae, in strict accord with the immutable power which controls their operations. Parcae, three sister-goddesses, daughters of Nox: Clotho, who holds the distall Lachesis, who spins the thread of human life, and Atropos, who severs it with scissors. Here each is represented as having her spindle. See also on Ov. M. II. 256. 49. Deum; i. e. dei alicuju; poetical for an indefinite singular. Cf. A. VI. 322. Incrementum = progeny; i. c. the boy being regarded as one more added to Jupiter's race. Some interpret it as the foster-child, the favorite of Jupiter. Gr. 672. 3. A. & S. 310. 1. - 50. Adspice mundum = see the universe with its convex mass (i. e. the round world) trembling (with

Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 51. Terras — profundum; ets of which the mundus is made up. Terrasque. Gr. 669. . & S. 283. IV. Ex. 2, R. 3; 323, 2 (2). Adspice ... laer ut omnia = see! how do all things rejoice! This is an tic repetition of the substance of vv. 50, 51, and thus indicates ne meaning of nutantem. — 53. The simple wish is, O mihi tam wita; but since, from the nature of the case, he would be aged when the child became a man, he says, pars ultima etc. - 54. Spiritus et (sc. mihi sit tantus) = and may my inspiration be so great. Tua dicere facta; a Grecism for ad s thes facta. Dicere depends on sat. Gr. 552. 3. A. & S. 270, -55. Non...nec...nec. Gr. 585. 2. A. & S. 279, R. 5 (a). ses. See on Ov. M. X. Introd. p. 415. Cf. III. 46. — 56. Linus; n of Apollo and one of the Muses. Huic...huic = the one... mr. Adsit = assist, aid. - 57. Orphei; a dissyllable. Gr. 669. ⊾ & S. 54. 5; 306. 1. Calliopea, another form of Calliope. 2. 5. A. & S. 283, Ex. 2 (1). — 58. Pan. See on Ov. M. 3. The principal seat of his worship was Arcadia, whence it over other parts of Greece. As the god of pastoral life, he ad of music, and the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, he himself played in a masterly manner. Aroadia; a mouns province in the midst of the Peloponnesus. Gr. 430; 705. II. 1. 257, R. 7; 324. 2. — 60. Risu — matrem = by thy smile to ize thy mother; i.e. to show by thy smile that thou dost recher. Some refer it to the smile of the mother. This is at ery tame, and does not suit so well the meaning of v. 62. The that the child may smile on his mother, in order that he may ; her smile in return; for not to receive a parent's smile was ted a bad omen for a child. Neither does it suit so well the g of v. 61, which assigns the long period of pain and discomsceding his birth as the reason why he should recompense the t by a smile of recognition. — 61. Decem ... menses; the of gestation as recognized by the Roman law. Tulerunt. 9. IV. A. & S. 307. 1 and (2). Fastidia = discomfort. denission to the table of the gods and the hand of a goddess in ge were the peculiar privileges that followed the deification of

#### ECLOGUE V. - DAPHNIS.

ralcas invites Mopsus, a somewhat younger shepherd, to play ag. Mopsus complies, with a funeral song on Daphnis, the shepherd. Menalcas matches it by a corresponding song on

the apotheosis of Daphnis. They praise each other and exchange gifts. The original Daphnis was a Sicilian hero, and his name occurs frequently in the ancient Pastorals. It is supposed that this Edogor was written B. C. 42, in which year public rejoicings throughout lady were ordered to celebrate the deification of Julius Caesar, the month of July being also named after him. According to this conjecture, which is not improbable, Virgil celebrates Caesar under the name of Daphnis, though not carrying the resemblance through all its features.

1. Boni = skilled. Calamos - leves = in playing on the sken der pipe; lit, the slender reeds; i. e. of which the pipe was constructed. See on III. 25. Cf. Ov. M. XI. 161. Inflare and dient depend upon boni. Gr. 552. 3. A. & S. 270, R. t. Similar Grecisms abound in Virgil. Cf. IV. 54, dicere, and A. VI. 165, ciere. Set also on Hor. C. I. 1. 18. - 3. Corylis. Gr. 385. 5. A. & S. 223, R. 2; or 245. II. 2. - 4. Major; sc. natu. - 5. Zephyris motantibus (sc. eas); whence the uncertainty of the shade. - 6. Adaptee, ut followed by the indicative calls attention to the fact of the action of state expressed by the verb; by the subjunctive, to the manner in which it is performed. Indicative: See! how the wild vine has overspread the cave! Subjunctive: See how the wild vine, etc. Cf. IV. 52 Racemis. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 8. Tibi certat. Gr. 385. 5. A. & S. 223, R. 2 and (b). Menalcas compliments Mopsus as they walk towards the cave, intimating that Amyntas alone dared to contend with him in playing on the pipe. - 9. Quid - certet = what if the same should strive. Mopsus is not pleased with the allusion to Amyntas, and sneers at his vanity. - 10. Phyllidis ignes = love for Phyllis. These genitives are all objective. - 11. Jurgia Codri = invectives against Codrus. - 12. Tityrus; probably a servant of one of the others. - 13. Immo haeo. Menalcas had suggested several subjects, but Mopsus prefers to sing some verses which he had lately inscribed on the bark of a tree. - 14. Modulans - notavi = setting them to music I noted down the alternations (of the flute and voice). See on III. 22. He inscribed his verses and then set them to music, inscribing that also. - 15. Tu - Amyntas. He still feels the mention of Amyntas, and says, derisively : After you have heard my song, then, if you will, bid Amyntas to contend with me - 16 - 18. Menalcas reassures him. - 19. Plura may be taken as the object of desine, though in translating it is better to render it, "to say more." — 20. Daphnim. See Introduction. Funere = morte. -21. Nymphis; sc. fuistis. -23. Atque . . . atque =  $d \dots$ et. Crudelia; the predicate accusative. Gr. 373. 3. A. & S. 230, N. 3. Mater; Venus, the reputed mother of the gens Julia. -25. Nulla nec . . . nec. Gr. 585. 2. A. & S. 277, R. 5 (a). - 26. **Emerit ... attigit** = tasted ... touched; much less drink or eat. maninis herbam; herba being the generic, and gramen the ific term, as in kerba frumenti. — 27. Daphni. Gr. 91. 1 (2). A & S. 81, R. Poenos; i. e. African. Cf. Hor. C. I. 22. 15, **L-28. Loquuntur** = declare, testify; like coryli testes, v. 21. -29. Bt = etiam. Armenias; since Armenia abounded in ti-EL Curra. Gr. 116. 4 (3). A. & S. 89. 3. Daphnis teaching the s the rites of Bacchus is an emblem of the civil reforms of Ceesar. — 30. Inducere = to introduce. — 31. Foliis — hastas; ie the thyrnus. See on Ov. M. III. 667 and XI. 9. — 32. Arboriin which the vine is trained. — 34. Tu — tuis; sc. sic eras. G. 390. 2. A. & S. 227, R. 4. Tulerunt = abstulerunt. - 35. ...ipse. By these words Pales and Apollo are set in opposin to te; i.e. such was their grief at Daphnis's death, that they mselves left the rural abodes of men. The baneful results of their parture are described in the following lines. Pales was a Roman hity of flocks and shepherds. Apollo, one of the great divinities the Greeks, was, according to Homer, the son of Zeus and Leto. The powers ascribed to him are apparently of different kinds, but all connected with one another, and may be said to be only ramtions of one and the same. They are the following: —1. He the god who punishes and destroys the wicked and overbear-👣 2. The god who affords help and wards off evil; 3. The god of Pohecy; 4. The god of song and music; 5. The god who protects **Socks and cattle**; 6. The god who delights in the foundation towns and the establishment of civil constitutions. It is as remail god of flocks and cattle that he is here mentioned. — 36. andia. Large grains were selected for seed. — 37. Infelix = Franchum; i.e. useless for food. Avenae = wild oats; which nothing but weeds. Cf. G. I. 154. — 38. Molli is opposed to harp and prickly thistle and Christ's-thorn, a prickly shrub comin the south of Italy. Purpureo. Purpureus is applied not by to purple or red, but to any bright color. — 39. Spinis. Gr. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 40. Spargite . . . umbras. From IX. 5 20 it would seem that foliis should be interpreted "flowers" Amentibus herbis), and umbras "trees" (viridi umbra). The terning will then be, sow the turf with flowers, and plant trees be-(overshadowing) the fountains. Tombs were often built near metains and surrounded with trees. -41. Talia refers to what folwas as well as to what precedes. Mandat - Daphnis is parentheti-1 - 42. Carmen = the (following) poetic inscription. - 43. lembris - silvis = I am Daphnis (who dwelt) in the woods; i. e. he led the life of a shepherd. — 45. Tale quale. Gr. 438. 4; 441. . & S. 204, R. 9; 205, R. 7 (2). — 47. Sitim. Gr. 88. III. 2. A. & S.

79. 2. Restinguere is the subject of est understood. Gr. 49. A. & S. 202. 6. III. 5, R. 2. -48. Sed voce; i. c. scd, good mejus est, voce. Non (nec) solum . . . sed etiam implies simple enuneration, and makes no distinction in point of force between the two members, but non (nec) solum . . . sed implies comparison, and makes the latter member the stronger. Magistrum. Some critic refer this word to Daphnis; others, to some shepherd who had taught Mopsus music. We prefer the latter view. - 49. Alter ab illo = secundus post illum. - 50. Haec . . . nostra; sc. carmini. Quocumque modo = as well as I can; lit. in whatever way. -51. Tollemus ad astra = I will praise to the skies. Some think it means, "I will celebrate his ascent to heaven," referring to the apotheosis of Julius Caesar; but this sense would rather require in astra, though ad is used in the sense of in, A. I. 259. - 52. Daph nin. Gr. 93. 2. A. & S. 80. Ex. r. - 53. Sit. Gr. 485; 486 II. and 2. A. & S. 260, R. 5. Tali . . . munere = than such a favor. — 54. Puer; Daphnis. Ipse = per se. Cantari. Gr. 552 3. A. & S. 270, R. 1 and (b); 264, N. 6. Ista. Gr. 450. A. & S. 207, R. 25. - 55. Stimicon; the fictitious name of some shepherd - 56. The apotheosis of Daphnis begins here, consisting of twentyfive lines; the same number as in the lament of Mopsus. Canddus = in his (divine) beauty. Olympi; a mountain 9,700 feet high on the boundary between Macedonia and Thessalia. From its great height it was considered the seat of the gods; hence it is often un ployed by the poets to denote heaven. - 58. All nature, animate and inanimate, rejoices at his apotheosis, as it had mourned at his death. Cetera rura = fields. Cetera, because rus includes woods as well as woods and pastures. - 59. Pana. See on IV. 58. Dryadas puellas = Dryad maids. See on v. 75. Gr. 98. A. & S. 85. Ex. 2; 205, R. 11 (a). - 61. Bonus = benignus, as often of gods. Cl v. 65. Otia. See on I. 6. - 62. Ipsi; i. e. etiam, adeo. See on I. 39-63. Intonsi = unshorn; i. e. uncleared (of trees). See on Ov. M. XI. 158. - 64. Deus - Menalca = that (Daphnis of ours is) a god. a god, Menalcas! This is what the rocks and trees utter. - 65. Bonus felixque = kind and propitious. Cf. A. I. 330. Sis. Gr. 487; 488. I. and 2. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Aras. Gr. 381. A. & S. 238. 2. - 66. Tibi ... Phoebo; sc. positas, exstructas, or the like Daphni. Gr. 94. 1 and 2. A. & S. SI, R. Duas altaria = two high ones. Ara is the generic term for an altar; altare (from alta, high), the specific kind of altar on which victims were offered to the superior deities. Daphnis, as a hero, has only libations of milk, oil, and wine offered to him, not victims. Duas agrees with aras understood, to which altaria is in apposition. Phoebo. Apollo is mentioned because the birthday of Julius Caesar, which, after his deifica-

se, was celebrated with annual rites, fell on the same day (the 12th-[ July as the festival in honor of Apollo (Ludi Apollinares). But the Sibylline books forbade the rites of any other god to be celed at the same time with those of Apollo, the birthday was kept s the preceding day. - 67, 68. Bina; i.e. two for each altar; mes, two in all, the crater being larger, from which the pocula might maplenished. Besides the birthday festival, v. 66, two others are ised annually to Daphnis; and it is probable that Virgil into rank Caesar among the Lares worshipped in April, when he hervest began, and at the close of the vintage in autumn. To beformer refer novo lacte and messes; to the latter, olivi and frigus, Da both he is to offer libations of wine. Olivi; poetical for olei. — In primis = especially. Convivia, the banquets after the matices. Baccho = vino. - 71. Vino . . . Ariusia. The wine ham Ariusia, in the island of Chios, is here called a new kind of moder (novum nector), because recently introduced and esteemed ry choice. Calathis = from wine cups. - 72. Mihi; sc. sacra nt, while sacrificing. Lyotius = Lyctian; from Lyctus, an town in the island of Crete. The proper names here are 🗪 of imaginary shepherds. — 73. Saltantes — imitabitur, says, Saltabit Satyrorum more; i. e. in a rude manner. Satyns; a species of rustic divinity, attendants of Bacchus, of human with ears and tail of a goat. In character they were frolicsome, aiven to animal enjoyment. — 75. Nymphis; a numerous class **Finisior female divinities.** They belonged to the Greek rather than be Roman religion, and were believed to dwell on earth in groves, the summits of mountains, in rivers, streams, glens, and grottos. Sollowing are some of the principal classes mentioned in Latin thy: I. Nereides, sea-nymphs; 2. Oreades, mountain-nymphs; 3. beer, dell-nymphs; 4. Dryades, wood-nymphs; 5. Naiades, waterphs; and 6. Hamadryades, tree-nymphs, who were born and died gether with the trees which had been their abode. Lustrabimus we shall lustrate the fields. For a description of this ratio (purification by sacrifice), see on Ambarvalia, III. 76.— 7. Rore cicadae. The ancients supposed that the cicada lived on It is of the cricket tribe, and sits on the trees in summer, hirping away the whole day long. - 78. Repeated A. I. 609. - 79. becche Cererique. Bacchus and Ceres are mentioned, as being e chief patrons of husbandmen. — 80. Damnabis — votis == also wilt bind (them; i. e. the agricolae who shall make vows to by their vows; i.e. to keep their vows by granting their pray-**6.** Gr. 410. 5. 3). A. & S. 217, R. 3 (b). — 82. Venientis = g. - 85. Nos. Gr. 367. 2. 1). A. & S. 209, R. 1 (b). Ante ifirst : i. e. before I receive anything from you. Cf. v. 81. Cicuta. See on III. 25.—86. Nos. Gr. 446. 2. A. & S. 209, R. 7

(b). Menalcas appears to represent Virgil himself. Formosum—Alexim — Corydon ardently loved the beautiful Alexis; a part of the first line of the 2d Eclogue, which is omitted in this selection. Gr. 374. A: & S. 231. Alexim. Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 232 (2)—87. Cujum — Meliboei. Cf. III. 1.—88. Quum — although.—89. Non tulit; i. e. did not get. Et — et tamen or quampam. Tum — in those days; i. e. whatever he may be now. Amars: See on cantari, v. 54.—90. Formosum — aere. Keightley says: The crook was usually made of olive-wood, which was knotty, and was often adorned with brass rings or studs. Paribus may refer to the regularity in the position of the natural knots.

## ECLOGUE VII. - MELIBOEUS.

This is another singing-match between Corydon and Thyrsis, with Daphnis as umpire. Unlike those in Eclogues III. and V., it and decisively in the defeat of Thyrsis. The story is told by Meliboras, who was not present until the terms of the contest had been agreed on, so that of them we hear nothing.

The scenery is, as usual, confused. Arcadian shepherds are made to sing in the neighborhood of the Mincius, while neither the ilet (r. 1), the pine (v. 24), the chestnut (v. 53), nor the flocks of goats (v. 7)-would seem to belong to Mantua.

After an introduction of twenty verses, the style is amoebean (see Introduction to Eclogue III.), the rivals singing four verses each and constantly changing the subject.

1. Arguta = murmuring. Cf. Longfellow: "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks." — 2. Unum; sc. locum. — 3. Distentas; sc. ubera. — 4. Florentes aetatibus = in the bloom of their age, is their prime. Actations; the plural used poetically, each being made to have his own actas. Arcades; either Arcadians by birth or Arcadians in musical skill. Gr. 624, 3. 1). A. & S. 3co. Ex. 2 (d).— 5. Cantare... respondere. See on V. I. Respondere refers to the amoebean style of singing. — 6. Huc; i. e. towards the place where they were sitting. — Mihi . . . caper = my he-goat Gr. 398. S. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). Cf. caper tibi, v. 9. Defendo; i.e. by putting straw about them. The time must be the early spring when the night frost often bit the tender plants in the north of Italy. The present tense, for vivacity. — 7. Vir = husband, leader. Ipse implies that he was followed by the rest of the flock; hence et hacti. v. 9. Deferaverat. Gr. 669. II. A. & S. 306. I and (1). Atque;

sc estrum quaerens. Atque often introduces a statement not only additional, but unexpected. Ades = veni. - 10. Si - potes = if thou canst stop a while. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). — 11. Ipsi. See on IV. 21. Potum. Gr. 569. A. & S. 276. II. Juvenci; belonging to Daphnis, as some would have it, nor necessarily to Maiboeus, as others; but rather introduced as a bit of landscape inting. - 12. Virides. Keightley would read viridis (Mincius). Prostexit = skirts, fringes. Cf. A. VI. 5. -13. The Mincius ries in the Alps, and near Mantua forms the Lake Benacus, thence fees on to the Po, in a sluggish stream and with sedgy banks. See **14. Facerem.** Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. S. Alcippen ... Phyllida; probably the contubernales respectively of Corydon and Thyrsis. Meliboeus means that he had no one at home, as they had, to attend to his affairs. The ego expressed favors this view. See on I. 31. — 15. Depulsos a lacte. See on III. &. Quae clauderet = to shut up. Gr. 500. A. & S. 264. 1 (e) and (b). —16. Corydon cum Thyrside is connected by a sort of loose apposition with certamen. Magnum seems to be a predicate.—19. Meminisse; sc. cos. As the poets were taught by the Muss, they might justly say that they remembered their lyrics. — 21. Tymphae; since they, like the Muses, were patronesses of song. Amor; abstract for concrete. Gr. 363. 1. A. & S. 204, R. 3. Libethrides = Libethrian; i. e. belonging to Libethrus, a fountain with acrein Mount Helicon. Gr. 624. 3: 1). A. & S. 300. Ex. 2 (d). — **Example 2** Codro; either some shepherd, or a wholly fictitious character, ■ in V. 11. Proxima; sc. carmina from the preceding carmen. — **22. Facit.** Gr. 669. V. A. & S. 309. 2 (1). Si non possumus; ie to rival Codrus. — 24. Pendebit. Those who left any art used hang up the implements by which it was practised as a sacred ofing: here to Pan, to whom the pine was sacred. — 25. Hedera. See on Hor. C. I. 1. 29. Nascentem ... poetam = the rising poet; Le Thyrsis himself, as the superior of Codrus. The modesty of Caydon is well contrasted with the arrogance of Thyrsis. — 26. In--Codro = that Codrus may burst with envy. Gr. 398. 5. **A.** & S. 211, R. 5 (1). -27. Ultra placitum = beyond what is pleasing; i. e. to the gods. Extravagant praise was considered likey to provoke the jealousy of the gods. Some refer the words to Codrus instead of to the gods. Bacchare. This plant was conidered an antidote for the evil eye, or the evil tongue. - 29. Coryon speaks in the character of Micon, a young hunter, who is dedisting an offering to Diana in the form of an inscription. Delia, a me for Diana, from the island Delos. See on Ov. M. VI. 187 and p. Parvus = young. - 30. Micon; sc. dicat. Vivacis. Among e ancients the stag was proverbially long-lived. - 31. Proprium = lasting, permanent. Cf. A. VI. 871. Hoc = this (success in hunting). Tota = entire; i. e. not a mere head or bust. - 32 Suras. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. The description is that of a huntress. Cf. A. I. 337. - 33. Thyrsis responds with an inscription for a statue of Priapus, the god of procreation, and hence of gard and vineyards. He was the reputed son of Bacchus and Venus. 81num must not be confounded with sinus. Liba; cakes used as offerings. Cf. Ov. Trist. IV. 10. 12 and note. - 35. Pro tempore = 10cording to our circumstances. - 36. Fetura = fruitfulness. Status of Priapus were usually made in a coarse way out of wood, but Thyssis promises the god a golden one, if he gives increase to the flocks. Esto. Gr. 534. II. A. & S. 267 (2). - 37. Nerine. Gr. 316.4 A. & S. 100. I. (b) R. 3. Galatea; a sea-nymph, daughter of Neress and Doris. Hyblae. See on I. 55. - 39. Quum - tauri; Lein the evening. - 40. Venito. See on esto, v. 36. - 41. Sardoniis ... herbis. The plant is the celery-leaved crowfoot. It grows abundantly in Sardinia, (whence its name,) and is celebrated for its bitterness and its contractile effect on the muscles of the face, so that those who chew it seem to laugh; hence our phrase, sardonic laugh, as ap plied to involuntary or forced laughter. Videar. Gr. 488. I. and 2 A. & S. 260, R. 6. - 42. Rusco; a low, prickly shrub, indigenous in England, and called butcher's-broom. Cf. G. II. 413. Projects = thrown (on the shore); and which no one cares to take up. -43 Lux = dies. - 44. Si quis pudor = if you have any shame; as much as to say, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves to keep me so low from my love. - 45. Somno mollior. Cf. G. II. 470. - 46. Rara; because the branches of the arbutus are not thick and the leaves are small. Arbutus; the nominative for the vocative. — 49 - 52. As an offset to Corydon's picture of a shady retreat from the midday heat of summer, his rival sings the comforts of the shepherd's home in the winter. - 50. Nigri. The ancients had no chimneys, and the smoke escaped through a hole in the roof or by the doors. -51 Tantum = so much only, as little. - 52. Numerum; sc. acian. The wolf when attacking the sheep cares not how many there are since he fears them not. - 53 - 56. An autumn scene. Stant = stand bristling. The word is not simply = sunt. See on Hor. C. I. 9. 1. Juniperi — castaneae. Gr. 669. I. 2. A. & S. 305 (2). Hirsutae; of the prickly husk of the chestnut. Gr. 672. 3. A.&S. 310. I. 1. - 54. Sua - arbore = its own under each tree. Some read quaeque, in which case sua is an ablative, and scanned as a monosyllable. — 56. Abeat, videas. Gr. 509. A. & S. 261 and 2. Et = even. — 57 - 60. The same subject, but the opposite side of the picture. - 57. Vitio ... aëris = by a diseased state of the air; i. e. by excessive heat and drought. - 58. Liber; Bacchus. See on

III. 636. Cf. the epithet Lyacus, explained on Ov. M. XI. 67. It — has grudged, denied. — 60. Juppiter — aether. The is that of G. II. 325, the marriage of Jupiter and Juno, and Earth. Cf. also ruit arduus aether, G. I. 324, and coeli A. I. 129, which is essentially the same picture. Cf. G. I. 418; ; Ov. M. II. 377; Hor. C. I. 1. 25, etc. Laeto — joy-giving; is effect. Plurimus — very abundant. Cf. G. I. 187; A. VI. E. Gr. 160. A. & S. 122, R. 4. Imbri. Gr. 87. III. 3 (3). & & Ex. 5 (a). — 61. Alcidae; Hercules, the grandson of is. Gr. 316. A. & S. 100. I and (a). Iaccho, a name of is, from láxe to shout. See also on G. I. 166. — 69. Haso is. Meliboeus here resumes the narrative, and declares Coryctor. — 70. Corydon — nobis — Corydon, Corydon is (the image. The proper name is repeated for emphasis.

## ECLOGUE IX. - MOERIS.

: historical occasion of this Eclogue has been already adverted Life of Virgil. After obtaining a promise of protection, the said to have returned to his property, when his entrance was d and his life menaced by an intruding soldier, whose name is ly given as Arrius, Claudius, or Milienus Toro. He sought in flight, and made a second appeal to the higher authorities, was crowned with more permanent success. Ruaeus conjechat this Eclogue was in fact a poetical petition presented to or Octavianus. Certainly it is skilfully contrived to interest der in the poet's favor. Moeris, one of the servants, is going town (Mantua), to carry part of the farm produce to the usurpprietor, when he is stopped by a neighbor, Lycidas, relates his s master's troubles, and receives a warm expression of symit the loss which had so nearly fallen on the whole district by th of Menalcas (Virgil), some of the poet's verses being quoted v how great that loss would have been, while it is hinted that cessful return will produce further poems.

have reached the point alive; vivi expressing both that they have expected to die before such an outrage, and also that would have been a boon. Advena; used contemptuously, as v. 591. Nostri... agelli = of our (i. e. of my) land; slaves a now, speaking of their master's property as their own. The ad order of the words seems to indicate the perturbation of L.—3. Ut relates to an omitted eo, implied in vivi pervenimus.

- 4. Coloni = inhabitants, owners. - 5. Victi = overpower i. e. by the veterans. Tristes; because victi. - 6. Quod - ben and may bad luck go with them; lit, and may which not turn out well Gr. 445, 7. A. & S. 206 (13). Mittimus. Moeris seemingly speaks for his master, who sends him with the present. - 7. Certe audieram = I for my part had heard for certain (for a fact). Certe add confirmation to the whole sentence, and is to be joined to the vert, while equidem gives assurance to the subject, and is to be joined to the pronoun. Qua fagos; with omnia, expressing the extent of the property. Qua = (from the point) where. Se subducere ... molli - clivo = to decline (more lit. to withdraw themselves), and to lower the summit by a gentle slope; jugum demittere being nearly = se subducere. - 9. Aquam; probably of the Mincius. Jam in dicates that fracta is to be referred to their age. Cacumina The apposition between a thing and a prominent part of itself is not uncommon. Cf. juvenes, fortissima pectora, A. II. 348. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. - 10. Carminibus. By means of his poetry, Menalcas (Virgil) obtained friends, through whom he had recovered his land. Vestrum; the plural, as Moeris had used it, for the whole house hold. See on nostri, v. 2. So nostra, v. 12. - 13. Chaonias. Dodona, a city of Epirus, famed for its oracle, the most ancient in Greece, was anciently inhabited by the Chaonians. The oracle was at first interpreted by men, and afterwards by aged women, called πέλαιαι, i. e. doves, the command to found the oracle having been brought, it was said, by doves. Hence Chaonian doves. Tennyson speaks of the oak-grove of Dodona as "that Thessalian growth in which the swarthy ring-dove sat, And mystic sentence spoke."-14 Quod nisi = and if not. Gr. 453. 6. A. & S. 206 (14). Quicumque (sc. via, ratione); i. e. on any terms, as best I could. -15. Sinistra = on the left. Monuisset . . . viveret. Gr. 510 A. & S. 261. 1. - 17. Cadit in = does fall to, attach to; i.e. is any one capable of so great wickedness? - 18. Paene; alluding to the narrow escape of Menalcas (Virgil). Solatia; i. e. his poems, which were a joy and solace to all that heard them. Menalca. He apostrophizes the absent poet. -19, 20 Quis - umbra. The allusion is probably to V. 20, 40, on which latter see note. Induceret= would overspread. Umbra. Gr. 419. 2. A. & S. 249. I. -21 **Vel** — carmina (sc. quis caneret ea) = or (who would sing those) verses which I in silence caught up from you without your noticing it (sub); i. e. overheard you sing them. Tibi is evidently Menalcas, though many of the critics refer it to Moeris. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. - 22. Nostras; i.e. the delight of all of us; implying that she was a general favorite. - 23. Dum redeo = while I am on my way back: not "till I come back," as some would have it. The

me of the present shows that it is the continuance of the time, not its completion, that is thought of. We should have expected dum absom; but the speaker, in asking to be waited for, naturally talks of himself, not as absent, but as coming back. - 24. Potum = to drink. Gr. 569. A. & S. 276. II. Inter agendum = while driving (them). Gr. 565. A. & S. 275. III. R. 3. — 25. Capro. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Verses 23-25 are borrowed from Theocritus, after whom several passages in this Eclogue are modelled. - 26. Immo = nay, rather: sc. quis caneret. Quae - canebat = which, and that not finished, he was composing in honor of Varus; probably Alfemas Varus, who was appointed by Octavianus, B. C. 40, to preside over Cisalpine Gaul. He appears to have been favorably disposed to Virgil, who may flatter him here to induce him to deal leniently with Mantua. — 27. Superet. Gr. 503. 1. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). — 28. Nimium vicina; though they were forty miles apart, because Mantua suffered for its proximity to its disaffected neighbor. See Life. - 29. Cycni. The Mincius abounded in swans. Cf. G. II. 199. On the swan as a singing bird, see on Hor. C. IV. 2. 25. — 30. Sio - incipe = as you hope that your bees may avoid the Corsim yews, as you hope that your cows, etc., begin: more lit. so may your bees, etc., (as you) begin. See on Hor. C. I. 3. 1. Lycidas, amious to hear more of the verses of Menalcas, conjures Moeris, by what is most to be desired by a farmer, to go on with what he can recollect of them. Cyrneas; from Cyrnos, the Greek name of the island of Corsica. See Taxos. The yew was prejudicial to bees, and the honey made from it was said to be bitter. - 31. Cytiso. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 32. Bi quid habes. Sec on III. 52. Poetam, vatem. Poeta is a technical expression, and denotes a poet only as an artist; vates is an old Latin and religious expression, and denotes a poet as a sacred person. Död. This distinction, however, is not always observed. Here vatem may be rendered "an inspired bard." Lycidas claims to be a poeta, but disclaims the honors of the -33. Pierides. Sec on Ov. M. V. Introd. -34. Non-= I do not believe them. Gr. 391. A. & S. 222. 3. - 35. Vacio . . . Cinna; distinguished Roman poets, contemporaries of Virgil. Gr. 419. IV. A. & S. 244. — 36. Argutos — olores = to cackle like a goose among the tuneful swans. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. Asser, according to Servius, is a punning reference to a contempomy poet of that name, and probably, like Bavius and Maevius, personally obnoxious to Virgil.

37. Id quidem ago = that very thing I am trying to do; referring to the incipe, si quid habes, of v. 32. Ipse. Gr. 452. 1. A. & S. 107, R. 28 (a). — 38. Si valeam = in the hope that I may be able, it if I may be able. — Neque = non enim. — 39. Huo ades. See

on VII. 9. Galatea. See on VII. 37. These verses are from the 11th Idyl of Theocritus, and are a part of the address of Polyphemus the Cyclops to the sea-nymph Galatea, who was beloved by him Quis est nam; by tmesis for quisnam est. A. & S. 323. 4 (5). -40. Purpureum. See on V. 38. Circum; merely denoting proximity, like "about." A. & S. 279. 10 (f). — 42. Umbracula = a bower.—
43. Feriant. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. — 44. Quid, quae= what (do you say of those verses), which; how (about those verses), which. - 45. Numeros = the measures, the tune. Si - teneron = if I only had the words. Here the conditional clause is not logcally connected with the other, but with something understood; e.g. it might be, numeros memini, et carmen ipsum revocarem, il verla tenerem. Cf. Gr. 512. - 46. Daphni. Daphnis is addressed as the representative of the shepherds who watch the stars for agricultural purposes. Cf. G. I. 204 foll. Quid. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 235, R. 11. Antiquos (long known) is transferred from rignorum (constellations) to ortus. - 47. Dionaei = Dionean, descendant of Dione. The Julian gens was derived from Julus, the son of Aeneas, who was the son of Venus, daughter of Dione. Cf. A. I. 286. Processit= has risen. Astrum; the comet which appeared after the death of Julius Caesar. See on Hor. C. I. 12. 47. — 48. Quo segetes. The Julian star is to be the farmer's star, as Julius in v. 79 is the farmer's god, and Octavianus also (G. I. 24 foll). Quo = by whose agency influence. Gauderent is best rendered by the future. Gr. 500 A. & S. 264. I (a) and (b). Frugibus. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247. 1 (2). — 49. Duceret ... colorem = shall derive color, i. e. shall ripen. - 50. Insere piros; for this propitious star shall make them fruitful for many generations. — 51. Fert = aufert. Cf. V. 34. Animum = animi vires, memoriam. His memory failing him, he suddenly stops and sorrowfully adds, omnia fert aetas, etc. - 52. Puerum Gr. 363. 3. A. & S. 204, R. 1 (a). — 53, Oblita. Gr. 221. 2. A. & S. 162. 17 (a). Mihi. Gr. 388. II. A. & S. 225. II. — 54. Lupi priores. The ancient Italians believed that a man meeting a wolf and not catching its eye first would be struck dumb. - 55. Satis referet ... saepe = will repeat often enough. 56. Caussando amores = by feigning excuses thou puttest off for a long time (the gratification of) my desire; i. e. to hear you sing. - 57. Tibi = for thee; i. e. that you may be the better heard. Stratum = laid smooth -58. Ventosi . . . murmuris = of windy murmur; for venti murmurantis. - 59. Hinc - via = from this very point is half our way (to the town). Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. - 62. Bianoris. Bianor, or Ocnus, was a son of Tiberis and Manto, and built the town of Mantua, which he called after his mother. - 61. Stringunt; i.e. for fodder. - 62. Tamen = notwithstanding; referring to a thought

t expressed; though we do stop, we shall, notwithstanding, reach: town betimes.—63. Colligat. Gr. 492. 4. 1). A. & S. 262, R. 7. We night is said to gather the rain, because as night comes on the rads often gather, a prelude of rain. Ante = before (we get there). Lifet usque...eamus = we may go right on; i. e. without apping. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. Laedit = tires, wearies.

-65. Hoc...fasce = of this burden; meaning the kids, which any have been carried in some sort of bundle. He intends that loers shall be the first to sing. Gr. 425. 2. A. & S. 251.—66.

-66. There. See on V. 19. Puer. Gr. 669. V. A. & S. 309. 2 (1).

## THE GEORGICS. Book I.

The name Georgics (Georgica) is Greek, Fewpywa, and means exicultural affairs." The title Georgicon is the Greek genitive plumal of georgica. The poem is divided into four books, of which the first treats of agriculture, the second, of the cultivation of vines and then, the third, of raising cattle, and the fourth, of the management of bees. For a history of the Georgics, see the Life of Virgil.

The subject of the First Book is the tillage of the ground with a view to crops, chiefly corn. The mention of the uncertainty of the weather at different times of the year leads the poet to give a list of the signs of a storm and of fair weather, which he abridges from the Disameia of Aratus. From this he passes to the signs of the political storm which had broken over Rome, and shows that external latter had been no less eloquent there, while he prays that Octavi-

## ARGUMENT.

- I. General subject of the whole poem; viz.: Agriculture, Book II.; Vines and Trees, Book II.; Cattle, Book III.; Bees, Book IV.; (lines 1-4.)
- IL Invocation of gods, and of Caesar (5-42).
- **III.** Opening of subject proper. Preparations for sowing:
  - 1. Period at which to commence ploughing (43 49).
  - Nature of climate, character of soil, and most suitable modes of cultivation, to be ascertained (50-62).

- Minute directions as to the manner and time of plonglying particular kinds of soil (63 70).
- 4. Means of refreshing the soil (71-93).
- 5. Modes of pulverizing the soil (94-99).

IV. Operations succeeding sowing:

- 1. Rendering the soil fine (100-105).
- 2. Irrigation of crops (106-110).
- 3. Checking of luxuriant growth (111-113).
- 4. Drawing off excessive moisture (114-117).
- Drawbacks and annoyances to which the husbandman is subject: the means of preventing or of remedying them (118-159).
- V. Agricultural implements and appliances (160-186).
- VI. Indications of the yield of the ensuing harvest, and artificial means of increasing fruitfulness of seed (187 - 203).
- VII. Proper season for sowing different seeds to be decided by observation of the heavenly bodies; explanation of the seasons (204-256).
- VIII. How the husbandman is to employ his leisure time; what days are lucky or unlucky for certain transactions; and what operations should be done by night or by day in preference (157-310).

IX. The weather:

- 1. Storms of particular seasons (311-334).
- 2. Means of guarding against them (335 350).
- 3. Prognostics of change of weather (351 463).
- X. Political changes even foretold by heavenly bodies; the death of Julius Caesar; its prognostics, its accompaniments, and its consequences (464-514).

1. Quid—segetes = what may make corn-fields productive; lit joyous. Compare Psalms, lxv. 13. The sense is substantially the same, if we render segetes "corn, crops," and lactas "abundant".

Quo sidere = under what constellation, at what season of the year. Gr. 426 and I. A. & S. 253 and N. I. — 2. Vertere; i.e. to plough. Cf. v. 147. Maecenas (C. Cilnius), the great friend and close confidant of Augustus, the enlightened patron of literature and art, had first suggested this poem, and to him it is naturally inscribed. See Life of Virgil. — 3. Qui — pecori = what sort of treatment (attention, care) may he requisite for preserving the flock; i.e. for keeping up the stock. Gr. 564. A. & S. 275. III. R. 2 and (1). Z. 664. Pecori means small cattle, as sheep and goats, and is opposed to boum. — 4. Apibus; sc. habendis from the preceding habendo. Experientia; of the bee-keeper, not of the bees.—

Hinc = from this point of time, now. Vos; subject of ferte in v. 11. 6. Lumina; i.e. Sol et Luna. Labentem; denoting the noisese pace of time. Coelo = along the sky. Gr. 422. I. A. & S. 4, R. 3.—7. Laber. See on E. VII. 58. Alma is derived from 2. Proprie sunt alma quae alunt, ut lac, nutrix, Ceres, et alia; inde mecumque bona, benefica, utilia, jucunda et grata sunt. Hence this is used of the cattle and the fields; of the sun and the light; of ster; of nurses; and of the gods. Ceres. See on Ov. M. V. 341 ad 343. Si = if, since, so surely as. So frequently in adjurations. t introduces the reason why the prayer should be granted. — 8. **See** on IX. 13. Glandem = mast, acorns; the food fman till he was taught agriculture by Ceres. Arista. Gr. 416. 2. **L** & S. 252, R. 5. -9. Pocula... Acheloia = cups of water. Achdous, the river flowing between Aetolia and Acarnania, was said be the oldest of all rivers, and consequently is often used by the poets for water in general. Uvis = vino. Gr. 705. II.; 385. 5. A. & S. 324. 2; 245, R. I. — 10. Praesentia.. Sec on Ov. M. III. 658. CL I. 42. Pauni; rural deities, represented as half men and half **11. Ferte...pedem** (sc. huc) = come hither, come to my Pauni. The repetition of Fauni serves as a kind of correction the previous verse, where they alone were mentioned. Dryades. e on E. V. 59. - 12. Munera; i. e. corn, wine, herds, flocks, The deities thus far mentioned preside over the subjects of first two books; those next invoked, over the subjects of the last books. Tu...et cultor; sc. ferte pedem. Cui = at whose comand. Prima = primum; i.e. it was the first horse created. leptune produced the first horse by a stroke of his trident. See on • 18.—14. Neptune; the son of Saturnus and Ops, and chief deity f the sea. He is represented as carrying the trident, or threeronged spear. Amphitrite was his queen. Cf. A. I. 124 foll. altor nemorum = guardian of woodland pastures. Cultor is by taken here as = incola. The reference is to Aristaeus, the son Apollo and Cyrene, and the guardian of flocks and pastures. implies that the process goes on for him, because he is its Mron and author, thus denoting causation indirectly. Pinguia = terriant. Ceae. After the death of his son Actaeon, Aristaeus reted to Ceos, or Cea (now Zea), one of the Cyclades, not far from ttica, where he delivered the inhabitants from a destructive drought rerecting an altar to Zeus. -15 Ter centum; a definite for an insinite number. Tondent; the present suggesting that the god is ill guardian of the island. — 16. Ipse expresses marked emphasis; ren thou too, who art usually so loath to leave thy own Arcadia. ee on E. IV. 58. Saltus, same as nemorum in v. 14. Lycaei, Izenala; mountains in Arcadia, the former the birthplace of Pan,

the latter his favorite haunt. Gr. 141. A. & S. 92. I. and 1. Si; same as in v. 7. Tibi ... curae. Gr. 390. A. & S. 227.-18. Adsis. Gr. 487; 488. I. and 2. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Tegeace = Tegean, god of Tegea. Pan is so called, from Tegea, a city in Atcadia, where he was specially worshipped. Minerva; daughter of Jupiter, said to have sprung from his forehead completely armed She was goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts, the guard and helper of heroes, and presiding goddess of Athens. When the dispute arose between Neptune and Minerva as to which of them should have the honor of naming Athens, the gods decided that it should receive its name from the one who should bestow upon man the most useful gift. Neptune then created the horse, and Minera called forth the olive-tree, for which the honor was conferred upon her. Hence she is called oleae inventrix. - 19. Puer; Triptolemus of Eleusis, the son of Celeus. He was the favorite of Ceres, and the inventor of the plough. - 20. Ab radice = torn up by the root; i. e. root and all. Silvane; an old Roman god of agriculture, cattle, boundaries, and forests. He was usually represented as bearing a young cypress plant. - 21. Studium; sc. est. Gr. 362. A. & & 210. Quibus. Gr. 390 and 2. A. & S. 227 and R. 4 Tuerl Gr. 549. A. & S. 209, R. 3 (5). — 22. Novas . . fruges = young plants. Non ullo semine = which grow without cultivation; in. having no seed; opposed to satis in the next line. Cf. sine sening, Ov. M. I. 108. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 24. Adeo = especially. Sint habitura. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265.—25. Concilia — the assembly, company. The plural is poetic. Cf. E. I. 6, 7. Invisere = to oversee, superintend. Invisere and cure both have the same grammatical relation to velis. A change in the construction from a verb to a noun, and from a noun to a verb, is not uncommon. Cf. E. V. 46, 47. — 26. Maximus orbis (sc. um rum) = the entire earth; i. e. the inhabitants. - 27. Auctorem**potentem** = as the giver of increase to its productions, and the lord of its changeful seasons. — 28. Cingens; sc. orbis. A fine image, representing the whole human race as uniting to crown Caesar with a myrtle wreath. Materna ... myrto. The myrtle was sacred to Venus. See on E. VII. 62 and IX. 47. — 29. An — maris = or whether thou art to come as (i. e. art to be = futurus sis) the god of the unmeasured sea. - 30. Numina. See on concilia, v. 35 Thule; the extreme northern point of legendary travel. Some regard it as one of the Shetland Islands, others as Iceland, others # Norway, others still as Jutland. — 31. Generum. Gr. 373. A.&S. 230, R. 2. Tethys. See on Ov. M. II. 69. She was the mother of tne Oceanides. See on E. V. 75. Omnibus undis; i. e. the whole sovereignty of the sea. In heroic times, parents used to give large

th their daughters. - 32. Tardis . . . mensibus; i. e. the ouths, when the days are longest, and therefore the course apparently slowest. This is clear from the position asa between Virgo and Scorpio, Sidus = constellation; f the signs of the zodiac. — 33. Erigonen. In Virgil's nace between the sign of Virgo (Erigone, or Astraea; see L 150) and that of the Scorpion, now occupied by Libra, ; or only occupied by the claws (chelas) of the Scorpion. m == following; i. e. in the zodiacal order. - 34. Ipse parenthetical. The Scorpion is represented as readily simself) contracting his claws (brachia) to make room for empanion, and as showing his respect for him by yielding a fair share (justa parte) of space. Ardens = bright, m epithet of the constellation. — 36. Sperant Tartara. A. & S. 259. The honor is really too great for Tartarus to Gr. 141. A. & S. 92. 1. Tartarus; properly the nether me wicked, here used of the lower world generally. — 37. Gr. 485; 486. I. and 2. A. & S. 260. II. Dira=in-. A. VI. 373. — 38. Miretur = celebrates, paints in glow-Gr. 514; 515 and I. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). Graecia. A. & S. 324. 2. — 39. Repetita = recalled. Curet Matrem; i.e. Ceres. -40. Facilem cursum = an prosperous) course; a metaphor taken from navigation. ice begun v. 24 is here completed. Audacibus - coepfavorable to, smile on, my bold undertaking; i. e. that of irst to write a Latin poem on agriculture. oum; with miseratus. - 42. Ingredere; i.e. enter upon as a god. Jam nunc = even now. - 43. Vere novo. an spring began between the Nones and Ides of February, west wind (Favonius or Zephyrus; see Hor. C. I. 4. 1) bew, and ended about the middle of May; but ploughing d sometimes even by the middle of January. Gelidus; selting snow. Canis; because covered with snow. Monr. 425. 3 (4). A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). -44. Zephyro =

. A. & S. 247. — 45. Depresso; i. e. pressed deeply in-Gr. 430. A. & S. 257. Jam tum = then immediately; Mihi. Gr. 389. A. & S. 228, N. (a). Connect with inmay be interpreted as = if you have any regard for my adurus = bos, juvencus; so elsewhere. The ancients never with bulls. — 46. Ingemere; a consequence of the detra. — 47. Beges = terra, ager. Avari = eager; not and sense. — 48. Bis... bis. The common practice was three times, in spring, summer, and autumn; but where the

e agency of, under the influence of, the west wind. Gr.

soil was hard and heavy there was another ploughing in the autumn of the previous year. Thus the soil twice felt the chills of autumn (i. e. after the first and last ploughings), and twice the heat of summer (i. e. after the second and third). - 49, Illius; sc. segetis. Rupe runt = are wont to burst. The perfect is sometimes used, like the Greek agrist, to express what is habitual and customary. - 50. Ignotum; i. e. whose nature is unknown to us, as having been recently it quired or not yet tried. Ferro . . . scindimus = aramus. See on Hor, C. I. 1. 11. Aequor = the level surface of the field -51. Ventos - coeli . . . morem = the (prevailing) winds and the varations (lit. various nature) of the weather. - 52. Patrios - locorum == both the peculiar modes of cultivation and characteristics of (particular) localities. Patrios belongs to habitus as well as to cultus There is a hysteron-proteron in cultus and habitus, since the mode of cultivation depends upon the character of the ground. Gr. 7041 A. & S. 323. 4 (2). - 54. Veniunt = proveniunt, crescunt. Cl. II. II. - 55. Arborei fetus = fruit trees. Injussa = sponte. Nami pastures, where no seed has been sown, are referred to. - 56. Croceos . . . odores, for crocum odoratum. Tmolus. See on Ov. M. Il. 217 and XI. 152. - 57. Mittit; i. e. to Rome. Gr. 525. 6. A. & S. 265, R. I. Sua; i. e. peculiar to their country. Gr. 449. Il. 2. A. & S. 208 (8). Sabaei; a people of Arabia Felix. - 58. Chalybes; a people in the northern part of Armenia. Their country was famous for its iron mines. Nudi = thinly clad; i. e. when working at the forge. Virosa . . . castorea = strong-smelling castor. Castor was an animal substance obtained from the beaver, and highly valued as a medicine. Pontus; a country in the extreme northeast of Asia Minor, extending along the coast of the Euxine. - 59. Eliadum palmas equarum = the palms of the mares of Elis; i.e. the mares which win palms at the Olympian games in Elis. See on Hor. C. II. 16. 35 and C. IV. 2. 17. Epiros; a country in the extreme northwest of Greece, celebrated for its pastures and its horses. Gr. 46. 1 and 3. A. & S. 54 - 60. Continuo = immediately, # once. It is to be connected with quo tempore primum, and with these words is = statim illo tempore, or eo ipso tempore, quo primum=# that very time when first. Has. Gr. 439 and I. A. & S. 205, R. 2. Ex. Foedera = conditions; i. e. that each country should have its peculiar character and productions. - 62. Deucalion - jactavia See Ov. M. I. 318 foll., 399 foll. — 63. Durum genus. Cf. Ov. M. I. 414. 415. Ergo age. The subject of ploughing, interrupted by the digression at V. 50, is here resumed. — 64. Pingue is emphatic, as also is fortes in the next verse. Where the soil is rich, the ploughing should be early in the year and deep, thus requiring stout cattle. - 65. The rhythm of the line expresses the slow and laboring gait of

EED. Gr. 672. 2. A. & S. 310. 2. Jacentes = lying exposed. -**E. Maturis** = mature, strong, hot; i.e. of midsummer heat. -F. Mon... fecunda, opposed to pingue in v. 64. Sub ipsum Aro-= toward, just before, the rising of Arcturus; i. e. the 5th of eptember. See on Ov. M. II. 176. — 68. Tenui . . . suspendere who = to raise it with a light furrow (leaving it, as it were, hanging a-air). - 69. Illio = in the former case; referring to vv. 64-66. instia. See on v. 1. Herbae = weeds. - 70. Hio = in the later case; referring to vv. 67, 68. Arenam = soil. -71. Alternis ne. vicibus) = alternately; i.e. every other year. Idem = at the e time, likewise; implying that the rules already given do not Thenst the subject. Tonsas = reaped. Novales = fallow lands; instance of prolepsis (anticipation); the adjective representing that melready done which in reality is to follow as a consequence of the ection of the verb on which its substantive depends. Cf. Ov. M. I. \* and note. — 72. Segnem = inactive, devoid of life, exhausted; i.e. by bearing the previous crop. Situ = by lying, by rest. Some derstand it of the scurf (in this case, of the incipient sward) that on the surface of ground allowed to lie undisturbed. Dures-= to harden; as the soil naturally does when not cultivated. Four methods of reinvigorating the exhausted soil are here mentiened: 1st, by allowing it to rest every second year (v. 71); 2d, by mention of crops (v. 73); 3d, by manuring (v. 80); 4th, by burning stubble (v. 84). — 73. Mutato sidere; because corn would not sown at the same time of year as pulse. A sign or constellation (see The I) is said to be changed when one comes in place of another. The bearing seems to be, that on the land where leguminous plants been sown in the spring, corn may be sown in the following though some understand it of the autumn of the following E. Farra (lit. spelt) may be taken for bread-corn in general. -Lestum siliqua. See on v. 1. Gr. 414. A. & S. 247. I (I). cassante = shaking, rattling. - 75. Tenuis = slender, slight. becalled because its halm is so slender and its seed so small, comwred with those of the bean or pea. Tristis = bitter. See II. **56.** Lupini; limiting calamos and silvam. — 76. Fragiles == wittle; i. e. when dry. Calamos silvamque; expressing the luxuince of the crop. Silvam sonantem = rattling growth. - 77. = consumes, exhausts. The general sense is that the same 309, year after year, will exhaust the soil. Flax, oats, and poppies specified merely as significant instances of this rule. The poet hen adds that, though this is the tendency of these crops in themelves, it is not so when they alternate with each other, if only the is renovated after each crop by plentiful manuring. Avenae; Lagres. - 78. Lethaso = Lethean; derived from Lethe, the river

of oblivion in the lower regions. It is descriptive of the narcotic power of the poppy. - 79. Sed - labor = but task (of the field; i.e. the strain on the field) will be light sow) alternately. Alternis. See on v. 71. exhausted. Tantum ne . . . pudeat = only do not be Shame restrains from excess in anything. - 82. Sic quoq plained by mutatis fetibus. Rest is gained by a change of well as by leaving the land untilled. - 83. Nec modifies: sentence, and not nulla alone. Mulla . . . inaratae grati = the thanklessness of unploughed land; i.e. of land lyi Gratia is said of land which repays the labor bestowed c rotation of crops, the land, being sown every year, has no thanklessness, or unproductiveness, as when it lies fallow en year. — 84. Steriles agro; i. e. from which the corn has be leaving nothing but stubble. Incendere. Gr. 549. A. Profuit. See on v. 49. — 85. Atque . . . flammis. tylic rhythm expresses the lively crackling of the flames. 65. — 86. Sive . . . seu = whether . . . or . . various ways in which burning the stubble was supposed the soil. The first only is the true one. — 88. Vitium quality. — 89. Plures . . . vias et caeca . . . spira: more channels and hidden pores. - 90. Qua = where, This relative adverb frequently refers to nouns either of th or plural number. Cf. A. V. 590. - 91. Durat. The obj verb seems to be the land itself rather than the pores. - 9 es = subtle, penetrating. Pluviae; sc. adurant (= nece adurat, which, however, belongs to it in sense only so far tains the general notion of injuring. The figure is called and is very common. Gr. 704. I. 2. A. & S. 323. I (b) a Rapidi = scorching. - 93. Acrior. Gr. 444. 1. A. I R. 9 (a). Penetrabile = penetrating. Frigus adurat. aduro are used of cold as well as heat, because some of its analogous to those of heat. With frigus the verb may be "freeze."-94. Rastris. Our way, after breaking a field, is ! good tearing up with a heavy harrow with iron teeth, draw or horses. The ancients used to break the clods by manual a rastrum (a kind of heavy rake with iron teeth); and then, ize it, the men drew over it bush-harrows (crates), nearly as now in use. Inertes = inactive; i. e. unproductive (w themselves). - 96. Flava. This epithet was probably su the golden hue of ripening corn. - Neque ... nequide she does not regard him vainly, as if she were an idle sp were unable to help. - 97. Et; sc. multum juvat arva. 1 -aequore = which he raises in the first breaking up of nde is the technical term for the first ploughing. On acquere, 1 v. 50. Gr. 430; 431. 2. A. & S. 257 and N. 1. Terga = is, ridges; i. e. those made by the proscissio, or first ploughing. : Rursus — aratro = with turned plough again breaks through dges, tergu) cross-wise. This cross-ploughing took place in the **■ or early autumn**, five or six months after the *proscissio.* — 99. BEEDS. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a). Imperat; i.e. acts ster, makes his land obey him. — 100. Solstitia = aestates. VII. 47. Here begins a new division of the subject. See in-2007 Analysis. — 101. Laetissima. See on v. 1. Pulvere. 4 A. & S. 247. 1 (1). Farra. See on v. 73. -102. Nullo s; i. e. as in a dry winter. Mysia; a most fertile region of Minor, on the Hellespont, at the foot of the range (Ida) of which t Gargarus was the most conspicuous point. Cultu. Gr. 414. **& 247.** I (2). — 104. Ipsa; i. e. not only is it celebrated by was, but is even itself astonished at its own fertility. Gargara. µ. A. & S. 92. 1. -104. Quid dicam; sc. de eo: a form of wration, introducing a subject which is to be treated only cursofire hastening to another topic. It here implies commendation. minus = in close contest; i. e. as soon as the seed is sown, atand levelling with the hand or rake the ridges (cumulos) of

The metaphor is from a soldier throwing his lance, and then to close quarters sword in hand. Some make comminus = imthely, without delay. - 105. Insequitur = pursues; implying vering assiduity. Ruit = levels; here used transitively. Cf. A. Male pinguis = non pinguis; i. e. barren, unsertile. — Satis = into the sown fields. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Sequenbecause they follow whithersoever they are led. - 107. Mori-- berbis = with its dying herbage is in a glow. Herbis; grass, but blades of corn. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257. It would from vv. 106, 108 that the poet wished to indicate two modes frating; the one, for fields in a level country, where by means of Be the water of a stream is brought in over them; the other, for icm a declivity, where the water is brought down on them from prings near the summit. — 108. Ecce, at once giving the picand expressing the unexpected relief to the soil. Supercilio. P\$ 2 and 3.4. A. & S. 251. Clivosi tramitis = of its pathdown the hill; i.e. from the brow of the hill, when used for irri-109. Levia, not levia; implying that the path, or channel, from often thus used.—110. Ciet = wakes. Scatebris = bubbling rills. Temperat = tempers, cools, refreshes. -Quid, sc. dicam de eo. See v. 104. Aristis. Gr. 414 and 2. **1.8.** 247. I (2). — 113. Quum — sata = as soon as the crops her the furrows level; i.e. as soon as the corn in the furrows is

as high as that on the ridges between the furrows. Quique quid dicam de eo. Paludis - of the pool; i. e. of the stagnant was in the furrows. - 114. Arena. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 1 Referring either to ditches leading to a sandy place, where the water is absorbed, or to drains half filled with small stones or gravel, which take up the water as it passes along. - 115. Incertis mensibus; the months when the weather is most changeable; i. e. the spring and autumn ; here the spring. Gr. 426. A. & S. 253. - 116. Exit; i.e. from its bed or banks. Cf. A. II. 496. Et -limo = and overspreads all things far and wide with a coating of mud. Gr. 439; 431 and 2. A. & S. 257 and N. 1. - 117. Unde - lacunae; i.e. if the water is not drawn off before the sun begins to act on it it might rot the plants. Sudant; as the water would be drawn up by the heat of the sun. Lacunae ; i. e. the furrows, the spaces between the ridges. - 118. Nec . . . nihil = somewhat, in some degree. Ga 585. A. & S. 277, R. 3. Quum = although. Haec ... sint ... experti = have tried these (expedients). - 119. Versando; like vertere, v. 2, with a further notion of frequency. Gr. 566. 3. A.&S. 275. III. R. 4, N. 2, last sentence. Improbus = greedy, destruc tive. - 120. Strymoniae; because cranes abounded about the nina Strymon in Thrace. Intuba = succory. It would be injurious both directly as a weed, and indirectly as attracting geese, which are food of it. — 121. Umbra; i. e. of trees and useless plants. Pater; Jupiter, who was king during the silver age, in which toil began, as Saturn had been in the golden. See on E. IV. 5 and 18 foll. — 122. Haud. Gr. 544 3. A. & S. 191, R. 3. Primus; sc. illorum, qui mundum rexerunt -123. Movit = fecit moveri, arari: as a man is said to do the thing that he causes to be done. Mortalia corda = the intellects of men. The heart was frequently spoken of as the seat of thought and emotion. Acuens; as we speak of sharpening the intellect. 124. Passus; sc. est. Sua regna; i. e. mankind over whom be ruled. — 125. Ante Jovem; i. e. ante Jovis regnum; i. e. in the golden age. - 126. Ne ... quidem. Gr. 602. III. 2. A. & S. 194. R. 3 (a). Signare; sc. limite. Gr. 549 and I. A. & S. 269 and R. 2. - 127. In - quaerebant = they made acquisitions for the use of all; i.e. what they acquired they put into a common stock. Iper. See on E. IV. 21; 23. - 128. Liberius; i. e. than now. It seems to include both generosity and freedom from external constraint Nullo poscente; i. e. nullo cogente, is the cause of the liberius. CL E. IV. 18. - 129. Virus. Gr. 47. II. A. & S. 51. Atris = deadly. It is a common epithet of scrpents, and sometimes it is not easy to say whether it has its primitive sense of "black," or its derivative meaning of "deadly," though it may include both. Cf. E. 1V. 24-130. Lupos. Gr. 375. A. & S. 239. Wolves are used here for

bests of prey in general. Moveri = to swell, to be agitated. -131. Mella - foliis; i. e. so that men could no longer obtain it from that source. See on E. IV. 30. Ignemque removit; i.e. hid it in the veins of the flint, so that ingenuity was required to force it out. -122 Passim; with currentia. Rivis. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. seg. 2.—133. Usus = need, necessity. It is virtually personified; ence meditando, which is = by reflection, study. -134. Bt. We might have expected ut for et here, and et for ut (which is given by me MSS.) in the next line: Virgil, however, has chosen to vary the expression, coupling a particular fact with a general, and then bjoining a second particular, as a co-ordinate clause with the two. Sulcis, i.e. by ploughing. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247. 3. Frumenti ... herbam. See on E. V. 26. — 135. Venus. Gr. 425. 2. 2). A & S. 251. Abstrusum = that lay concealed (in them); lit. thrust away (by Jupiter). Cf. A. VI. 6. Excuderet. Cf. A. I. 174. -126. Navigation then began, canoes being made by hollowing trees. Cf. Ov. M. I. 94, 95 and notes. Sensere = felt the ght of. - 137. Navita tum. The further progress of navigation. Stalks - fecit = numbered the stars and gave them their names; La they divided them into constellations. Facere nomen alicui is a phrase to which numeros is here added by a kind of zeugma. Cf. Pains, cxlvii. 4. - 138. Pleiadas; seven stars in the neck of Thrus, called also Vergiliae, "quia vere oriantur." Cf. Hor. C. IV. 14. 21. They thus marked the beginning of the sailing season. The name is derived from πλέειν, to sail. The word is here a tetrasyllable. G. 363. A. & S. 204. For the lengthening of the final syllable, see G. 669. V. A. & S. 309. 2 (1). — Hyadas. See on Ov. M. III. 595. The name is derived from vew, to rain. — Lycaonis. Gr. 397 (1). ▲ & S. 211, R. 7 (1). — Arcton. See on Ov. M. II. 129, 171. Callisto, there mentioned, was a daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. -139. Captare . . . fallere. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. - Fallere; mes, implied in the preceding feras. - 140. Inventum; sc. est. -Baltus = forest-pastures; i. e. the glades or open spaces in wests, where cattle pastured and wild beasts wandered. They were bedged round in hunting by nets and watchers, to prevent the animals the breaking out. — 141. Fishing was also invented. Funda = the casting-net. It was pear-shaped or conical, and was loaded it lead to make it sink. It was thrown forcibly into the water; mee the verb verberat = lashes. The English phrase, "whip the ream," is similar. - 142. Alta petens = seeking the deep parts; e. of the river. Pelago. Gr. 422. 1. 2); 47, II. A. & S. 254, 3; 51. Lina = drag-net, seine.

143. Ferri rigor = ferrum rigidum; sc. venit (= provenit, invenent), from v. 145; alluding to the hardening of iron for the manu-

facturing of tools. The inversion of syntax, whereby the adjective idea is expressed by a noun of kindred meaning, is very common in all languages, and is frequently used by the poets with great effect; as, "the might of Gabriel" (Milton); i. e. the mighty Gabriel. Atque = and particularly; giving a single instance of the implements that were then invented. This is a frequent practice with our poet. Serrae. The invention of the saw was attributed by some to Daedalus, by others to Perdix, his nephew. See on Ov. M. VIII. Introd. - 144. Primi; sc. homines. - 146. Improbus = exacting, excessive. Some critics make it = persevering. See on Hor. C. III. 24. 62. Egestas = want ; especially of food. This leads the poet back to his subject. - 147 Prima Ceres. The connection is a follows: Before the time of Jupiter there was no tillage (v. 125); but under his reign various arts were invented, and especially that of agriculture, by Ceres. See on v. 7. - 148. Glandes. See on v. & Sacrae is explained by Dodona. See on Chaonias, E. IX. 13-149. Deficerent = began to fail. Silvae is the genitive limiting glandes and arbuta; though some make it the subject of deficerent Dodona, famous for its oak groves, is used poetically for the oaks themselves. - 150. Et = even; to be construed with frumential Labor = injury, trouble, plagues. As examples of labor used of the sufferings of things inanimate, see v. 79, and II. 343, 372. ditus (sc. est); i. e. by Jupiter. Mala = baleful, destructive. Cl v. 129. — 151. Esset. Gr. 291; 492. A. & S. 181; 262. — Robigo = blight, mildew. To avert it the Romans worshipped a deity named Robigus, or Robigo, whom they propitiated by a festival called Robigalia. Segnis = unfruitful, worthless. -152. Subit = comes up (in its stead). Silva. See on v. 76. It is explained by the two following nouns. —154. Infelix . . . avenae. See on E. V. 37. 155. Quod nisi. See on E. IX. 14. Assiduis = assidue. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a). Herbam. See on v. 69. - 157. Umbram; i. e. the trees and foliage that make the shade. Votis Vows were paid to Jupiter Pluvius. — 158. Acervum. Cf. v. 185. 159. Concussa ... quercu = by shaking the oak; i. e. for acoms -160. Dicendum; sc. est mihi. Et = ctiam. Arma = implements, utensils, tools. Cf. A. 177. - 161. Quis sine. Gr. 187. 1; 602. II. 1. A. & S. 136, R. 2; 279. 10 (a) and (f). Nec potuere = have never been able. For the perfect, see on v. 49. - 162 In flexi is explained by vv. 169, 170. — Primum is often used in the beginning of an enumeration without a following deinde or tum, the office of which, however, is often performed by vero, etiam, autem, etc. Grave robur = the ponderous and strong; lit. the ponderous strength: robur aratri for robustum aratrum, like ferri rigor, v. 143 and acternaque ferri Robora, A. VII. 609. - 163. Tarda = tarde;

qualifying volventia. See on assiduis, v. 155. Eleusinae matris; i. e. of Demeter or Ceres, who was chiefly worshipped at Eleusis in Artica. She is called mater, probably in allusion to her name, Deeter, i. e. Mother Earth. - 164. Tribula, traheae; two kinds of threshing-sledge; the former of which consisted of a thick wooden board, which was armed underneath with pieces of iron or sharp fints, and drawn over the corn by a yoke of oxen, either the driver or a heavy weight being placed upon it, for the purpose of separating the grain and cutting the straw; the latter, a kind of drag, sometimes med, was probably either entirely of stone or made of the trunk of a tree. Iniquo = immoderate, very great. Pondere. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. Rastri. See on v. 94 - 165. Virgea ... supellex seems to include baskets, colanders, &c., as well as the hurdles and the fan. Celei; the father of Triptolemus and Demophon, and the first priest of Ceres at Eleusis. She instructed him in agrithere and in the making of wicker-work implements. — 166. Crates. See on v. 94. Vannus = the winnowing-fan. This was a broad basket, into which the corn mixed with chaff was received threshing, and was then thrown in the direction of the wind. It a called mystica, because at the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries it was carried in the processions in honor of Iacchus, the son of Demeter and Zeus, sometimes confounded with Bacchus (as in E. VIL 61), and sometimes distinguished from him. Bacchus was the of Zeus and Semele. Ceres, Celeus, and Iacchus are here introduced to give a religious dignity to what might otherwise seem trivial. — 167 Multo. Gr. 418 and 1. A. & S. 256, R. 16 (3). Ante; i. e. before they are needed. Memor provisa = carefully (mindfully) provided. Provisa repones = providebis et repones. Gr. **579.** A. & S. 274. 3 (b). -168. Digna = deserved, merited. manet, for si vis, ut te maneat. Divini ruris; either as the **abode** of the rural deities, or, at least, as pleasing to them. - 169. Continuo in silvis = in the very woods. Continuo is explained by in silvis. The words can only mean that the young elm while yet in the woods is bent and made to grow in the required shape, whatever may be thought of the possibility of the thing, which Keightley denies. - 170. Burim = the plough-beam. Gr. 85. III. and 2. A. & S. 79. The buris was a piece of strong wood, naturally or artificially carved, to one end of which was affixed the pole, to the other the dentale, and into it was mortised the stiva. It therefore formed the body of the plough. Curvi ... aratri. As the buris gave the characteristic bend to the plough, it is here called by the plough's mame, aratri. — 171. Huic; sc. buri. — Ab stirpe = from the lower part; i. e. of the temo. Connect with protentus. Temo = the pole. Sc. effatur. It was part of the plough, as well as of the cart or carriage. The yoke was fastened to the end of it, and by mean of it the oxen drew. Sometimes the temo was of the same piece of timber with the buris and share-beam (dentale), though not in the kind of plough here described. — 172. Aures — mould-boards. These rose on each side of the share (vomer), bending outwardly in such a manner as to throw on either hand the soil which had been previously

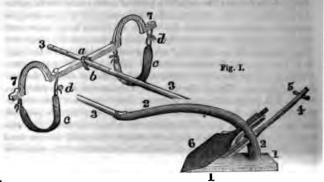




Fig. I. — 1. dentalia : 2. buris ; 3. temo ; 4. stiva ; 5. manicula ; 6. vene; 7. jugum ; 2. funicums ; b. clavus ; c. collare ; d. lora subjugia.

Fig. II. - The common ploughshare.

Fig. 111. - The dentalia alone.

Fig. IV. - A plough with mould-boards, aratrum auritum; 7, 7. aures.

loosened and raised by the share, and were adjusted to the share-beam which was made double (duplici dorso) for the purpose of receiving them. Duplici...dorso. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6.

Dentalia = the share-beam; a piece of wood fixed horizontally at the lower end of the buris, and to which the share was fitted. In some cases it was itself shod with iron. It is not certain whether it was one solid piece of timber, with a space to admit the end of the buris, or two pieces fastened on each side of it and running to a point. The plural dentalia is used by Virgil in speaking of one plough, but

is probably nothing more than a usual poetic license. — 173. Ante. e on v. 167. Jugo; a piece of wood, straight in the middle and rved towards both ends, which was attached to the end of the pole the plough or cart, and went over the necks of the oxen. Pagus tvaque; by hendiadys for stiva fagina. Gr. 704. II. 2. A. & S. 3. 2 (3). - 174. Stiva = the plough-handle. The stive was iginally mortised into the buris, but it sometimes formed one piece th it. It had a cross piece named manicula, by which the ploughan held and directed the plough. Cursus...imos = the lowest curses; referring, perhaps, to the turning of the plough at the end the furrow. Most editors read currus (= carriage). H. 500. . & S. 264. 5. -175. Explorat = searches (i. e. dries) and tests. The above diagrams, illustrating Virgil's plough, are taken from e work of Schulz, De Aratri Romani Forma et Compositione. 176 Possum . ni refugis. Gr. 508. A. & S. 262, R. I. Maccenas is addressed throughout as the ideal reader. -77. Refugis; i.e. from hearing, as in A. II. 12 from speakingbeeve the mood and tense: I can repeat . . . but I see you start **L-178.** Cum primis = as a matter of the first importance, espeally. - 179. Vertenda manu. The earth had to be turned up and crked, or kneaded, with the hand. This operation really preceded e equanda cylindro, as the preparation of the floor was the first g. Gr. 704. IV. 2. A. & S. 323. 4 (2). Creta = argilla, as in Las. The clay was for the purpose of making it harden and bake. -180. Pulvere; for siccitate, effect for cause. —181. Tum = et i. e. if the threshing-floor cracks. Illudant = may mock; e. the threshing-floor and the husbandman's labor. See II. 375, here the goats are said to mock, to disport themselves with the rung vine. Gr. 485. A. & S. 260. II. Pestes; as injuring the or and annoying the husbandman. - 182. Posuit . . . fecit; ratic perfects. See on v. 49. -183. Ooulis capti = blind; lit. ken in the eyes. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. The expression seems come from the use of capi, for to be injured. The mole has eyes, ough they are very small, and much covered over. Talpae. Gr. . Ex. A. & S. 42. 2. — 184. Inventus; which is found in holes, d which therefore is likely to creep into holes. Bufo is said to cur nowhere else in the classics. Plurima. Gr. 453. 5. A. & S. 6 (7) (a) and (b). —185. Monstra = unsightly creatures; somenes, as here, without reference to their size. Farris. Cf. on v. -186. Senectae. Gr. 385. 3. A. & S. 223. Ants live but rashort time (supposed to be for one year only), so that senectae a poetical expression for hiemi, which is the old age of their brief istence. It is well known that the ancients were in error about the

hits of the ant, which has no storehouses, and remains torpid dur-

ing the greater part of the winter. - 187. Contemplator. Gr. 517. II. A. & S. 267 (3). Nux = the walnut-tree. Some understand it of the almond-tree. Plurima = abundantly. - 188. Curvabit; said by anticipation; for if the poet uses fetus of the blossoms, or embryo fruit, he may likewise speak of these bending the branches. -189. Si - fetus; i.e. if a great number of the blossoms set, as the gardeners term it. -190 There will be a very hot summer and a great threshing; i. e. an abundant harvest. - 191. Foliorum is emphatic, opposed to fetus; umbra, general. - 192. Nequidquam Connect with teret. Palea. Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 250. 2. Teret area. The tritura was performed sometimes by the trampling of oxen, sometimes by the tribulum or trahea (see on v. 164), sometimes by fustes, flails or sticks. - 193 - 203. Steeping seed-beans is a plan often pursued, to make the produce larger and easier to be cooked. But the best seeds will degenerate, unless you pick every year. It is the tendency of everything in nature, and only man's most strenuous efforts can counteract it. - 194. Nitro; not out nitre, but a mineral alkali, carbonate of soda, and therefore used in washing. Amurca = lees of olive oil. - 195. Siliquis. Gr. 187. A. & S. 226. Fallacibus; referring to the general character of the pods of beans, which in this particular case are to be less deceptive than usual. - 196. Quamvis - maderent = that they might be quickly cooked by a fire however small. Properata == propert; lit. being hastened. - 198. Vis humana; i. e. homines. - 199. Quaeque. Gr. 458. 1. A. & S. 207, R. 35 (b). — 200. Ruere ... referri. Gr. 545. 1. A. & S. 209, R. 5 and N. 7. Translate, "are accustomed," etc. Retro — referri = slipping away to be borne backward. Retro is often used pleonastically with verbs beginning with re. Cf. A. II. 169. - 201. Flumine. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 202. Subigit. Cf. A. VI. 302. — 203. Atque, according to Gellius and Servius, is = statim, but it is better to connect it with remisit, and give it its usual signification. Virgil does not expressly introduce an apodosis in such comparisons, but makes his whole sentence depend on the quam or si which follows the non aliter or hand secus following the simile. CL A. IV. 669. Illum is doubtless the lembus, which is distinguished from the rower. Wr. accounts for atque by supplying retro sublapout refertur before it, and making the whole into an apodosis, but ke quotes no similar instance. Alveus = the current. Amni. Gr. 87. III. 3. A. & S. 82. Ex. 5 (a). -204 - 207. The husbandman must observe the rising and setting of the constellations as attentively as the sailor. — 204. Arcturi. See on Ov. M. II. 176, and cf. v. 68. Nobis. Gr. 388. I. A. & S. 225. III. - 205. Haedorum = the Kids, or Goat. See on Ov. M. III. 594. ApSee on Ov. M. II. 138. -206. Quam quibus = as (by my whom. Vectis = euntibus. The Latin having no present art, the perf. part. is sometimes used in a present sense. -'ontes; sc. Euximus. Pauces . . . Abydi; i.e. Helles-Abydos was a town on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, the European Sestos. Oysters are still found there. — 208. Le. the Balance, between Scorpio and Virgo. See on v. in. Gr. 119. 4. A. & S. 90. 2. Pares. The sun was in t the time of the autumnal equinox, when the days and nights equal duration, and when the Roman hours were, of course, po. Fecerit. Gr. 473. A. & S. 145. VI. - 209. Et -= and already divides the globe equally for light and dark-Le gives both the northern and southern hemispheres an mount of day and night. - 210. Tauros = boves. - 211. - imbrem = even to the first rain of the impracticable en no work can be done) winter solstice. Extremum may of either end; here the beginning. - 212. Segetem; used ically for the seed. Cereale; because sacred to Ceres, who resented with poppies in her hands. She was said to have her grief for the loss of her daughter Proserpina by eating its -213. Humo. Gr. 47. 2. 2); 414. A. & S. 49. 1; 247. L Gr. 563. 6. A. & S. 275. III. N. 1. Jamdudum = at rithout delay. Cf. A. II. 103. Incumbere; like curvus **E. III. 42. — 214. Tellure.** Gr. 430. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a). nt; i.e. they do not yet come down in rain. - 215. Med-. Aeris) = lucerne; introduced into Greece from Media at e of the invasion of Darius. Putres; because they have lain brough the winter. — 216. Annua cura; to distinguish it from , which required to be sown only once in ten years. — 217, A periphrasis for vere. — 217. Candidus. The allusion, ug to Keightley, is to the milk-white bulls with gilded horns uppeared in the triumphal processions at Rome. Aperit rated by the etymology of Aprilis. Cornibus. Gr. 428. 211, R. 6. Whether auratis cornibus is meant to be taken tively with taurus, or instrumentally with aperit, is not clear. mer seems more reasonable, as there would be no natural ty in the image of a bull using his horns to open a gate. re called auratis, because there are bright stars at their tips. . Canis; t. e. Sirius, a star of the first magnitude in Canis This star sets heliacally, i. e. is lost in the effulgence of the bw days after he has entered Taurus. It is therefore said to ry (cedens) to this sign. Adverso astro; sc. Tauro. Gr. L&S. 223. The bull is represented as driving the dog ben; the dog, however, keeping his face to the bull. — 219.

Robusta = hardy. - 220. Solis; as opposed to the produce just mentioned, vv. 215, 216. Aristis = bearded grain. Gr. 386, A. & S 224 - 221. Ante . . . quam. Gr. 523. 2). Eoao = in the moming. Atlantides = the daughters of Atlas; i.e. the Pleiades, See on v. 138. Gr. 316. A. & S. 100. r and (b). These set in the morning, according to different authorities, from Oct. 20 to Nov. 11. - 222. Gnosia = Cretan; from Gnosus, a city of Crete, of which island Minos, father of Ariadne, was king. Stella Coronae; i. e. the constellation Corona Borealis, said to have been Ariadne's crown, placed among the stars by Bacchus, after he manried her. Stella = sidus, as in Hor. C. III. 29. 19. - 223. Committas . . . properes. Gr. 523. II. A. & S. 263. 3. - 224. Invitae; because conscious that she is not yet ready to receive the seed. - 225. Maiae; one of the Pleiades, here standing for the group, as Taygele in Ov. M. III. 595. - 227. Vilem; on account of its abundance. - 228. Pelusiacae = Egyptian; from Pelusium, a town at the mouth of the eastern branch of the Nile. Egypt #18 famed for lentils. - 229. Mittet = dabit. Bootes. See on Or. M. II. 176. - 231. Idcirco; i. e. that the seasons should be clearly marked for the husbandman. Certis ... partibus; referring to the twelve divisions of the zodiac. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2 **Orbem** (sc. annuum) = (his yearly) circle. Cf. Annuus orbis, A.V. 46. - 232. Duodena = duodecim. The poets often use distributive for cardinal numerals. Cf. A. I. 393. Regit. Cf. cursus regbam, A. VI. 350, and Nulla viam fortuna regit, XII. 405. Mundi .. astra = the constellations of the celestial sphere. - 233. Colum; because the zones of heaven answer to the zones of earth, and determine their character. - 234. Ab igni; instead of the ordinary abl. of cause. — 235. Extremae; i. e. the frigid zones. Dexus Gr. 441. 3. A. & S. 205, R. 7 (1). - 236. Glacie. The mention of ice seems more appropriate to the earthly than the heavenly zones; but Virgil was doubtless thinking of the sky as the parent of ice. - 231. Duae; i. e. the temperate zones, which alone the ancients supposed to be habitable. - 238. Via; i. e. the ecliptic. Per = inter; as the sun never enters the temperate zones. So v. 245, per duas Arctos. 239. Obliquus; with se verteret. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (4) Obliquus ordo is the zodiac, the constellations of which it consists be ing arranged along the ecliptic which cuts the equator obliquely at an angle of about twenty-three and a half degrees. Cf. Ov. M. II. 130 foll. Se . . . verteret = might revolve. Gr. 500. A. & S. 204 5. — 240 Mundus. See on v. 232. Scythiam; used for the North generally, as often in the poets. Rhipaeas. The Rhipeas mountains were supposed to separate the land of the Hyperboreans from the rest of the world. Here these countries are made to stand

or the northernmost point, not only of earth, but of the mundane ystem, as Libya for the southernmost. Arduus; referring to the levation of the north pole, as premitur, etc., does to the depresion of the south pole. Cf. Ov. Trist. IV. 10. 108. - 242. Hic restex; i. e. the north pole. Illum; i. e. the south pole. - 243. The infernal regions were supposed to be in the centre of the earth; o here they are said to be over the south pole. Sub fedibus is to be onnected with videt, the feet being those of Styx and the Manes; not videt of course does not mean that the south pole is actually risible from the shades. — 244. Hic; i. e. at the north pole. Flexu. 3r. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Anguis. See on v. 205. **Mabitur** = shoots out: not the same as labitur. - 246. Metuentes - tingui; i. e. they never set. See on Ov. M. II. 172. - 247. Illie; i.e. at the south pole. Ut perhibent; for the southern hemisphere was wholly unknown to the ancients. Aut . . . aut; Le either the southern regions are in total darkness, or they have day when we have night. - 248. Obtenta . . . nocte = by the overspreading pall of night. - 249. Redire, reducere, recurrere, refore, and other words of the sort, are constantly used of the recuring order of nature. — 250. Primus. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a). Oriens, sc. Sol. Cf. A. V. 739. The horses of the sun come panting up the hill, casting their breath, which represents the morning air, on the objects before them. — 251. Rubens may meremean bright, or the color of sunset may be naturally transferred to testar. Lumina; Vesper's own rays, not the light of sunset, as Vos thinks, taking Vesper generally of evening, nor the other stars, mothers interpret it. — 252. Hinc seems to refer to the whole of he preceding passage from v. 231, which has been devoted to an ex-Position of certain parts of the mundane system. Virgil now enfrees the conclusion: "It is on the strength of this that we know beforehand," etc. Tempestates = the changes of the weather. **Dabio** . . . coelo = though the (appearance of the) sky may be doubtful. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a). -254. Infidum is sig**discant, as showing the importance of knowing when to venture on** the sea. — 255. Conveniat. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Armatas rigged. Deducere = to launch. Cf. A. III. 71; IV. 398. excients drew their vessels up on the shore during the winter. See on Hor. C. I. 4. 2. - 256. Tempestivam; with evertere. Gr. 443. **A. & S. 205**; R. 15 (a). — **257**. Vv. 257, 258 belong to what prevedes, coming in fact under hine, which is the introduction to the whole paragraph. — 258. Temporibus. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Parem is intended to contrast with diversis. The seasons are diverse, yet they make the year uniform. 259. Weather which is bad for ordinary out-door purposes is good

for other things. - 260 Forent . . . properanda = would have to be done in a hurry; contrasted with maturare, to get done in good time. Coelo. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a). - 261. Maturare. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. Procudit = sharpens by hammering. 262. Arbore; i.e. ex arbore. Gr. 425 and 1 and 3. 4). Lintres; troughs into which grapes were put after the vintage. - 263. Pecori signum. Branding cattle was done with boiling pitch, generally towards the end of January and April. Numeros - acervis = puts numbers on the heaps (of corn); i. e. to indicate the quantity contained in them. Impressit. Gr. 704. I. 2. A. & S. 323. 1 10 (2) (a). On the tense see on v. 49. -264. Vallos furcasque; probably intended to support the vines. See II. 359. - 265. Amb rina . . . retinacula = Amerian bands ; i. e. willow bands, for tying up the vine. Amerina, from Ameria, a town of Umbria, famous for its willows, which have a slender red twig. -266. Facilis = pliant Texatur Gr. 487; 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. - 267. Torrete i. e. to make the corn easier to grind. See A. I. 179. Igni. Gr. 87. III. 3. A. & S. 82, Ex. 5 (a). - 268. Quippe = for. The connec tion seems to be thus: You should not be idle on wet days, for even on holidays some kinds of work are permitted. - 269 Fas et jura =divine and human laws. Rivos deducere; either to let on the water from the reservoirs for the purpose of irrigation, or to draw of the superabundant water from the fields. The former is probably meant, since it would be a work of daily necessity in hot weather. 270. Religio = religious scruple. Vetuit; aoristic perfect. See on v. 49. Segeti - saepem. Columella says that the pontiffs forbid the making of hedges for corn on holidays. Forb. and Keightley suppose that old hedges might be repaired, though not new ones made; but that does not appear to be Virgil's meaning. - 271. In sidias — moliri seems to refer to snaring mischievous birds, as ordnary bird-catching would not be a work of necessity. - 272. Balantum; i. e. when they are washed. Salubri is emphatic, as the washing is to cure disease, not for cleansing the wool, which was me allowed on holidays. - 273. Markets were also held on holidays (# they are still on Sundays in the south of Europe), at which the courtry-people could sell their farm produce. Agitator aselli; not the asinarius or ass-driver, but the peasant who happens to drive the # to market. — 274. Vilibus. See on v. 227. — 275. Incusum = indented; i. e. that it may crush the corn better. Massam picis; i.e. for marking cattle, securing casks, repairing vessels, etc. - 276. Of lucky and unlucky days. Ipsa - operum = the moon herself made different days favorable in respect of (agricultural) labors in different degrees; i. e. all days are not equally lucky. Ordine. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 277. Operum. Gr. 399. 3.4

\_& S. 213 and R. 1 (a). Cf. infelix animi, A. IV. 529. Quintam; in diem. Gr. 120, Ex. A. & S. 90. 1. Orcus; the same as Hades r Pluto, the god of the lower world. He is called fallidus on acsent of the ghastliness of death. - 278. Eumenides, also called Frages, and by the Romans Furiae or Dirac, were originally nothing a personification of curses pronounced upon a guilty criminal. eachylus calls them the daughters of Night; and Sophocles, of cotos (Darkness) and Ge. No prayer, no sacrifice, and no tears said move them, or protect the object of their persecution. They welt in the deep darkness of Tartarus, dreaded by gods and men. With later writers, though not always, the number of Eumenides is insited to three, and their names are Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megaera. kee also on Ov. M. X. 46. Turn has its ordinary sense. It appears The added here because it had been omitted in the previous clause. 79. Coeum Ispetumque. These were Titans, the sons of Terra uranus, the number of whom was twelve. Typhoea. See on Ov. M. V. 348. The last two syllables are contracted into one in sing. Gr. 669. II. A. & S. 306. I. — 280. Rescindere. Gr. 52. A. & S. 271, N. 3. Cf. on E. V. 1. Fratres. See on Hor. C. ML4 41-48. The slowness of movement in this and the following well expresses the efforts of the giants. The non-clision of the i the o and the shortening of the latter are in imitation of the Gitck rhythm, and are appropriate where the subject, as here, res us of Greek poetry. — 282. Scilicet = for indeed, truly. Arecably to its etymology (scire licet), scilicet introduces an explalon or development. Here it introduces the details of the con-Wacy of the giants. — 283. Pater; Jupiter. — 284. Septimam Post decimam = the seventeenth. Ponere. Sec on E. V. I. -8. Prensos domitare = prendere et domitare. Licia – addere **★to add the leashes of the woof to the warp**; i. e. to weave. — **286**. referring probably to fugitive slaves, against the escape of which the husbandman is warned to be on his guard on that day, while he need not watch against thieves. — 287. Adeo, like the Greek Peticle ye, adds emphasis to the word to which it is joined. Se ... dedere = allow themselves to be done; i. e. may be done. See **Q.** 49. — 288. Sole novo = early in the morning, at sunrise. **Q.** 426. A. & S. 253. **Elous**; the morning star, put by metonymy the morning itself. **Stipulae**. The ancients in their reaping really cut off the heads of the corn, leaving the straw to be cut whom a month later. Arida prata; opposed to those which could rigated. The reason for these precepts is, that the dew makes te straw and grass resist the scythe. — 290. Noctes. Gr. 371. L. & S. 229. Lentus expresses the effect of the moisture on the rather than the nature of the moisture itself. - 291 Quidam;

like est qui, Hor. E. II. 2. 182, as if Virgil knew the man, but did not choose to name him. Luminis; of fire-light; though some prefer to understand it of lamp or torch-light. - 292. Inspicat; i.e. makes into the form of an ear of corn, the end of the wood being cut to a point and split into various parts. - 293. Solata = solans. See on v. 206. - 294. Pectine; the comb, the teeth of which were inserted between the threads of the warp, and thus made by a forcible inpulse to drive the threads of the woof close together. Its office was the same as that of the reed or sley among us. - 295. This verse is hypercatalectic, the final em being elided by the first vowel of the next verse. Gr. 663. III. 4). A. & S. 304 (4); 307. 3. Vulcano. See on Ov. M. II. 5. Vulcanus is often used, as here, for fire, Git. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2. Decoquit. Must was boiled down to carenum, defrutum, or sapa, on a night when there was no moon -296. Foliis. Leaves were used, commonly those of the vine, or skimming the boiling must, as it was thought that wooden ladles or spoons gave it a smoky taste. Trepidi . . . aeni. The boiling must imparts a quivering motion to the vessel itself. - 297. Ceres; by metonymy for corn. Rubicunda. See on v. 96. Medio... aestu = in the midst of the heat (of summer). Elsewhere în Virgil it means midday, but since that is precisely the time which the reaper would avoid, the rendering we have given seems best here. So frigoribus mediis, E. X. 65, means midwinter. — 298. Aestu; not to be connected with tostas. - 299. Nudus; i. e. without the upper garment. Hiems; the rainy season of about a fortnight before and a fortnight after the winter solstice. Colors seems to refer strictly to the labors of cultivation, as other works for winter follow, v. 305. So perhaps agricolae in next verse. - 300. Frigoribus; i. e. hieme. Parto = what has been acquired; i. e. in the other seasons of the year. - 302. Genialis. According to Italian notions every man had his guardian spirit or Genius, which it is difficult to distinguish from himself. When, therefore, he indulged himself in feasting, etc., he was said to indulge his Genius, and whatever was connected with this indulgence was called geniel. The month of December, as the season of festive enjoyment and relaxation after the year's labors, was held specially sacred to each person's Genius. Cf. Hor. E. II. 2. 187; A. P. 210. — 303. Presset = heavy laden. - 304. Sailors, on their return from a successful voyage, especially if it was a long and hazardous one, used to per garlands on the sterns of their ships when they came into port. 305. Quernas; because glans was used of other fruits than acoms Stringere. Gr. 563. 6. A. & S. 275. III. N. 1. Cf. tegere, v. 213 - 306. Myrta. Myrtle berries were used for mixing with wing which was called myrtites, and used medicinally. Cruenta; from heir juice. - 307. Gruibus. Cranes were a delicacy of the table; at the husbandman might naturally snare them in self-defence. See . 120.—308. Auritos = long-eared. — 309. Stuppea ... verbera = the tow thongs. Torquentem, agreeing with colonum, the omitad subject acc. of stringere and all the following infinitives. Balea-See on Ov. M. IV. 709. It is merely an ornamental epithet. -311. Tempestates seems fixed by sidera to mean weather rather han storms, the latter notion being left to be inferred. Sidera. Cf. 1. 204 foll. — 312. Mollior; i. c. less oppressive. — 313. Quae; sc. licen. Vigilare aliquid is to bestow wakeful care on a thing. Viris. Gr. 388. L. A. & S. 225. III. Vel; sc. dicam quae vigilanda viris. Ruit = comes down. - 314. Spicea ... messis = the bearded arvest. — 317. Culmo. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 318. Omma ventorum ... proelia = for proelia omnium ventorum; the winds all blowing at once, as in A. I. 85. - 319. Quae; tanta ut ea. Late; with ernerent. - 320. Bublimem. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 15(e). Expulsam eruerent; a hysteron-proteron for expellerent (2). Gr. 579. A. & S. 274. 3 (b). Ita (= so, thus) probably introduces a comparison between the hurricane that roots up the corn (gravidam segetem) and an ordinary gust which whirls about the stubbe (culmumque levem stipulasque volantes); but Wr. and Forb. make form depend on quae, and give ita the sense of tum. — 321. Hiems; winter's storm in opposition to the summer blast just described. -322. Coelo. Gr. 384. A. & S. 223. — 323. Foedam — tem-Pestatem = thicken the foul weather; or, taking glomerant with frien, = thicken the weather into foulness. - 324. Ex alto = on high. Some make ex alto = from the deep, but it is more Probable that Virgil meant to represent the clouds as mustered from high, collectae, like glomerant, keeping up the military associations heady introduced by agmen. Ruit . . . aether; like aether descendit, IL 325, coeli ruina, A. I. 129, an image explained by Lucr. 6. 291: Omnis uti videatur in imbrem vertier aether. "Down crashes the bole dome of the firmament." - 325. Sata - labores. Cf. A. 1. 306. — 326. Cava; because during the summer in Italy there is tile or no water in the beds of most of the rivers. — 327. Fretis parantibus = in its breathing inlets. The violent heaving of the wes against the shore is compared to human breathing. — 328. Pater. See on v. 121. Nocte is not to be taken literally. Cothese goes with dextra and = coruscante. - 329. Molitur generally taplies effort in the agent or bulk in the object, or both. Quo . . . **bota; i. e.** quibus commota; referring to the sense rather than to be words of the preceding sentence. A demonstrative or relative ronoun is often joined by a kind of attraction to a following substanin such a way that the notion expressed by this substantive is NOTES ON VIRGIL. an such a way man the notion expressed by this successful as already implied in the foregoing part of the sentence. We germen, A. 11. 73; ea signa accut, A. 11. 171; Are number cite, A. V. 237. Gr. 453. A. & S. 206 (17). — 330. Pugere. The perfect cite of the cite o v. 237. Gr. 453. A. & S. 200 (17). — 330. Fugere. Inc pends.

expresses instantaneousness. Cf. exitt, II. 81. So stravit. expresses instantaneousness. Cl. exit, 11. 81. 50 ilravet. The ranpours down in torrents, the againing trasnes, the earth trembles, and instantly, there being no appreciable interval of time between the cause and the completion of the effect, the wild beasts have field, &c. 331. Humilis qualifies stravit. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. I. Some take it with paror in an active sense and = causing hum -332. Athon; a high mountain, on the Strymonian Gulf, in M. donia. Gr. 46 and 3-2). A. & S. 54

Rhodopen; a high mountain, on Rhodopen; a high mountain, a high mountain, a high mountain, range in Thrace. Gr. 43 A. & S. 44 Ceraunia; a range of tains in Epirus. Alta Ceraunia is a half-translation of Aeposs i, e, thunder peaks. Telo; i. e. a thunderbolt. — 333. In nant. It is observed that the rain and wind increase after derelap. - 334. Plangunt = wail; intransitively. - 335 erciap. — Sor Figure — wan; intransitively, — sidera. The months of heaven are the signs of the zodiac each of which the sun is about a month in passing; and each of which the sun is about a moved in passing and setting influence other constellations whose rising and setting influence of the constellations. weather. The next two lines merely give instances of the weather. The next two lines merely give meanings of the be observed. 336. Frieda; because of its distance in Beso receptat Wch. and Forb. take this as stri returns to the place whence he has just started"; bu refer more generally to the motions of the planet and reser more generally to the monons of the phanet asset he Servius says that Saturn when in Capricorn caused he when in Scorpio, hail. Receptat. erret. Gr. 525. whom in Scorpho, main, Acceptant...errer or, 525.

337. Ignis Cyllenius; i.e. Mercury; so called a mountain in Arcadia, the reputed birthplace of the ge its brilliancy and nearness to the sun, in contrast, po ies orimancy and nearness to the sun, in contrast, program of the circular stella. Coeli; with orbes; i.e. the circular stella. through the heavens. —338. As another means of juries caused by the violence of storms, the husba Juries caused by the violence of storms, the masses to attend to the worship of the gods, especially C Annua ... sacra; the festival of the Ambarval 76. — 339. Refer expresses recurrence. sacrificing. For the present force of the 340. Extremae. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, = immediately after the end. 341 Mollies i. e. with age. 342. The second clause expla pleasant to sleep in the thick shade on the mr Phrasant to shop in the times share on the in-Gr. 389. A. & S. 228, N. (a). Adoret R. 6. 344. Baccho. Gr. 705. II. A. & S

= auspicious; i. e. acceptable to the gods.

there series .- 347. In tecta = to their houses. Meque a. It is not easy to decide whether this is merely an additional million to calchrate the Ambarvalia, as an indispensable prelimy to the harvest, or an injunction to perform a second set of in summer time. - 349. Tempora. Gr. 380 and 1. A. & S. IL Querou; i. e. in memory of man's first food. — 350. In-Mos = rude, uncouth - 351. Hase refers to the nouns in hast line. - 352. Frigors is the important word, and is coned with aester and placeies. - 354. Austri; for winds in gen--365. Stabulis. Gr. 392 and 2. A. & S. 228 and 1. -Wentle surgentibus are the important words. The prognosof wind follow. Freta ponti; poetically for pontus. - 357. In turnescere = to be agitated into a swell. - 359. Misceri plained by resonantia, which serves instead of an abl., like mar-#A. L. 124; tumultu, A. II. 486. — 360. Jam . . . tum = even L A curvis. For a with tempero cf. A. IL & Male = tely. The storm is close at hand. — 362. Marinae; opposed to . - 365. Vento impendente; emphatic, like ventis surgen-1 v. 356. — 366. Umbram flammarum. Gr. 595. A. & S. 5-367. A tergo = behind them. Albescere. Gr. 332. IL. 2. A. & S. 187. IL 2 and (a). — 368. Volitare. Gr. 332. I. 1. A. & S. 187. IL 1 and (b). — 369. Summa. Gr. 441. 6. **\$ 3.** 205, R. 17. — 370. Signs of rain. Boreas ... Eurique **hyrique**; i. e. when there are thunders and lightnings from all s of the sky, three winds being put for all. - 371. Eurique. Gr. W. A. & S. 309. 2 (1). Domus; as if each of the winds had me in the quarter of the heavens from which it blows. — 372. **d.** Gr. 431. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a). — 373. Humida; i. e. the rain. Imprudentibus = unwarned; because the signs to numerous. — 374. Vallibus, with fugere. Gr. 422 and 1. t S. 254, R. 3. - 375. Aeriae; contrasted with vallibus imus. See on v. 49. So captavit and the other perfs. in this pas--377. The swallow is always observed to fly low before rain, me the flies and other insects on which she feeds keep at that mear the surface of the ground and the water. Arguta = twitg (as she flies). — 378. Veterem ... querelam = their oldtive note. Vetus is here used, just like our old, of what is red in the same unvarying manner; as we say: "an old story," -379. Teotis penetralibus. Cf. adytis penetralibus, A. II. -380. Angustum . . . iter. Cf. calle angusto, A. IV. 405. is illustrated by saepius. Bibit - arous. The ancients seed that the rainbow drew up water from the sea, rivers, etc., rafterwards fell in rain. - 381. Agmine. Gr. 414 and 3. S. 247 and a - 382. Densis . . . alis == with crowded wings;

i. e. they fly close together. - 383. Volucres. Gr. & 239. Asia . . . prata = the Asian meads; a tract of la in Asia Minor, on the banks of the Cayster, which ofter them. Duloibus = fresh; in opposition to those of 1 mentioned. Circum; adverbial. - 384. Rimantur = chink, search, rummage; i. e. for food. Caystri; wit 385. Infundere. Gr. 551. I. and 1. A. & S. 272. they make it into spray. - 386. In undas = into the meet the waves. — 387. Incassum = wantonly. V: 485. A. & S. 260. II. — 388. Improba = villanot nothing; because the crow invites the rain. - 389. Sp presses the stately, leisurely pace of the crow. The all in the preceding verse, gives the effect of monotony. - 3 **quidem.** Gr. 602. III. 2. A. & S. 279. 3 (d). — 391 earthen lamp. - 392. Scintillare = to sputter. Puts gos; the thick snuff which gathers on the wick because ( ness of the air.

393 - 423. Signs of fair weather; first negatively, v and then affirmatively, vv. 401-423. - 393. Ex = af = sunny days. Serena = serene skies. - 395. A sharply defined edge, or outline, of the stars, which is no dimmed by floating vapors. — 396. Obnoxia = behok Tenuia. Gr. 669. II. and 3. A. & S. 306. 1 and (3). vellera = fleecy clouds; lit. fleeces of wool. - 398. I dunt; i. e. do not sit on the shore drying their wings. lectae Thetidi; possibly because the lovers were chang cyons by Thetis; but it is simpler to say "loved by her a Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. II. See on E. IV. 32. Solut tare, i. e. ita ut jactando solvantur; i. e. toss them to pie **Nequidquam** = without purpose, aimlessly; like ince a prolonged objectless effort. The more common intera "in vain, to no purpose"; i. e. though an ill-omened t with all her hooting will not be able to bring foul weat seems clear that Virgil intends to mention the screeching owl as a sign of fine weather. - 404. Liquido = clea the storm. Nisus was king of Megara, and on his head purple lock which was the safeguard of his life and of hi when his daughter Scylla had fallen in love with Mit Crete, who was besieging Megara, she cut off the lo father's head as he slept, and thus betrayed both him and the hands of the enemy. Minos, however, did not rewai expected, but allowed her to perish miserably. After dea changed into a sea-eagle, or osprey, and Scylla into the of lark, or, according to others, a hawk. - 406. Aeth

and L. A. & S. 80 and R. - 408. Qua - auras. Keightley exphins these words of the greater bird having missed his pounce, and thus being obliged to soar into the air in order to make a second, while the smaller escapes as fast as it can. — 410. Liquidas = soft, clear; opposed to raucas. As the ravens, by hurrying home, v. 381, counced rain, so their remaining at home, cawing and flying about their nests, is a sign of fair weather. Presso . . . gutture; apperently opposed to plena voce, v. 388. — 413. Imbribus actis = when the rain is driven away, when the rain is spent. — 415. An alliasion to the Pythagorean, Platonist, and Stoic spiritualism, accordto which there was a portion of the divine mind in all animated ngs, and which Virgil here rejects in favor of the Epicurean and Lu-. cretian materialism, which admitted the existence of nothing but matter and its modifications. Divinitus is distinguished from fato, as the poet is evidently alluding to the language of different philosophies, pointing to the Stoic doctrine. Illis. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. -416. Ingenium = an intelligent principle. Rerum — major **= a** deeper (i. e. deeper than men have) insight into things by fate. — 17. But the true explanation is, that, as the atmosphere is condepend or rarefied, the organs and powers of animals are variously **acted**: in fine weather they become cheerful; in bad weather the were. Coeli = of the atmosphere. — 418. Mutavere vias have changed their courses) is explained by mobilis, the weather the atmospheric moisture being supposed to shift. Juppiter. See on E. VII. 60. Juppiter uvidus austres denotes the condition of the atmosphere before the change. Austris; with uvidus. — 420. species = phases; a materialistic word. Keightley and Forb. make habits, disposition. Motus; also materialistic. — 421. Alios \*\* Sebat = other sensations than (those which they received) while the wind was driving onward the clouds. The second alios is govmed by concipiebant understood, and the sentence, alios, dum - ageis to be construed parenthetically. The change from low to high with being the point, the second alios is logically = quam, and not denote a co-ordinate difference. — 422. Ille. Gr. 450. 5. A & S. 207, R. 24.

124-460. Prognostics of the weather may be obtained by observing the appearances of the sun and moon. — 424. Rapidum. See w. 92. Sequentes = following (each other). Lunas might be there the daily or monthly moons, but primum and ortu quarto favor is former meaning. — 425. Ordine. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and — 426. Hora = dies. Gr. 705. III. A. & S. 324. 3. Insidiis — renae. Cf. A. V. 851. A night clear at first often terminates in in. — 427. Revertentes = returning (to her); i.e. when she best to fill anew. — 428. Aēra; the air seen between the horns of

the crescent moon. We should say, "there is a halo round the moon." Cornu; for cornibus. - 429. Agricolis pelagoque; for agris pelagoque, or agricolis nautisque. - 430. Virgineum; in allusion to the virginity of Diana. Suffuderit ore ruborem; an inversion of suffuderit os rubore. On ore, see Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. -431. Vento. See on Zephyro, v. 44. Phoebe |= Luna); a surname of Diana as the goddess of the moon, the sister of Phoebus, the sun. Cf. Ov. M. II. 208. - 432. Auctor = indcation, presage. - 435. Exactum ad mensem = to the end of the month. - 436. Servati; i.e. that have come safe to port; not preserved from peril, as if there had been a storm. In litore. Cl A. V. 236. - 437. Glauco . . . Panopeae. When a long final vowel or a diphthong is not elided, it is regularly made short, if in the thesis. The exception to this rule in the case of Glauce is a license not indulged in by Virgil elsewhere. Gr. 669. L and 2 A. & S. 305 (1) and (2). Glaucus was a Bocotian shepherd, who threw himself into the sea from the effects of an herb which he had eaten: he afterwards became a sea-deity. Panopea, or Panope, was a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. Melicertae. Melicertae. certes, a son of Athamas and Ino, who, with his mother, fell into the sea, was metamorphosed into a marine divinity, under the name of Palaemon. - 439. Sequuntur = attend. - 440. Refert. See on v. 249. - 440. Astris. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. - 441. Nascentem - ortum = his first rising. - 442. Conditus. Condo is naturally constructed here, as in v. 438, as a verb of motion, since it means strictly not to hide, but to throw together or into. Cl. conjicio, contorqueo. Medio - orbe = and shall have retired in respect to the middle of his disc; or, and shall have receded from the middle of his disc (to the circumference); i.e. when the centre of the disc is covered by clouds and only the edge appears. Gr. 429, or 425. A. & S. 250. I, or 251. - 443. Tibi. Gr. 388. II. A. & S. 225. II. Ab alto = from on high; or it may be, from the deep. See on ex alto, v. 324. - 445. Sub lucem = just after daylight. Sese . . . rumpent = erumpent. - 446. Diversi = scattered. Tithoni; a son of Laomedon, and brother of Priam. By the prayers of Aurora, who loved him, and carried him off to the seats of the immortal gods, he obtained from Jupiter immortality. but not eternal youth; in consequence of which he completely shrunk together in his old age; whence an old decrepit man was proverbially called Tithonus. Cf. A. IV. 585. Aurora; the goddess of the morning, who brings up the light of day from the east. At the close of night she rose from the couch of her beloved Tithonus, and on a chariot drawn by swift horses she ascended up to heaven from the river Oceanus, to announce the coming light of the sun. See

w. M. II. 144. — 449. Male. See on v. 360. — 449. m of this verse admirably expresses the rattling of hail of Gr. 672. 2. A. & S. 310. 2. -450. Hoc probs to what goes before; meaning either generally the ificance, or specially the fact just noted, that being . type of the others, which are supposed to be yet more in the evening than in the morning. Olympo. See on -451. After nam understand tum = at evening. -454. must relate to caeruleus, igni to igneus. Immiscerier. ; 703. 6. A. & S. 162. 6; 322. 6. — 455. Vento nim-Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 456. Fervere, an than fervere, of which Virgil is fond. He also uses efferyo, fulgo. Non. Gr. 488. 3. A. & S. 260, R. 6 (b). — 457. Gr. 488. II. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Convellere funem = p the cable with (the anchor). Gr. 558. VI. 2. A. & S. -458. Condetque relatum = and shall bury it (i. c. close it) after he has brought it back; i. c. at his setting. laro; because it makes the sky clear and bright. - 461. . what sort of weather. Unde; i.e. a qua coeli parte. . . agat nubes; i. e. agat nubes ita ut screnum sit coelum. opposed to humidus. — 464. Audeat. Gr. 485. A. & S. Tumultus has here its political sense of a sudden alarm erally in Italy or Cisalpine Gaul, when all citizens were at out. Gr. 558. VI. 2. A. & S. 273. 2 (e). - 465. Frauseen danger, treachery. - 466. Miseratus; sc. est; i. e. idly warnings which he gave of the evils that were yet to e on Hor. C. I. 2. Introd. — 467. Ferrugine; the dark sun under eclipse. An eclipse of the sun occurred in Nothe year in which Caesar was murdered. — 468. Sacce. — 469. Tellus; i. e. by earthquakes. See vv. 475, ). Obscenae = ill-omened. Importunae = inauspi-1. Cyclopum; lit. creatures with round or circular eyes. to the ancient cosmogonies the Cyclopes were the sons of . Terra: they belonged to the Titans, and were three in ad each of them had only one eye on his forehead. In ic poems the Cyclopes are a gigantic, insolent, and layshepherds, who lived in the southwestern part of Sicily, red human beings. A still later tradition regarded the s the assistants of Vulcan. See on Ov. M. II. 5, and Hor. 8. Effervere. See on v. 456. - 472. Undantem, rehe lava. Fornacibus is suggested by Cyclopum. Join perc. Gr. 425 and 3. 4). A. & S. 251. — 473. Lique-saxa. Cf. A. III. 576. The lava hardens into stone. rmania; i. e. the Roman garrisons on the Rhine. These ere said to have seen armies of horse and foot fighting in



BULLIAM. O1. 441. A. a. o. 205, N. / (1). - 2/3. AL utterable horror) calls attention to its peculiar hor intransitive. The cause of sistunt amnes is given in the earthquake. Terrae; implying that there earthquakes. - 480. Templis. Gr. 422. 1. A. Illacrimat . . . sudant. The moisture of the plains both. Ebur, aera; i.e. ivory and bronze s III. A. & S. 324. 3. — 482. Fluviorum. Gr. 669 306. I (3). Rex; because the largest of the rivers danus; the Greek name of the Po. - 483. Cum. II. 499. — 484. Extis. The ancients used to deri the appearance of the exta (i. e. the heart, lungs, a victim. Fibrae, according to Varro and Servius, ities of the liver. - 485. Cessavit. Gr. 463. I. R. 12 (3). - 486. Resonare; sc. non cessaverunt. entering Rome are several times mentioned by Liv 487. Coelo. Gr. 425 and 3. 4). A. & S. 251. —4 Meteors in general are probably meant, as comets appear in numbers.

489. Ergo; i. e. as foreshadowed by these portent out. Paribus; because they were Romans on bot Iterum; with concurrere. Philippi; a city in Miborders of Thrace, celebrated for the victory gained the by Augustus and M. Antony over the republican arm Cassius, and for the fact that it was the first place: St. Paul preached the Gospel, in A. D. 53.—491. Note nor was it in the eyes of the gods an undeserved profession of the fact that it was the first place: St. Paul preached the Gospel, in A. D. 53.—491. Note that it is not seen that the second profession of the gods and undeserved profession. Haemi campos, referring, though not wascuracy, to the sites of the two battles of Pharsal Emathia, originally the name of a district in the second profession.

campos is intended to include the city of Philippi, which was a rable distance south of the Haemus. - 493. Scilicet et = d. — 496. Rastris. Sec on v. 94. — 497. Grandia . . . ossa. the opinion of the ancients, at least of the poets, that the gener-**A** the human race successively degenerated in size and strength. **5; i. e.** broken into by the plough or harrow. — 498. Dif are not the same as Indigetes. The former are the protecting f the country, the Lares and Penates, as opposed to those inid from foreign nations; while the latter are Italian heroes after death, as Picus, Janus, Aeneas, etc. Of the former class rgiven as an example, and of the latter, Romulus. Et is to plied. Romule; the founder and first king of Rome, wori after his death as Quirinus. Vesta; the goddess of the and also of fire. Her worship was introduced into Italy by L The fire on the altar in her temple was never allowed to go The priestesses dedicated to her service were called Vestals. -Fascum Tiberim; so called because rising in the Apennines, Histrict of Etruria or Tuscia. Gr. 85. III. 1. A. & S. 79. 1. ■ The Palatine was the hill of Romulus and his city; and rds Augustus took up his residence there. - 500. Saltem; gods had snatched away Julius Caesar. Juvenem; Octaviacsar, afterwards Augustus, who was then about 27 years of ice on Hor. C. I. 2. 41. Saeclo. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224—adimus perjuria. See on Hor. C. III. 3. 22. Laomedonteae reproachfully, implying guilt. Cf. A. IV. 542. Luimus... **t...queritur.** Gr. 467. 2. A. & S. 145. I. 2. — **505. Quippe s** = because among them (ubi = apud quos; sc. homines) nd wrong have been inverted; i. e. have exchanged places. assigns the reason why heaven grudges Caesar to so thankless Bella... facies; sc. sunt. — 506. Aratro. Gr. 387. A. & S. The abl., however, is possible.—507. Dignus = fitting, suit-Abductis; i. e. to serve as soldiers. — 508. Conflantur = jed. - 509. Euphrates; i. e. the Parthians dwelling on the of the Euphrates, against whom Antonius was then engaged in e on E. I. 63. — 510. Ruptis — legibus — breaking the laws and them together. - 511. Arma ferunt = are in arms. **5** is emphatic, as most of the wars of the time were connected or indirectly with the civil conflict. - 512. Carceribus. veres were a range of stalls at the end of the circus, with gates wood-work, which were opened simultaneously to allow the to start. - 513. Addunt in spatia = they give themo the course, bound onward over the course; supplying sesse e preceding line. The plu. spatia is employed because the ncluded more than one circuit. - 514. Currus; i. e. equi.

## THE GEORGICS. BOOK II.

THE main subject of the Second Book is the culture of tres. especially the vine. But there is no great regularity in the most of treatment. Virgil opens with an enumeration of the different ways of propagating trees, natural and artificial, so as to give some action of the magnitude of the theme; then shows how art can improve upon nature, and recurs again to the manifoldness of his subjet, dwelling especially on the innumerable varieties of vines. Without much relevancy he talks of the trees which are indigenous to different countries, and thence digresses into a eulogy of Italy, which be does not fit with any practical application. The question of the aptitude of various soils is treated far more widely than the subject of the book requires, embracing the choice of corn and pasture land, # well as of ground for planting vines and other trees. For the sest 160 lines the poet seems to be thinking exclusively of the vine, or of the trees planted in the arbustum as its supporters. He does set distinguish between the different modes of rearing the vine, but is general appears to assume that the arbustum will be the means adopted. He speaks of the vine and its supporters almost indiffeently, as objects more or less of the same culture, so that, while keeping the former prominently before him, he feels himself at liberty to use general language, or even to confine his language to the latteras metrical convenience or poetical variety may suggest; a manner of speaking which renders this part of the book peculiarly difficult The olive, which was put prominently forward in the programme of the book, is actually disposed of in a very few lines, as requiring hardly any culture at all, while the other fruit-trees are dismissed even more briefly. The remaining trees receive a very hasty recommendation to the cultivator, backed however with an assurance that they are even more useful to man than the vine. In the celebrated digression which concludes the book, the laborious aspect of a country life, elsewhere so prominent, is studiously kept out of sight, and we hear only of ease, enjoyment, and plenty.

The beauties of this book have always been admired, and deservedly so. They are most conspicuous in the digressions; but the more strictly didactic part contains innumerable felicities of expression, though it may be doubted whether in general they do not ob-

scure the practical meaning as much as they illustrate it.

## ARGUMENT.

Subject of Second Book; and invocation of Bacchus, god of the vine and of fruit-trees generally (1-8).

Trees and plants; their modes of propagation (9-34):—

- Natural mode (10-21), viz.: spontaneous growth (10-13); by seed (14-16); from root of parent trunk (17-19).
- Artificial mode (22-34), viz.: by suckers (22-23);
   by stocks or settings (24, 25); by layers (26, 27);
   by the trunk cut into "lengths" (30, 31); by engrafting (32-34).

Invecation, and detailed directions as to peculiar kinds of treatment necessary for different trees and plants (35-82):—

- Introductory address to husbandmen, and invocation of Maccenas (35-46).
- 2. Means of improving trees of natural growth (47-60).
- 3. How to employ artificial means of propagating (61 82). The differences in trees and plants (83 135):
  - 1. Variety of species (83 108).
  - 2. Soils suited to different kinds (109-113).
- 3. Trees peculiar to certain countries (114-135).

Episode in praise of Italy (136-176).

- Soils; their nature, capabilities, and indices (177-258):-
  - Soils suited to the olive (179-183); to the vine (184-194); to cattle rearing (195-202); to corn crops (203-211); to almost no production (212-216); to any purpose (217-225).
  - Index to loose or close soil (226-237); to salt and bitter (238-247); to the rich and fat (248-250); to the moist (251-253); to the heavy and light (254, 255); to the black (255); to the cold (256-258).

The vine (259-419):--

- I. Directions for the preparation of the ground and for planting (259-353): trenches (259-264); nursery (265-268); setting of slips (269-287); depth of trenches (288-297); miscellaneous cautions (298-314; time for planting (315-322); praises of spring 323-345); manuring and airing of young plants (346-353).
- General culture and treatment after planting (354-419):
   acil at roots to be kept open, fine, and fresh (354-

367); props (358-361); pruning (362-370); hedge (371-396); ploughing of vineyard and other operation (397-419).

VIII. Various other trees and plants (420-457): the olive (420-42 5) fruit-trees (426-428); wild forest-trees (429-457).
IX. Blessings and happiness of a country life (458-542).

1. Hactenus; sc. cecini. Arvorum cultus is the general subject of Book I. - 2. Bacche. Bacchus had the charge not only of the vine, but of fruit-trees generally. Silvestria ... virgulta means those barren forest-trees, such as the elm, poplar, etc., which were planted to act as props whereon to train the vine shoots; so that there may be a special propriety in tecum. Virgulta (for targulta, 3 number of twigs, hence applied to bushes, or low or young trest, here seem to be taken as the type of such trees as the husbandman cultivates. - 4. Huc; sc. veni, from v. 7. Pater is applied to Bac chus as the god of fertility, and because he conferred benefits on man with the kindness and generosity of a father. Lenaee; an epitter of Bacchus, signifying god of the wine-press. Tuis — muneribus Virgil fancies himself surrounded by the gifts of autumn, of which he is going to sing. - 5. Tibi = for thee. See on I. 14. Here it seems to express the acknowledgment of nature to its author and sustainer. Pampineo . . . autumno = with the viny autumn ; i. & with the grapes which autumn is yielding. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and I. Gravidus. Gr. 669, V.; 672. 3. A. & S. 309 (1); 310. 1. - 6. Floret (= blooms); in allusion, according to Forb, Voss, and Keightley, to the various hues of the grapes and other fruits. Vindemia = the vintage. Labris. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. - 7, 8. The poet, in his enthusiasm, represents himself and the god as entering the wine-press together and treading out the grapes. In the East (see Isaiah lxiii. 1-3), and in Greece and Italy, the grapes were trodden out by men with bare feet. The practice still prevails in many parts of the south of Europe. — 8. Cothurns Bacchus was usually represented wearing the cothurni or hunting buskins. — 9. Arboribus... creandis. See on G. I. 3. Nature = the law of nature, the natural mode. - 10. Hominum. Gr. 396 III. 2. 3). A. & S. 212, R. 2. Ipsae and sponte sua are a taltology. — 11. Veniunt. See on I. 54. — 12. Curva, by calling attention to the bends of the river, shows that the trees grow along its side. - 13 Canentia; in allusion to the white down that covers the under side of the leaf. Fronde. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R.6. Salicta. See on E. I. 55.—14. Posito; i. e. casually from the trees. Surgunt. Gr. 461 and I. A. & S. 209, R. 11. - 15. No. morum = arborum nemorensium. Gr. 396. III. 2. 3) (2). A. & S.

2. 2. Jovi; like tibi, v. 5. The oak was sacred to Jupiter. — Habitae . . . oracula = regarded as oracles. Graiis. Gr. I. A. & S. 225. II. Oracula. Gr. 362 and 2. 2). A. & S. L 3 (3) (c). Querous; the oak-groves at Dodona. See on E. 13. - 17. Pullulat, etc.; propagation by natural suckers. . Gr. 384. A. & S. 223. - 18. Parnasia; because the laurel acred to Apollo, whose temple of Delphi stood at the foot of t Parnasus. —19 Se subjicit = shoots up. —20. Primum; efore man had tried experiments. His; sc. modis. - 22. Alii; Mi. Ipse ... usus; i. e. experience alone, without the example me. Via = by method, by a regular course or process. Voss, ned by Forb. and Keightley, personifies usus, and makes via = r way, in her progress. — 23. Plantas = suckers. — 24. De-\$£. See on I. 49. Stirpes, sudes, and vallos denote the thing differently treated: stirpes, the stock along with some of set; sudes and valles, rods or larger branches from the parent et into the ground like stakes, the former split into four parts bifidas) at the lower end to form a root, and the latter sharpened point (acuto robore). - 25. Robore. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, **-- 26.** Silvarum = arborum. Gr. 396. III. A. & S. 212. : the bows which the depressed layers form. - 27. Viva; me not separated from the parent stem. Sua. . terra; i. c. in they themselves grow. —28. Summum . . . cacumen; i. e. ing from the very top of the tree. — 29. Referens = restoring; p its native earth. — 30. Quin et = nay even. Caudicibus Le The root and branches were lopped off from the trunk, I was then cut across into pieces or "lengths"; and these were ed either whole, or split up before planting. Dictu. Gr. 570 A. & S. 276. III. — 31. Radix oleagina; a specimen of the thus grown. - 32. Impune = without damage (to the quality of : tree). — 34. Prunis = on plum-trees. Gr. 422 and 1. A. & S. R. 3. Corna; cornel cherries, which are of a beautiful red The epithet lapidosa shows that corna is not put for cornos, as think; and rubescere, too, would be inapplicable to a change the redder fruit to the less red. — Quare; i. e. since art can do sch. Generatim = according to their kinds; i. e. the kinds of - 37. Ismara (plu. of Ismarus); a mountain in Thrace. Bao-= vitibus. - 38. Taburnum; a mountain on the confines of dum and Campania. - 39. Una; sc. mecum. Decurre = run gh. A naval metaphor. Laborem. Gr. 371. 1. 3). A. & S. I). Cf. A. V. 862, Currit iter tutum. - 40. Decus... pars. 63. A. & S. 204. — 41. Maecenas. See Life of Virgil. Gr. 369. S. 240. Pelago = on (lit. to) the sea. It may refer metaphorito the extent, the boundlessness, of the subject. Gr. 384 and IL A. & S. 223. - 42. Cuncta = the whole subject. - 43. Non; >c often amplects, or amplectar. Sint. Gr. 503 and III. A. & S. 261. 2 -44. Primi - oram = coast along the very edge of the shore; since he does not design to go thoroughly into the subject. Prima litoris oram = primam litoris oram = the first part of the edge of the shore. Litus denotes the shore only as the line which separates the land from the sea, i. e. as the strand; ora, as the space and tract of land that borders on the sea, i. e. as the coast. Litoris ora, is, therefore, me per litus extensa. - 45. In manibus terrae = the land is at hand; carrying out the metaphor of the preceding line. Carmine ficto= by feigned strains; i.e. by a mythical poem, such as were then in vogue. Ambages - exorsa. He thus designates the length of those poems and the involutions of their plots. - 47. A return to the threefold division of trees naturally produced (see vv. 10-19); each of which kinds is shown to admit of improvement by cultivation -48. Laeta = luxuriant. - 49. Quippe - subest refers only to lacta et fortia, not to infecunda. Solo. Gr. 386. A. & S. 221 Natura = a natural productive power. Subest = is latent; lit is underneath. Tamen must relate to infecunda, to which silvestren animum is clearly parallel. - 50. Mutata = transplanted. Subactis = carefully prepared; i. e. with the spade. - 51. Exuerint Gr. 473. 1; 511. II. A. & S. 259, R. 1 (5). Animum = naturam. 52. Artes = artificial modes of culture. They will learn whatered lessons you choose to teach. - 53. Sterilis; sc. arbor from v. 57. The reference is to a sucker. See v. 17. Sterilis is the general description; quae stirpibus exit ab imis, the characteristic. Imis. G. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. - 55. Nunc; i.e. in its natural state. -56. Crescenti = when growing up. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224, R. 2 Fetus = fructus. Ferentem = when bearing (fruit); i. e. with up the productive powers it exerts. - 57. Jam = moreover. use of jam (nearly = practerea) is not uncommon. Seminibut jactis. See on v. 14. - 58. Venit; as in v. 11. Seris nepotibus Cf. v. 294 and E. IX. 50. - 59. Poma; all kinds of fruit. - 60' Turpes = unseemly. Avibus praedam; i. e. because no men with pick them. Uva; for vitis. — 61. Scilicet = the fact is. It is a planatory. Omnibus; sc. arboribus. Cogendae in sulcum = drilled into the trench; conveying the notion of training and disc. pline. Multa mercede = at great cost; i. e. of labor. Gr. 416 A. &S. 252. — 63. Truncis... propagine. Gr. 414 and 4. A. &S. 247 and 3. Truncis; answering to the caudicibus sectis of v. 30-64. Solido . . . de robore answers to stirpes, sudes, and valles, 17. 24, 25. Paphiae; because sacred to Venus, who was worshipped at Paphos, a city in the island of Cyprus. Myrtus. Gr. 117. 2. A. & S. 89 (b). — 66. Herculeae — coronae; i.e. the poplar. See on E

IL61. - 67. Chaonii patris; i. e. Jupiter of Dodona in Chaonia. **Example 2.** Control of the control be oak was sacred to Jupiter. — 68. Nascitur; sc. plantis. Abies. The fir was much used for ship-building; hence casus visura marinos. 19. Mucis; i. e. the walnut. Horrida; from the roughness of the tem. Petn. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. - 70. Steriles; pp. to possifera. Gessere = gerere solent. See on I. 49. So inmusit and fregere. - 71. Castaneae; sc. albo flore. Fagus. Gr. is V. A. & S. 309 (1). It may, however, according to Wr. and Forh be the nom. pl. of the 4th decl. and subject of incanuerunt understood, incanuit agreeing with the nearer noun. — 73. Inserere. Gz. 563. 6. A. & S. 275. III. N. 1. See I. 213. Simplex = unus; Le inoculation is distinguished from engrafting; they are not one. -73. Tunices = the inner coats; i.e. of the bark: that which is under the cortex. — 76. Sinus = cavity, slit. — 80. Et. Cf. A. III. 9. A termant of primitive simplicity of expression, which sometimes gives more force to a passage than the employment of a more formal connecting particle. - 81. Excit. See on I. 330. - 82. Sua. Cf. RL38.—83-108. There are varieties in each kind of tree, the offe, the apple, and the pear, and especially the vine, the diversities of which are innumerable. — 84. Que. Sec on v. 87. Idaeis; from Mount Ida in Crete, whence the cypress was said to have been breght into Italy. — 86. Orchades and radii appear to be so from their shape. The orchades are oblong, the radii are long a weaver's shuttle. Pausia is a kind of olive which requires to begathered before it is ripe: hence amara bacca. Bacca. Gr. 428. A & S. 211, R. 6. — 87. Que is disjunctive, as often in excited or \*\*Phatic narrative. Nor are apples, etc., of one sort any more than Alcinous silvae = the orchards of Alcinous. Alcinous was of the Phaeacians, in the island of Corcyra, and is celebrated by leaser in the Odyssey for the beauty of his gardens. Silvae = ar-See on v. 26. — 88. Crustumiis; so called from Crusturium or Crustumium at the conflux of the Allia and the Tiber. ervins says they were partly red. Syriis. Servius and Pliny say by were black. Piris. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Volemis; so med, it is said, because they would fill the vola or hollow of the hand. -89. Arboribus. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Arbos, here ed in vy. 267, 278, 300 is probably the silvestria virgulta of v. 2, on hich see note. Vindemia = uva. - 90. Methymnaeo; from lethymna, a town in the island of Lesbos, which was famous for the teellence of its wine. — 91. Thasiae; from Thasos, an island off se coast of Thrace, celebrated for its corn, wine, and mines. Mareoides; from Lake Mareotis, near Alexandria in Egypt. — 92. Hae .. **illae** = former . . . latter. Gr. 452. 2. A. & S. 207, R. 23 (b).

Habiles = adapted to. - 93. Passo; sc. vino = vino e panis es facto. Psithia . . . Lageos. These terms are Greek, and design. two different kinds of vine, but their meaning is not well known. Te. nuis = subtile, spiritous, intoxicating. - 95. Preciae = carly ripe. - 96. Rhaetica; sc. vitis. Rhaetia was a region of the Alps (the modern Tyrol), but it was considered to extend into Cisalpine Gad, and it was in the neighborhood of Verona that the grapes grew which the poet here praises. Nec = nec tamen. Falernis. The wine of the Falernian district, in Campania, enjoyed the highest reputation - 97. Aminaeae. These wines are said by Aristotle to have bon introduced into Italy by a Thessalian tribe called Aminaei. They were cultivated chiefly in the neighborhood of Naples. Firmissima = very strong. Vina, by a peculiar species of apposition = producing wines. Cf. fines . . . genus, A. L 339. - 98. Tmolius-Phanaeus = to which the Tmolian and the Phanaean itself, the prince of wines (rex), rise up to pay homage. Virgil speaks in Grek fashion, olvos being implied. Tmolius is from Tmolus, a mountain in Lydia, producing excellent wine; Phanacus, from Phanae, a harbor and promontory in the Isle of Chios, which produced the celebrated Ariusian wine, which is here styled rex. See on E. V. 71. Some supply mons. - 99. Argitisque minor. This vine, of which there were two kinds, a major and a minor (so named from the size of the grapes), is said to derive its name from apyos, white, to ferring to the color of the grapes. Cui. Gr. 385. 5. A. & S. 223 R. 2. Certaverit. Gr. 485; 486, III. and 2. A. & S. 260 II. -100. Tantum fluere = in yielding so much juice. -101 Dis - secundis. Drinking did not begin till after the first course, when it was commenced by a libation. - 102. Transierim. Gr. 485; 486. I. and 2. A. & S. 260, R. 4. Rhodia; sc. vitis; the vine of Rhodes, a noted island off the coast of Caria. Bumaste; so called from its producing large grapes. The term is Greek, and signifies large-breasted. Racemis. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6-103. Sint. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. - 104. Neque enim = nor indeed. Numero = by a (definite) number. - 105. Velit . ... velit. Gr. 485. A. & S. 260. II. Aequoris = of the plain; i.e. the desert. Idem. Gr. 451. 3. A. & S. 207, R. 27 (a). - 106. Ionii . . . fluctus = fluctus Ionii maris. - 110. Fluminibes salices. Cf. E. VII. 66. — 111. Steriles. See on v. 70. — 112 Myrtetis. Gr. 414 and 2; 317. 2. A. & S. 247 and 1; 100 ? Apertos suggests the idea of apricos, to which aquilonem et frigon is opposed. He treats soil and climate together, as in I. 51 foll-113. Bacchus; i. e. vitis. — 114. Extremis — orbem = extrema orbis partes cultas. The sentence is closely connected with what follows, the sense being, Look at foreign lands, go as far as you will

you will find each country has its tree. Cultoribus. Gr. 388. II. A & S. 225. II. -115. Pictos = tattooed. Gelonos; a Scythian people, on the Borysthenes (Dnieper), in the district now called Ukmine. - 116. Divisae = divided among, apportioned; i. e. each tree has its allotted country. Arboribus. Gr. 384. A. & S. 223. -117. Sabasis. See on I. 57. - 118. Quid. Gr. 380 and 2. A&S. 235, R. 11; 232 (3).—119. Que = also. Baccas = pods. Martyn understands it of the globules of gum. Acanthi; a tree, probably the acacia, from which gum arabic is procured. See on E. IV. 20. - 120. Wemora Aethiopum; the cotton plant. Lana. G. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 121. Vellera. It was the general belief in Virgil's time, and long after, that silk, which was beught to Europe from the East, grew on the leaves of trees in the country of the Seres, a people whose abode was supposed to be betunen India and Scythia. Silkworms were not known in the Roman repire till the time of Justinian. Depectant. Gr. 525. A. & S. **25. Tenuia.** Gr. 669. II. and 3. A. & S. 306 and (3). — 122. Oceano proptor is explained by extremi sinus orbis. It seems to imply the Homeric notion of the ocean as a great stream, encircling the outside of the world. - 123. Extremi - orbis. India is so collect as forming the extreme bend or curvature of the oblong habithe earth at the ocean in the East. Aera summum arboris; i.e. top of the tree in the air. — 125. Et . . . quidem = et tamen. The inexpert. - 126. Tristes. See on I 75. Tardum; that remins long in the mouth. — 127. Felicis = blessed; i.e. as an widote. Mali; from malum, the citron. Presentius = more Cacious. — 128. Infecere; sc. veneno. — 129. Miscuerunt. 4. 669. IV. A. & S. 307. 1 and (2). Non — verba = incantain I. 129, ater seems to conthe double notion of black and deadly. The former refers to the color of the poison itself (cf. A. IV. 5. 14), or to the color produced by it on the body. —131. Faciem. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. and R. 2.—133. Erat; for esset. Gr. 511. II. 2. A. & S. 259, R. 4. I (b). Labentia. We should expect labuntur; but the poets bometimes in description use participles or adjectives for finite verbs. -134. Ad prima = in the highest degree. Olentia (= fetid)

upplies to animas as well as to ora. -135. Fovent = correct,

usetten. Illo; sc. malo. Senibus. Gr. 385 and 2. A. & S. Eg. R. 2 and 1 (a). Anhelis = asthmatic. -136. Silvae; i.e. the citron-groves. Terra. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. See on vina, r. 97. - 137. Ganges; i. e. India, of which the Ganges is the printipal river. Auro turbidus; whose mud or sand is gold. Gr. 414 pad 2. A. & S. 247 and I. Hermus; i.e. Lydia, in which the sives Herman rolls its golden sands. — 138. Certent. Gr. 484.

A. & S. 260. II. Bactra; the capital of Bactria, the northern part of the Persian empire, put for the country. -139. Que; disjunctive. See on v. 87. Panchaia; the happy island of Euhemerus, here put for Arabia, near which his fancy placed it. - 140 - 142. The allusion in these lines is to the story of Jason ploughing the field with the fire-breathing bulls of Acetes, king of Colchis, and sowing it with dragon's teeth, whence warriors in armor sprung up. The idea conveyed is, Italy is not inferior to Colchis in fertility, and she is, at the same time, free from those monsters which afflicted that country.-141. Satis. Gr. 480. A. & S. 274, R. 5 (a). Dentibus. Gr. 384 A. & S. 223. Con. prefers to take it as an abl. abs., and to regard the passage as a case of hysteron-proteron. -143. Massicus; a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine. Here an adjective. - 144. Implevere. See on I. 49. Laeta = prolific.-145. Campo. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. - 146. Clitumne; a river of Umbria, flowing into the Tiber, whose waters were supposed to have a powerfully purifying effect, so that the focus became white, either, according to Pliny, from drinking of it, or, 10 cording to Virgil, from bathing in it. Maxima; as being the largest victim, or as being offered on the occasion of a triumph. - 147. Sacro. The god Clitumnus had a temple at the head of the stream. 148. Duxere. White bulls from this locality were sacrificed at the celebration of triumphs; and as the victims were led before the triumphal car, they are here represented as heading the procession. See on I. 217. - 149. Alienis mensibus = in months not belong. ing (to it); i. e. in the winter months. Ver and aestas are used here somewhat loosely. - 150. Pomis. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. It may be a dat. = pomis creands. - 151. Saeva leonum semina; i. e. sacvi leones. — 152. Nec — legentes; i. e. they do not, when collecting plants for food, by mistake gather aconite, and thus poison themselves. Virgil probably uses aconita here for poisonous plants in general; for Dioscorides expressly says that aconite grew abundantly in Italy. Legentes is the subst. — 153. Tanto ... tractu = with so vast a train; sc. quanto in aliis terris. - 155. Operumque laborem = and laborious works, mighty works. 156. Manu implies labor, personal exertion. Praeruptis... saxis. Such was the site of many of the ancient Italian towns Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. -157. Antiquos - muros; i.c. the ancient towns built on the banks of streams. There seems to be a special reference to the usefulness of the rivers. — 158. Mare... supra ... infra; i. e. mare superum, or the Adriatic, and mare infr rum, or the Tyrrhenian sea. Alluit; sc. Italiam. — 159. Anne; pleonastic for an. Lari; a lake in Gallia Cisalpina, now Lake Como, Gr. 45. 5. 2). A. & S. 52. Maxime. Larius is not so large 35

sms, now Lake Maggiore. - 160. Fluctibus - marino = ing with the waves and the roar of ocean. Marino belongs to nouns. Benace. See on E. VII. 13. -161. Portus rais. The Avernus and the Lucrinus were two small landad pools on the Campanian coast between Misenum and Puteoli. Vipsanius Agrippa, during his consulship in B. C. 37, united 4 faced the mound which separated the Lucrinus from the sea masonry (to which claustra refers), and pierced it with a channel he admission of vessels. To this double haven he gave the name wine in honor of his patron Caesar Octavianus. — 162. Indig-**EXAMPLE :** expressing its indignation; i. e. at being excluded. — 163. meo = beaten back. - 164. Fretis . . . Avernis = the channel vernus; i. e. between the two lakes, of which Avernus was the : inland. — 165. Haeo; sc. Italia. Rivos; implying abun-2. Con. says, stream-like threads. Aeris metalla; i. c. aes. philey translates metalla "mines." — 166. Ostendit . . . fluxit. yeavs that the senate forbade the working of the mines in Italy; these perfects may possibly refer to this discontinuance of the though they need only mean "it has been known to dis-"etc. Venis. Gr. 422. I. A. & S. 254, R. 3. Fluxit == thounded in. - 167. Marsos; a warlike and hardy race, dwellnortheast of Latium. Pubem Sabellam; i. e. the Samnites. **68.** Malo = to hardship. The Ligures occupied the rocky barren country along what is now the Gulf of Genoa. 1; a very ancient people of Latium. - 169. All these heroes I Rome in extreme peril, the Decii from the Latins, Marius the Cimbri, Camillus from the Gauls, the Scipios from Car-;; and so Octavianus saves her from her enemies in the East. 10. Duros bello = inured to war. Gr. 391. A. & S. 222. 3. 2. Imbellem; merely an epithet of national contempt for the mished. Romanis arcibus; Rome itself, "that sat on her ı hills."—173. Saturnia tellus. See on E. IV. 6.—174. ma; sc. parens. Tibi = in honor of thee: the emphatic word. = subject. Artis; the art of agriculture. Cf. I. 122, primus res. — 175. Sanctos . . . fontes; alluding to the fountains d to the Muses, from which poets were said to derive their intion. Ausus recludere; because he was the first Roman who red to write a treatise on agriculture in verse. — 176. Ascrae-... carmen. Hesiod of Ascra in Boeotia wrote a poem on alture entitled Works and Days. Hence Virgil styles his agriral poem an Ascraeum carmen.

7. Dicendum est is to be supplied. Robora = vires. Cf. I. 86. 18. Matura. See on v. 49. — 179. Difficiles . . . maligni = ish . . . niggardly. Both are metaphorical. Difficiles, opp. to

facilis in v. 223. - 180. Tenuis = lean, hungry. Arvis; sc and Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. - 181. Palladia. See on I. 18. - 182 Indicio. Gr. 390. I. and 2. A. & S. 227, R. 2 and 3. Oleaster. The presence of the wild olive shows that the soil is good for the cultivated. - 183. Plurimus. See on E. VII. 60. Baccis; sc. olaulin. -184. Uligine; i. c. the natural moisture of the earth. Gr. 44 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 185. Quique and the following quique, in v. 188, form an apposition to v. 184. - 188. Pelicem = fortilizing. Qui - austro = and that which rises to the south. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225, R. 2. -189. Aratris. Gr. 388. II. A. & S. 225, H. - 190. Fluentes. Cf. on v. 100. - 191. Fertilis; so erit. Uvae. Gr. 399 and 2. 2). A. & S. 213. - 192. Pateris et auro = pateris aureis. Gr. 704. II. 2; 422. 2. A. & S. 323. 2(3); 25% R. 3 (b). - 193. Inflavit - Tyrrhenus. The custom of employing pipes at sacrifices was Greek as well as Roman; but as pipers appear to have existed at Rome from the earliest times, it is sufficiently prob able that, like actors, they were imported from Etruria. Pinguis; from good-living at the altar. Ebur = ivory pipe. - 194. Pandis = curved, hollow. Fumantia = reeking; i.e. from the natural heat of the exta. Reddimus = we offer. - 195. Tueri = to keep See on tegere, I. 213. -196. Urentes. The goat was held, either by its bite, or by something poisonous in its saliva, to kill crops and trees, especially vines and olives. Culta = plantations. -191Saturi = rich. Longinqua; sc. arva. - 198. Amisit Mantus; i.e. in the assignment of lands mentioned in E. I. and IX. - 199 Herboso flumine; i. e. the Mincius. Cycnos. See on E. IX. 29. - 200. Deerunt. Gr. 669. II. 2. A. & S. 306. 1 and R. 1 (1). 203. Fere = for the most part, generally speaking. It goes with optima frumentis. - 204. Namque - arando; i. e. this loose, crumbling state of the soil is what we seek to effect by ploughing. 205. Aequore. See on I. 50. —206. Juvencis might perhaps ≥ taken as an abl. of the agent, construing decedere as a neuter passive; but it is better to take it as an abl. of manner or circumstance. - 201. Ground lately cleared is another kind of soil which is good for com-Aut refers grammatically either to the sentence nigra fere, etc., or to non ullo ex aequore, etc., the sense being the same either way. In the one case we supply optima frumentis, in the other quam ex ille " quore unde, etc. Iratus; i. e. at the wood cumbering the ground Devexit = has carted away. Devexit ... evertit ... (ct) erui; a hysteron-proteron. Gr. 704. IV. 2. A. & S. 323. 4 (2). - 210. 211. Petiere . . . enituit. For the tense, see on I. 49. Cf. milentie culta, I. 153. - 213. Casia; an aromatic shrub, with leaves like the olive. Rorem = rosemary. - 214. Tofus = tufa; a sort of volcanic sandstone. - 215. Chelydris; a venomous snake of amphib

are. The antients supposed that serpents are clay. - 215. See on I. 179. Wegant alios == declare that no other. ication. Aeque; sc. ac ipsi (i. e. tofus et creta) ferunt. It h practicre as well as with ferre. The meaning is that the prestufa and clay is a sign that snakes haunt the place. - 216. relates to the shape of the snake. — 217. Fumos = steam, the same as nebulam. - 218. Ipsa. Gr. 452 and 1. A. & S. 28 (c). Ex se ipsa remittit may refer to exhalations, like the werse, or to exudations. -219. Viridis is to be taken with vestil, as if it had been viridem. The common reading is - 220. Soabie; the effect of the robigo. Cf. scabra robigine, Salsa; because the same saitness which would rust iron ne unfavorable to produce. See vv. 237 foll. - 223. Fapecori = well-natured, favorable to cattle. See on difficiles, **Vomeria.** Gr. 399 and 2. 1). A. & S. 213 and R. 1 (2). ma; the chief town of Campania. Vesevo; the same as A It is properly an adjective. - 225. Vacuis = thinly peo-Mamius; a small river of Campania, which frequently overits banks and did much mischief (hence non acquus) to the rof Acerrae, a town in the neighborhood. It is here put for ple of the country through which it flowed. — 226. Quamc. terram. - 227. Supra morem = unusually. S1; with . - 228. Altera - Lyabo; parenthetical. - 229. Magis to densa, answering to rarissima quaeque. Densa ... rara :...loose. Quaeque. Gr. 458. I. A. & S. 207. R. 35 (6). **Legaco** is here = vino. See on Ov. M. XI. 67. — 230. Anta **Ante** — oculis is explained by in solido, which gives the for the choice. - 232. Summas ... arenas = the topmost of the soil. - 233. Si desrunt; i. e. if the earth does not hole. Gr. 669. II. and 2. A. & S. 306. 1 and (1). — 234. s a laudatory synonyme for solum. Negabunt; sc. arenae. v. 215. — 235. Scrobibus; here used for puteus. The plathe singular. Superabit = shall be in excess. - 236. antes = stubborn. Crassa terga = stiff ridges. - 237. mde. See on I. 97. - 239. Frugibus. Gr. 391. A. & S. Infelix = infecunda. Arando = aratione. - 240. Nec rat; i. e. the grape and the apple degenerate in such a soil. m; name for character. Sua. Gr. 249. 2. A. & S. 208 (7) ML Tale ... specimen == the following proof. Spisso = of thickly woven osiers. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. s appears to be the same thing as the cola, which is added for the purpose of explanation. - 242. Fumosis . . . tectis; they had been hung after the vintage was over to preserve ben dampuess and worms. - 243. Ager. The whole ager is

virtually the subject of the experiment. — 244. Ad plenum = to the full; i. e. to the brim. - 245. Scilicet = you will see, of course; denoting the consequence of the process. - 246. At = audem. Manifestus. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a). - 247. Tristia is proleptic. - 248. Denique = briefly, to be brief. It belongs to hoc pacto. - 249. Jactata; i. e. worked. - 250. Lentescit = sticks. Habendo = in handling. Used passively, like arando, v. 239. - 251. Majores; i. c. than usual. Ipsa; i. c. without manure or irrigation. See on E. IV. 21, 23. Justo laetlor = too productive. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. - 252. Nimium belongs to fertilis. Mihi. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. - 253. Primis ... aristis = in its first crop; i. e. when first under tillage, implying that it will fall off. - 254. Tacitam; i. e. tacite, without further esperiment. - 255. Oculis. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3 Praediscere; i. c. before cultivation. - 256. Cui = emigue. Prigus; i. e. in the soil. - 257. Piceae; the common fir. Taxi nocentes. Cf. v. 113 and E. IX. 30. - 258. Pandunt vestigia = reveal traces; i. e. of the cold. - 259. Multo. Gr. 418. A.&S. 256, R. 16. Ante; with quam. - 260. Excoquere = to bake; i. e. by exposing it to the sun and weather. Magnos . . . montes; a strong, perhaps an exaggerated expression. See on v. 37. Concidere = to cut up thoroughly. The lesson to be enforced is that of hard and thorough work. Cf. I. 65, 66, a passage which is animated by the same enthusiasm. - 261. Ante. The repetition is emphatic. - 263. Solo. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. Id ... corant = bring this about ; i. e. ut putri solo sint. - 264. Labefacts = loosened; proleptic, - 265. Si - fugit; i. e. those who are very particular. - 266. Ante. See on v. 230. Locum similem is in apposition alternately, as it were, with each of the two clauses that follow, ubi - seges and quo feratur; i. e. a like spot for the nursery, and a like spot for the vineyard, the two being reciprocally conpared. Prima = primum, at first; opp. to mox. Paretur. Gr. 485; 486. III. A. & S. 260. II. - 267. Arboribus. See on v. & Seges = the vine-crop. Digesta feratur = feratur et digeratur. - 268. Subito; with mutatam. Semina = the young vines. So in v. 302. Matrem; i. e. the earth. - 269. Quin etiam = my even. Coeli regionem; referring to the points of the compass. 270. Quo modo . . . qua parte = modum quo . . . partem que These clauses and the one following are the objects of restituant. 271. Quae terga = the side which, as a back. Axi = the north pole. — 272. Adeo — est = so powerful are habits formed in tender age; in teneris having the force of in teneris annis. - 275. In denso = in loco denso consito. In denso ubere could scarcely mean anything but a close or stiff soil. Non ubere = not less prolific (than when

planted wide). Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. Cf. segnes terrae, v. 37; umis carduus, I. 151. - 276. Tumulis. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Solum; sc. metabere. Supinos = gently sloping; so m to present a broad surface. — 277. Indulge ordinibus; i. e. give them room, set them wide. Nec - quadret. The order of this passage, which has perplexed the commentators so much, is probably: nec secius (quam si densa seras) omnis secto limite via arboribus positis in unguem quadret = yet still (as much as when you plant e) let each avenue with drawn line, as you set your trees, exactly tilly; i. e. yet still so set your trees that the line of each avenue that you draw may exactly tally with the rest. Secto via limite then will = serts. Cf. I. 238, via secta per ambas, where Virgil calls the ecliptic win, while Ovid, M. II. 130, speaking more precisely, calls it limes. thing more than regularity is prescribed in these two lines so undistood; the simile of the legion, which follows, shows that the incuncial order is intended. Via and limes are used in the same Ment again, A. II. 697, apparently without any intended contrast. In suguess goes with quadret. Limite. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. Arboribus. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. See on v. 89. — 279. Bello by be taken as dat. or abl. Longa is proleptic, since it is only by ploying that the legion becomes long. - 280. Agmen is the mm in order of march, which deploys into acies, or line of battle. -281. Acies; sc. sunt. — 282. Necdum — proelia; i. c. while to regularity of their order is still undisturbed. Miscent; sc. mil-**4.—283.** Dubius = in suspense. Mediis...in armis = bethe two armies. —284. The apodosis of the simile begins with the. Supply sic. Paribus numeris... viarum = into aveof equal spaces; or, into equal and regular avenues. Gr. 414 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Viarum may limit omnia, in which case is viarum = omnes viae. - 287. Neque - rami; because otherthe boughs will have no space wherein to spread.

it they are less vigorous. — 303. The wild olive was an unctuous tree, and would easily catch fire. Pastoribus. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. — 306. Coelo. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. and R. 1. — 308. Nemus; i. e. the arbustum. Ruit = throws up. — 310. A vertice = desuper, ab alto. — 311. Glomerat = thickens, masses. Ferens = spreading. — 312. Hoc ubi; sc. accidit. Non-valent = they (i. e. vites) have no strength from the stock; i. e. there stock no more shows life. Caesaeque = nor when cut; i. e. when the burnt stock has been cut to make it grow again. Que is disjunctive. See on v. 87. — 313. Ima... terra = from the deep cuth (at their roots). Similes = like (to what they were before), as before. — 314. Infelix = infecundus. Superat = solus superat. Foliis. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6.

315. Nec - persuadeat = nec quisquam tam prudens habiant ut tibi persuadeat. Movere; i. e. in order to make serobes. - 317. Semine. See on vv. 268, 302. - 318. Concretam = frozen Affigere; sc. se. - 319. Satio; sc. est. Rubenti; i. e. with flow ers .- 320. Candida avis; i. e. the stork, a bird of passage, said to feed on serpents .- 321. Frigora. The force of the plu may be expressed by saying "the cold days." Rapidus. See on I. 94. - 322. Hiemem; i. e. those constellations which the sun enters is winter. Praeterit. Gr. 704. I. 1. A. & S. 323. 1 (b) (1). Aestas = the heat of summer. - 323. Adeo. See on E. IV. 11. Nemorum ... silvis; cultivated trees, vineyards . . . natural trees, woods; though Con. thinks both mean the trees in the arbustum. - 324-327. The language of this passage is metaphorical and borrowd from physical generation. - 325. Pater Aether . . . conjugis (i.e. Terrae). See on E. VII. 60. Laetae = fruitful. - 327. Magnus .. magno. Virgil is fond of such combinations. Cf. I. 190. - 328 This relates to the loves of the birds. - 329. Repetunt = renew. 330. Almus. See on G. 1. 7. Zephyri. See on I. 44. - 331 Sinus is metaphorical, and substituted for glebam. Superat = abounds. Omnibus. Gr. 384. A. & S. 223. — 332. Soles; i. the suns of each day. Novi; because they are the beginning of the warm season. - 336. Crescentis = nascentis. This and the following lines mean that the world was born in spring. Origine. @ 426. A. & S. 253. — 337. Alium . . . tenorem = a different character. — 338. Crediderim. Gr. 485. A. & S. 260, II. and R. 4 Ver ... agebat = was keeping spring-time; like agere festion. 339. Parcebant flatibus; i. e. forbore to put them forth. - 341 Caput - arvis. An allusion to the myth that the first men sprag from the earth. - 343. Res ... tenerae are the young plants, bods. etc. Hune ... laborem = this hardship; i. e., that plants now experience from the extremes of heat and cold. See on L 150. - 344

lasta quies is explained by hunc laborem. Caloremque. Gr. 663. II 1. 4). A. & S. 304. 3 (4). — 345. Inter here not only follows mene, which is not unusual in poetry, but stands in a different line rom it. Cf. III. 685. Exciperet. This verb in its most general seems to imply receiving from or after some one or something Here the milder skies receive the earth after the severer weath**x.-346.** Quod superest = as to what remains, for the rest; i. e. **Example and pursue the subject to the end; a Lucretian transition,** which occurs several times in Virgil. Premes = thou shalt plant. Visgulta = cuttings, slips; i. e. either of the vine or of the trees in the arbustum. — 347. Memor occule = memento occulere - 348. It would seem necessary to suppose a connecting particle here, for the post surely cannot mean that the stones and shells are to be a subfor the manure and soil. Squalentes = rough. Rough would leave interstices for the water. — 349. Tenuis. See on 19. - 350. Halitus; from the evaporation of the water. Anitollent = will take courage; i. e. will thrive. Sata; the same \*\*\* surface with the state of t 11. Super = desuper. The stone or the potsherd would prevent warth from being washed away, a necessary precaution when the are on a slope; and it also would prevent the ground round the from being parched and made hard. Atque is disjunctive. — Trguerent. Gr. 501. L. A. & S. 264. 1. Hoc...hoc; a pethion, not a distinction. Ad = with a view to, against. - 353. ca; a proleptic use of the adjective. Canis; i. e. Sirius. ---Diducere = to break and loosen; lit. to separate. — 355. Camassive; i. e. the work is thoroughly R. Bidentes. The bidens was a very heavy, two-pronged hoe, more like a pickaxe than a hoe, whence jactare. The terms emed in this passage, saepius, duros, jactare, presso, exercere, luctansall point to hard, thorough, unremitting work. - 357. Flectere; • to plough across as well as up and down the lines of vines. Materials for training the vines. Leves; not leves. Hastilia; resembling the handle of a spear. — 360. Viribus. Gr. 144 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Eniti = to climb. - 361. Tabu-= stories) were the successive branches of the elm to which vines were trained, the intermediate boughs being removed. -Frondibus. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 363. hemeris; sc. vitihus. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2. There are three eriods: 1. When you must leave the young vine entirely alone; . When you may pluck off the leaves but not use the knife; 3. When ms may use the knife — 364. Laxis . . . habenis; a metaphor tam from the driving of horses. Per purum = per aërem. Cf. in zamm, v. 287. - 365. Ipsa; sc. vitis, as distinguished from the

leaves. — 366. Interque legendae; by tmesis for interlegendame. — 369. Tum denique = tum demum. Dura — imperia = mintain a stern government; a metaphor drawn from military disciplies. Cf. imperat arvis, I. 99.

371. Tenendum (sc. est) = must be shut out. - 372. Labore = of trials. See on I. 150. Gr. 399 and 2. 2). A. & S. 213.-374. Cui. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Super = besides; not "more than" The comparison comes in v. 376. Indignas = severe, cruel. Solo que potentem. Cf. I. 92. - 374. Uri = buffaloes. Capress sequaces = the persecuting roes. - 375. Pascuntur. Gr. 704. 1. A. & S. 323. 1 (1). — 376. Concreta = congealed, stiff. -37. Gravis = oppressive; with incumbers. Scopulis; referring to the vineyards on the terraced rocks. So in v. 522. - 378. Illi. Gr. 38. A. & S. 223, R. 2. It may be taken as nom. with greges. Venerum dentis. See on v. 196. - 379. Stirpe. Gr. 110. 4. A. & S. 64.3 - 380 - 396. A digression on the *Dionysia*, or festivals of Back in Greece and in Italy. - 381. Caeditur . . . ineunt. Gr. 467. III. A. & S. 145. I. 3. Veteres ludi = ancient plays; i. c. the feet rude attempts at the drama. Proscenia = the stage. geniis = for genius; i. e. for men of genius. - 383. Thesides; the Athenians: so called from their ancient king Theseus. Gr. 36 and 2. A. & S. 100. I and (a) (2). Inter pocula lasti; i.e. in this drunken jollity. — 384. Unctos — utres; referring to the game of dancing on the inflated oiled skin of the he-goat which had been sacrificed. The game afforded great amusement to the spectators He who succeeded was victor, and received the skin as a reward-385. Ausonii; a general name for Italians, and here employed of the people of Latium, but the Ausones were properly an ancient tile. occupying the southern part of the Italian peninsula. - 387. On= masks. Corticibus; sc. ex. See on I. 262. — 388. Per carmin laeta may be = in the course of, as they sing glad hymns, or = 17 glad hymns. - 389. Oscilla. Oscillum, a diminutive through # culum from os, meaning a little face, was the term applied to faces heads of Bacchus, which were suspended in the vineyards to be tune in every direction by the wind. Whichsoever way they looked they were supposed to make the vines in that quarter fruitful. From noun came the verb oscillo, meaning to swing, and hence our wal oscillate. Mollia = mild, propitious; of the mild and propition expression of the god's face, like caput honestum. Most take it= bilia, easily swayed by the wind, waving. - 391. Complentur; & ubere. — 393. Suum . . . honorem = suas laudes ; i. e. ipsi delitti laudes. - 394. Patriis; i. e. handed down from our forefathers Lances; probably for the exta, as in v. 194. - 395. Sacer = & voted. - 397. Alter refers back to v. 371. - 398. Cui est = which

never satisfied by exhaustion; i. e. it is endless. Gr. 387. A. & S. The participle is used substantively. Namque nearly = nempe. -289. Solum scindendum probably refers to ploughing; though may be understood of the bidens. See on Hor. C. I. 1. 11. Versis = reversed. — 401. Fronde. Gr. 425. A. & S. 251. Nemus, he albis, v. 404, and perhaps umbra, v. 410, seems to be used of the **Expecting** trees in the arbustum, as in v. 308. Actus in ordem = g in a circle. Actus may, however, = past (labor), and in orbem nected with redit. — 402. Atque. The copulative is sometimes instead of a conjunction denoting a more special connection. The relation intended is usually that of time, et or atque standing in he place of quam; here it is that of accordance, "even as." Cf. the et c. — 403. Jam olim the way as with ubi, A. V. 125. — 404. Honorem; i. e. the leaves. **405.** Jam tum = even then. Cf. A. I. 18. - 406. Curvo-Saturn was regularly represented with a pruning-knife in his Dens is used of any curved implement. Relictam; i. e. the et frondibus nudatam. Cf. vv. 403, 404. — 407. Persequitur. madebere, I. 155, and insequitur, I. 105. Fingit = moulds, forms. **CA. VI. 80.** —408. Primus; i.e. be the first to do it. Devecta. 1. 579. A. & S. 274. 3 (b). See on v. 207. — 409. Sarmenta; the times of the vine. Vallos; the vine-poles. They were taken up I put under cover at the end of the vintage. — 410. Melito; of ha, like seges, serere, semina. Bis; i. e. in spring and autumn. The have to be stripped from the vines twice in the year. — 411. Stem; for vineam. Herbae; in a wide sense. — 412. Uterque er; Le. of pruning and weeding. — 413 - 415. Rusci . . . arundo **Example 1.** Butcher's-broom, reeds, and willows are used for tying the vine. Salicti. See on E. I. 55. - 416. Reponunt = resiment. — 417. Effectos = completed. Extremus; i.e. hav-Tome to the end of his task. - 418. Pulvisque movendus. sppears to have been a distinct process, founded on the belief dust was beneficial to vines. — 419. Juppiter = the weather, Metuendus uvis may mean either an object of terror to grapes, or an object of terror (to the vine-dresser) for the ca. - 420. Non ulla is an exaggeration. They do not need the constant attention as the vine. — 421. Rastros. See on I. 94. 22. Hagserunt arvis; i. e. when they have been once transbased from the seminarium. Aurasque tulerunt; i. e. when sy are strong enough to weather the breezes. - 423. Ipsa = sua **Satis**; put for olives, as for vines, v. 350. Dente; for not for vomere, as some make it. - 424. Cum vomere = i. e. some as the ploughshare is put into the ground. Cum here ex-



Furpureo. - 245. Mec minus; i. e. equany with the been named. Interea; i. e. while man is cultivating etc. Nemus; used generally of the trees of the fore cultivated state. - 430. Inoulta; emphatic. Avia A. & S. 100. C. 8. — 431. Tondentur cytisi. See Cf. also I. 15. Taedas; of the pine; so that alta is: 432. A poetical amplification of taedas ministrat. — 43 ing seems to be: when nature offers so much to the p tivator, can man hesitate to plant and cultivate? - 4 used in contradistinction to the smaller trees which quar. Gr. 486 and II. A. & S. 260, R. 5.—435. they; emphatic. — 436. Satis; including plantatic melli; a poetic combination of pabula apibus and m Cf. E. I. 54, 55. — 437. Cytorum. Cytorus was a Paphlagonia, near Amastris, on the southern coast famous for the growth of the box-tree. - 438. Nary cian; i. e. Locrian. Naryx, or Narycion, was a town o Locrians in Greece, and the native city of Ajax. A Locrians came into Italy and founded Locri, near whic famed for its plentiful supply of pitch. Cf. A. III. 3 terras. — 439. Obnoxia. See on I. 396. — 440. C ferring to the mountains still known by the name. aliae. Gr. 459. I. A. & S. 207, R. 32 (a). Ligny A. & S. 204. — 443. Navigiis. Gr. 391 and 1. A. Cupressosque. Gr. 663. III. 1. 4). A. & S. 304. Hino refers to silvae generally. Trivere = tornage. 49. Tympana; wheels, either of solid wood or boar a drum. - 446. Viminibus; for tying up the vines a work. Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 250. 2 (1). Frondibu cattle. - 447. The construction is: myrtus et bona bell. hastilibus; sc. fecundae. Hastilibus; not the actua

time it was inhabited by Arabs famous for their skill in 7. -449. Nec . . . non = nec non. Torno rasile; one t, like bona bello. - 451. Undam; sc. Padi. Gr. 371. 3. 5. 232 (2). - 452. Missa Pado = sped down the Po. Gr. A. & S. 248. Cf. IV. 373. - 453. The reference is to beemade of bark and of hollow trees. Alveo. Gr. 669. II. \$ 306. I. - 455. Et = even. Ille furentes, &c. As an ation of the preceding statement he cites the battle of the Cenand Lapithae at the marriage of Pirithous and Hippodamia, d by the excess in wine of the former. — 456. Centauros; : inhabiting Mount Pelion, in Thessaly, represented as half men alf horses. Leto. Gr. 414. A. & S. 247. Rhoetum, Pho-Hylacum; individual Centauri. - 457. Lapithis. The Lawere a savage race inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly: sile was their king. Cratere keeps up the notion of a Baccha-1 fray. — 458. Norint. Gr. 234. 2. A. & S. 162. 7 (a). — 459. solas. Gr. 381. A. & S. 238. 2. Ipsa. See on E. IV. 21, Fundit. Gr. 519 and 2. A. & S. 259. — 460. Humo = from IL Justissima; not because she repays labor, but because ines man all he needs. — 461. Foribus. Gr. 428. A. & S. 2. 6. - 462. Mane salutantum; alluding to the morning which were customarily held by the rich. Cf. Sall. Cat. HIL and Cic. in Cat. L 4. 10. Aedibus. Gr. 422 and 2. **S. 255,** R. 3 (a) and (b). - 463. Varios = variegated. Int= (men) gaze at; or it may refer to the owner and = gloat Pulchra testudine = with beautiful tortoise-shell. Conwith series. — 464. Illusas = fancifully wrought. Vestes ach-covers. Ephyreia aera; vessels made of Corinthian which were of great value. Ephyra was the ancient name of th. — 465. Assyrio is here used loosely for Phoenician or -466. Casia is here not the Italian shrub of v. 213, but the of an eastern aromatic tree. Liquidi = puri. Usus olivi respect to its use, the service of the oil. — 467. At : Fallere. Gr. 552. 3. A. & S. 270, R. I. - 468. Latis; o the confinement of the city. Fundis. Gr. 422 and 1. A. & S. 2. 3. -469. Vivi = natural, fresh; opp. to artificial reserof which there were many at Rome. At is merely a repetition. the famous vale in Thessaly, through which the river Pe-Sowed, here put for valleys in general. — 471. Lustra ferai. e. hunting. — 473. Sanoti patres; i. e. old age is revered. L Justitia. See on E. IV. 6. - 475 - 489. While my first is that the Muses would reveal to me the whole system of i's laws, my second, should that be denied, is to lead a country my heart leaps up at the thought already.

...... .......... mescant. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. The commentators take tides; but it seems to denote something more violent and such as the sudden rise of the sea in an earthquake. — 481 ... tinguere. The ancients believed that the sun, when scended into the ocean. Soles hiberni ... tardis nocti why the days are so short and the nights so long in winte Passim. Gr. 492; 499. I and 2. A. & S. 262 and R.: Frigidus . . . sanguis. It was the opinion of some of t philosophers that the blood about the heart was the seat of and as that was warm or cold the mental powers were v obtuse. — 486. O, ubi campi = 0 essem ubi sunt campi I were) where (are) the plains! Ubi and qui (v. 488) are rel interrogatives. Campi Spercheusque may be taken as a for Campi Sperchei. Cf. fagus stivaque, G. I. 173. - 41 cheus; a river of Thessaly. Baochata = revelled on. A. & S. 162. 17 (a). Leonemis = Leconian, Spartan. -4 geta (neu. plu., common Latin form Toygetus); a ridge of. in Laconia, terminating in the promontory Taenarum.

utinam sit, qui. Haemi. See on I. 492.—489. Bistati A. & S. 264. 6. — 491. Fatum; i. e. death, regarded as ! nature. Acherontis; a river of the lower world, here; lower world itself. Gr. 705. III. A. & S. 324. 3.—41 See on E. IV. 58. Silvanum. See on L 20. Hymn on E. V. 75. - 495. Populi fasces; i. e. the consula -496. Plexit = movit. Pratres is generally taken to # of the domestic contests for Eastern thrones, such as that ily of the Arsacidae between Phraates and Tiridates. See 26, Introd. -- 497. Conjurato . . . Histro == the conspirii Conjurato is applied to the Danube, by a change very con the poets, to signify that other nations on the Danube joint

tives. - 503 - 512. The pursuits of ambition and avarice. - 503. with = maria. Caeca = ignota. - 304. Penetrant - regum. If Hor. Ep. II. 78. — 505. Exscidia. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 47 and 3. Penates = homes. — 506. Gemma; i. e. e gemma. lamano = Tyrian; from Sarra, a name of Tyre. - 508. Hic; the struck dumb with admiration of the medul speaker, and the applause which greets him. Rostris. #414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. Huno; the aspirant (hiantem) Political greatness, who is caught and carried away (corripuit) by spplause in the theatre (per cuneos) which rewarded popular **101. — 509. Hnim** *= quidem. —* 510. Gaudent; sc. *alii.* — 11. Basilio; i. e. the place of exile. Cf. A. III. 4. - 513. Dimo-See on I. 49. - 514. Labor; sc. est or venit. Parvosque little homestead. The common reading is nepotes. -M. Quin ... exuberet annus == to the year's abounding. Gr. A. & S. 262, R. 10 and N. 6. 2. — 519. Sicyonia bacca; • the olive, for which Sicyon, a city near Corinth, was famous. — Clande. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. Lacti = sat-- 521. Ponit = drops, yields. - 522. See on v. 377. - 524. = familia; here the wife. — 525. Laeto = luxuriant. -7. Ipse; sc. agricola. Agitat = celebrates. - 528. Ignis; i. c. the altar. Cratera. Gr. 93. 1. A. & S. 80. Coronant; i. c. a wreath of flowers. Cf. A. III. 525. The flagon containing the for a libation was encircled with a garland. — 529. Lenace. m w. 4. - 530. Certamina ponit = institutes contests. In The mark was set up in or scored on an elm. — 531. Nut; sc. pecoris magistri. - 532. Sabini; one of the most ancient powerful of the indigenous peoples of Central Italy, and one of who preserved their race unmixed. - 533. Remus; the twin wher of Romulus, the reputed founder of Rome. Etruria; the wity of the Etrusci or Tusci, in Central Italy, called by the Greeks mia.— 534. Scilicet. See on I, 282. — 535. Una = alone; though a single city. Aroes = montes, colles. - 536. Dictael 🖦; i.e. Jupiter, who was said to have been born on Mount Dicte the island of Crete. - 538. Aureus . . . Saturnus. See on Ov. LL 113. - 539. Etiam connects necdum with ante, as the former connects ante with what precedes. — 541. Spatiis = in its es, circuits; i. e. in its extent. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250, I. See ML 513. Aequor. Comp. on v. 105 and L 50.

## THE AENEID. BOOK I.

THE subject of the Aeneid, as propounded in the openi the settlement of Aeneas in Italy, after years of wander short but sharp final struggle. It is, however, only of the ceding the settlement that the poet really treats, - of the v and the war. Accordingly, the poem divides itself into the wanderings being embraced by the first, the Italian second. But the two parts naturally involve different mod ment, comprehending as they do periods of time widely length, the one seven years, the other apparently a few di the poet follows the example of Homer in the Odyssey. period of wanderings is taken at a point not far from its c enough is told in detail to serve as a specimen of the who hero is made to narrate the rest of his past adventures to whose relation to him is all the time forming one adver This peculiarity of the Homeric story is noticed by Ho 164 foll.) and recommended to epic writers generally.

The First Book of the Aeneid performs well the object was no doubt intended to accomplish, - those of interestir hero and introducing the story. After a brief statement ( ject, we have a view of the supernatural machinery by wh be worked out; and this, though imitated from Homer, contrived so as to throw a light on the subsequent history man descendants of Aeneas, by the mention, even at that of their great enemy, Carthage. Like Ulysses, Aeneas is sh in the voyage which was to have been his last, the main being that the Grecian hero is solitary, having long since companions, while the Trojan is still accompanied by tho lowed his fortunes from Troy. The machinery by which the allayed is perhaps managed more adroitly by Virgil than as there seems to be more propriety in representing the i of the winds as counteracted by the superior god of the s making a sea-nymph rescue one whom the god of the sea to destroy. The remaining incidents of the Book are r rowed from Homer; but we may admire the skill with has introduced varieties of detail, and the art with which pression is produced by a combination of old materials. the friendly power that receives Aeneas unite the blandis Calypso with the hospitalities of Alcinous, and so engra of passion on a narrative of ordinary adventure.

## ARGUMENT.

AFTER stating the subject of the poem generally (1-7), addressing Muse (8-11), and accounting for the resentment of Juno to the Trojan race (12-33), the poet introduces his hero, Aeneas, the son Anchises and Venus, in the seventh year of his wanderings after destruction of Troy, when he had just started from Sicily, and Exaking for the Italian mainland: a tempest is sent forth against hy Acolus, at the instigation of Juno, which sinks one of the s and drives the rest in a shattered condition on the coast of Afice (34-123). Neptune interferes to calm the storm (124-156). Acres lands with seven out of twenty ships, slays seven stags of imname size, gives one carcass to each of the ships, and exhorts his panions to patience and hope (157 - 207). The banquet of the crews is described (208 - 222). Venus pleads the cause of her Acreas and of the Trojans before Jupiter, and lays all the blame their misfortunes on Juno (223-253). The king of the gods, pred by the appeal, discloses the decrees of the Fates, and consoles daughter by the assurance of future prosperity and unbounded capire to the Trojans in their descendants, the Roman people (254 Mercury is sent down to render Dido, queen of Carthage, findly to Aeneas (297 - 304). Satisfied with the declaration of Jupi-Venus descends to earth, and in the guise of a huntress presents baself to Aeneas, and announces that the ships which he had sup-Med lost were safe in port (305 - 409.) Aeneas proceeds to Car-R, accompanied by Achates, both rendered invisible by the care ■ Venus (410-420). Carthage is described in progress of building 436). Aeneas visits the temple of Juno, and sees depicted there Trojan wars (437-493). Dido visits the temple (494-508). A equation from the twelve missing ships of the Trojans waits on Dido becaplain of the outrages of her people and bewail the loss of Ae-(509 - 560). Dido consoles them, and offers them a settlement 561-578). Aeneas, freed from the cloud, appears, and addresses bido, who replies kindly, and prepares to entertain him and his folwers (579 - 642). Aeneas sends for Ascanius (643 - 656). Venus Substitutes Cupid for Ascanius (657 - 698). The banquet is given in Oido's palace (699 - 747). Dido asks Aeneas to narrate the downfall f Troy and his own wanderings (748 - 756).

1. This line is preceded in some MSS. by the following verses:

Ille ege, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena Carmen et egressus silvis vicina coegi Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono, Gratum opus agricolis; at nunc horrentia Martis. The genuineness of these verses is doubtful. By Burmann, Perlikamp, Heyne, and many other commentators they are condemned as unworthy of the genius of Virgil, and inconsistent with the dignity of epic poetry, and are assigned to some unknown grammarian; but Wr. Forb., Henry, and others, regard them as genuine, and by no means devoid of terseness and elegance. Wr. does not, however, suppose them to have formed originally the beginning of the Aeneid, but to have been prefixed, as an inscription, to a few copies of the first book, which the poet circulated among private friends, as a sample of the whole. They appear to have existed in the time of Servius and Donatus, who say that Nisus the grammarian had heard a story of their having been expunged by Tucca and Varius, to whom, after Virgil's death, the revision of the Aeneid, preparatory to publication, was intrusted. See Life.

They may be translated thus: I (am) that (poet), who formely tuned a lay on a slender reed-pipe (E. I. 2), and, having gone forth from the woods (i. e. having abandoned pastoral poetry), taught (i. e. in the Georgics) the neighboring fields to obey the husbandman, however eager (for harvests), — a work acceptable to cultivators of the soil; but now (I sing) the horrid (arms) of Mars. Horrentia; scarma and cano from the first line of the poem.

Arma = arms, war. The words arma virumque are not a headadys, as some have taught, but give first the character of the subject and then the subject itself. Trojae; the chief city of Troas, a ditrict in the northwest corner of Mysia, in Asia Minor. It was called Troja, from Tros, one of its early kings; also Ilium, Ilios, or Ilium, from Ilus, the son of Tros; Dardania, from Dardanus, the grandfather of Tros; and Teucria, from Teucer, its first king; whence also the Trojans are often called Teucri. It was situated on a risk ground, above the plain of the rivers Scamander and Simoïs. 012 hill to the east of it rose its acropolis, called Pergamum or Pergama The city was protected by strong and lofty walls, said to have been built by Apollo and Poseidon. Primus. The earlier commentators have found a difficulty in reconciling primus with Antenor's previous migration (below, vv. 242 foll.), and suggest that Aeneas had first reached Italy proper, though Antenor had previously reached Venetia. On the other hand, Heyne and Wr. make primus equivalent to olim, thus weakening a word which from its position and its occurrence in the first line of the poem must be emphatic. The more obvious sense is that Aeneas is so called without reference to Anteror, as the founder of the great Trojan empire in Italy. - 2. Italian Gr. 379. 4. A. & S. 237, R. 5 (c). Fato is a mixture of modal and instrumental abl., as in IV. 696; VI. 449, 466, etc.; and belongs no less to venit than to profugus, the two words forming one idea, that

suing as a fugitive. Profugus. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Lavina Lavinia, which is the reading of many editions; an adj. from um, a town about three miles from the sea, on the Via Appia, 1.40 have been founded by Aeneas, and named in honor of his Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus. Que = even. The phrase designe litera is epexegetical (i. c. explanatory and restrictive) of lian. Cf. Saturniaque arva, v. 569. — 3. Ille is virtually pleothe. CL v. 457, VI. 593. Grammatically it is in apposition with s thetorically it appears to be here = quidem. Jactatus is natransferred from wanderings by sea to wanderings by land. such passages as vv. 332, 668, we see the point of transition. — VI superum expresses the general agency, like fato profugus, Juno was his only personal enemy. Superum. Gr. 45. 5. A&S. 53. Memorem = ever-mindful, relentless. Ob iram. ins ob iram, v. 251. — 5. Quoque and et are pleonastic, the former is to be joined with multa, and the latter with bello. matiem. Passus; constructed as a participle, like jactatus. conderet = while he was endeavoring to found, in the strugto found. Gr. 522. II. A. & S. 263. 4 (1). The clause belongs the bello passus, rather than to jactatus. Urbem; i. e. Lavinium. Latio. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. I. IV. R. 2. Unde may be taken either as qua ex re, or as a quo Acres), as in V. 568; VI. 766. The latter seems more probable, passage multum - Latio being only subsidiary or parenthetic. Latinum, Albani patres, altae moenia Romae, denote the three tading stages of the empire which sprang from Aeneas: Lavinium, is, and Rome. - 7. Albani patres; not our Alban ancestors, the senate, or rather the noble houses of Alba, of which the Julii wene. Altae. See on G. I. 485. — 8 - 11. Why was it, Muse, t Juno so persecuted so pious a hero? — 8. Memora. See on VII. 19. Quo numine laeso = quomodo laeso ejus numine, how pronoun quo, see on E. I. 54. Numine. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. nd 1. Laeso. Gr. 580. A. & S. 274, R. 5 (a). The whole inge que - impulerit is epexegetical of caussas. In vv. 19-28 o's resentment is referred to two causes: the destined triumph of se over Carthage, and the insults to which she had been exposed the Trojan race. We may conceive, therefore, that que numine points to the former of these, and quad dolens to the latter. — 9. L Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 232 (2). Doum. See on supersum, v. 4. Bre. See on volvens, G. II. 295. The misfortunes are regarded destined circle which Aeneas goes through. The infin. with imis poetical for ut with subj. Cf. II. 55, 520. - 10. Insignem mts. Cf. VI. 403. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. Pictar

includes the performance of all duties to gods, parents, kinsma friends, and country. - 11. Animis. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Irae; poetic plural for the singular, often used to give variety or vivady to the expression, or because the singular does not suit the measur. -12. Antiqua; with reference to Virgil's own age. Fuit Gr. 471. 1. A. & S. 259 (2) (a). Cf. II. 325. Tyrii ... coloni = settlers from Tyre. For the parenthetical construction, comp. v. 570 Quam may be supplied. - 13. Contra = over against, opposite. Gr. 602. II. A. & S. 279. 10 (a) and (f). Longe may be connected with contra; i. e. far opposite, or made an adverbial adjunct of calls =longe distantia, far away. The latter is a Grecism, but may pohaps be supported by the use of super, III. 489. - 14. Opum in cludes all sources of power. Cf. II. 22. Gr. 89. 4; 399. A. & S. 83. II. 3, Ex.; 213. Studiis - belli = and very eager in the pusuits of war, much given to the stern pursuits of war. Gr. 429. A.k S. 250. 1. - 15. Terris. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. Magis ... unam = far more; lit. alone more; i. e. alone in respect to the degree in which Juno cherished it. Unus is often used to strengthen the superly as justissimus unus, II. 426, but seldom as here the compar. -16. Coluisse; i. e. as dweller in the temple. Cf. v. 447. The gods were supposed to dwell particularly in those places which they took under their especial protection: hence coluisse = to have cherished. Samo; an island in the Aegaean sea, separated from the coast of Ionia by a narrow strait, scarcely a mile in width, where Juno had a temple of great beauty. Observe the non-elision of the o. Gr. 669. I. and 2 A. & S. 305. 1 and (2). Arma. Cf. II. 614. -17. Hoc. Gr. 445 4. A. & S. 206 (8). Regnum . . . gentibus = the capital of the nations; i. e. instead of Rome. Gentibus. Gr. 390 and 2. A. & S. 227 and R. 4. 18. Qua (sc. ratione) = in any way. Cf. VL 884. Pata sinant. Cf. IV. 651; XI. 701. Jam tum; i. e. in that early age, long before it became the actual rival of Rome. See on G. IL 405. Tenditque fovetque = both strives and fondly cherishes the purpose. Tendit determines the construction, the infin. being the object of both verbs. Tendo is often followed by an infin., the subject being the same as the nominative to the verb, as in II. 220 and Hor. E. I. 10. 20. Foveo, on the other hand, takes an accusative. These two constructions are here united, the sentence hoc - esse standing in the relation of an ordinary infin. to tendit, and of an accusative to fovet. - 19. Bed enim = however, nevertheless. This expression, like the Greek ἀλλά γάρ, is elliptical, something like the following to which the enim refers, being necessary to complete the sense; md (timebat, ut hoc efficere posset,) audierat enim. Cf. II. 164; V. 395; VI. 28. Duci. The pres. infin. denotes the event as existing in the designs of fate. Gr. 541 and 1. A. & S. 268, 2 and R. 1 (a). -20. ... arces; i. e. Carthaginem a Tyriis conditum. t=to overturn. Gr. 500. A. & S. 264. 5. -21. Hinc; x Trojano sanguine. Late. Gr. 583 and 1; 704. III. and 1. 277, R. 1; 323. 3 and (1). Bello. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 1. Superbum = praestantem. - 22. Exscidio Libyae. A. & S. 227. Libyae; i. e. Carthagini: the whole for a Asiae for Trojae, III. 1. Volvere. The Parcae (see on E. ure here said volvere, i. e. volvere vices = to make events roll ter each other, in the same manner as Jupiter is said to do, - 23. Veteris and prima are applied to the Trojan war, sted with this new antipathy of Juno to the Trojans, caused axiety for Carthage, as the former had been caused by her Argos. Saturnia; Juno as the daughter of Saturnus. BR; adverbially. See on G. I. 12. Some make it = prius, hers, = foremost, chief. Argis; the capital of Argolis, in the part of the Peloponnesus, where Juno was worshipped with cmor. - 25. The words from necdum to honores are paren-These caussae irarum are distinguished from the vetus belther words from the irae themselves, the bitterness displayed xduced by the war. Virgil had already, v. 24, suggested one her love for Argos; but though this supplies a parallel to ent feeling, it scarcely accounts for its existence; so he goes show that her old quarrel with Troy had other grounds. with necdum. Dolores is the pang, put for the affront. It a the sense of the affront that it can properly be joined with w animo (= had been forgotten). - 26. Alta mente = alte . Repostum. Gr. 703. 2. A. & S. 322. 4. — 27. Judicium ; which awarded the palm of beauty to Venus, in opposition and Minerva. Spretae — formae = the wrong which con-1 despising her beauty; i. e. the unjust depreciation of her The phrase is explanatory of judicium, like Lavinaque litora, 28. Genus invisum = the hated stock; referring to the Dardanus, who was the son of Jupiter by Electra. Ganya son of Laomedon, or of Tros, according to some, who, on of his youthful beauty, was forcibly carried off (rapti) by seagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's ter in place of Hebe, the daughter of Juno. Cf. V. 253 foll. r. C. IV. 4. 4. - 29. The construction is resumed after the ssis with some variation, his accensa super referring to the subtter of the parenthesis. Super = insuper. Cf. II. 71. ■ . . . arcebat = jactabat et arcebat, or jactando arcebat. — 30. Gr. 98. A. & S. 85, Ex. 2. Reliquias Danaum = who n left by the Greeks. The Greeks are called Danai from one of their mythical ancestors. Achilli. Gr. 69, Ex. 5.

A. & S. 73, R. - 31. Arcebat. Gr. 468. A. & S. 145. II. M. tos ... annos; i.e. seven. — 32. Acti fatis; inasmuch as their destiny forbids them to rest. Cf. fato profugus, v. 2. The meaning is not that the Trojans were harassed, driven hither and thither, by the Fates, but simply that they were impelled onward, or toward Latium, by the Fates; while at the same time they were driven backward, or from Latium, by Juno. The result was multos - circum. 33. Molis. Gr. 401. A. & S. 211, R. 8 (3). Condere. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. - 34. Virgil plunges at once in medias res. See Introduction to this Book. The departure from Sicily, which occurred in the seventh year of Aeneas's wanderings, closes his narrative, III. 715. In altum = for the deep. - 35. Dabant; sc. ventis. Laeti belongs to both verbs, but in construction is to be taken with dabant. Salis; for maris. Cf. v. 173; III. 385; V. 848, 866; VI. 697.—Aere; i. e. aerala navi. See on Hor. C. I. 1. 39. Ruebant = were driving (before them). See on G. I. 105. - 36. Sub pectore = deep in her breast - 37. Haec secum (sc. loquitur) = thus soliloquizes. Me . . desistere. Gr. 553. III. 1. 2 and 3. A. & S. 270, R. 2 (a). Victam = baffled. - 38. Teucrorum. See on Trojae, v. 1. Avertere= to turn back: not merely to turn away. Regem; Aeneas. - 39 Quippe always gives a reason, sometimes with irony, and here with indignation. Pallas; the Greek name of Minerva. See on G. I. 1& Most of the critics make ne = nonne, implying an affirmative answer; but Con. says: The use of ne, which implies a negative answer, expresses incredulity that Pallas should have done what Juno cannot. - 40. Argivum; for Graecorum, as often. Ipsos; ic Argivos, the crews, as distinguished from the ships. - 41. Unius is emphatic = of one only, Pallas being friendly to the rest of the Greeks; whereas Juno hated the whole Trojan race. Noxam; referring to the violent dragging of Cassandra from the temple of Minerva, where she had taken refuge after the capture of Troy. Cf. II. 403 foll.; VL 840. Et - Oilei is epexegetical of Unius ab noxam. Furias expresses the infatuation which impels to crime. Ajacis; Ajax, king of the Locrians, called Oilei, son of Oileus, to distinguish him from Ajus, king of Salamis, son of Telamon. He went to the Trojan war with forty ships, and on his return voyage, when near the Capharean rocks on the coast of Euboea, the calamity which is here described is said to have occurred. Oilei. Gr. 397. 1 (1). A. & S. 211, R. 7 (1). — 44 Flammas; i. e. of the thunderbolt that had pierced his breast. - 45. **Turbine** = with the whirling wind, or whirling force, of the thunderbolt. Scopulo - acuto = and impaled (him) upon a sharp-pointed rock. This is the usual interpretation. But Henry maintains, that infigere never means to fix on, but always to fix in or to fix with, i. e. pierce with, that scopulo is an abl., and that the sense is, pierced with a sharppointed rock; i. e. hurled at him. The construction infigere aliquem adicui, to impale a person upon a thing, is at least unusual, if not un-**Exampled.** — **46.** Regina. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210 and (a). — **47.** Soror. Jupiter and Juno were children of Saturnus. 'Annos. Gr. 378. A. & S. 236. — 48. Bella; a continuous struggle, in contrast with the single blow of Pallas. Gero. Gr. 467. 2. A. & S. 145. I. 2. Quilaquam. Gr. 457. A. & S. 207, R. 31 (a). Quisquam suggests a megative answer; and the indic. presents, coupled as they are by et with bella gero, express wonder and astonishment that under the circumstances homage is actually paid to her: I am proving my imbecility, and yet I have worshippers! - 49. Praeterea then will express, not so much sequence in time as a logical relation, = after this. - **51. Loca.** Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Austris. Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 250. 2 (1). - 52. Aeoliam; one of the Lipari islands, which were **eacrth of Sicily**; probably Lipara. Gr. 379. 4. A. & S. 237, R. 5 (c). -52. Aeolus. See on Ov. M. I. 262. - 54. Premit = rules, coerces. - 55. Indignantes = impatient. Murmure. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Montis; with murmure. Cf. v. 245. - 56. Claustra = fastenings, barriers. Arce = in his citadel; deither the summit of the mountain containing the prison of the winds, nor an elevated throne in the prison, but, according to the most common use of the word, stronghold, castle, citadel, i. e. in the damediate vicinity of the mountain and prison; the natural dwelling of a despotic governor. - 57. Sceptra tenens; i. e. invested with regal power, not necessarily holding a literal sceptre, though that may be the meaning. For the plural see on irae, v. 11. Animos = their analy spirits. — 58. Ni faoiat . . . ferant . . . verrant. Cf. II. 599; VI. 293. Gr. 504 and I. A. & S. 261. 2 and R. 3. Maria — profundum. Cf. E. IV. 51. — 59. Quippe = for. In prose it would precede ni faciat, and should be translated as if it stood in that position. — 60. Speluncis. Gr. 422. A. & S. 254, R. 3. Ab**didit** = put (them) away; i. e. apart, by themselves; not hid, concealed. — 61. Molem et montes; hendiadys for molem montium. Gr. 704. II. 2. A. & S. 323. 2 (3). Insuper = above; not, besides. -62. Poedere = lege. -63. Premere ... habenas = to tighten the reins. Cf. A. XI. 600, pressis habenis. The object of premere may be ventos understood. Lazas ... dare = to slacken (them). Justus = when ordered; i. e. a Jove. Join with premere as well as with dare. — 66. Muloere . . . tollere. Gr. 371. 5. A. & S. 229, R. 5. Vento; with mulcere as well as with tollere. — 67. Tyrrhenum . . . asquor, that part of the Mediterranean sea, situated between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 232 (2). - 68. Ilium. See on Trojac, v. 1. Gr. 705, II. A. & S. 324. 2. Viotos; because they had not been able to protect Troy.

-69. Incute vim ventis = throw fury into the winds. Henry, following Servius, prefers to consider ventis the instrum. abl.; attack them (i. e. the Trojans) with the winds. Submersas obrue = with merge et obrue. Gr. 579. A. & S. 274. 3 (b). - 70. Diversos = in different directions; the crews. - 71. Corpore. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. - 72. Quarum. Gr. 396. III. 2 and 3) (2). A. & S. 212, R. 2. Quae forma pulcherrima; a circumlocution for pulcherimam. Forma. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Deiopea; in the case of quae by attraction, instead of the regular acc., which is found in some MSS., but is considered an inferior reading. Gr. 445. 9: 665 A. & S. 206 (6) (b); 301, N. - 73. Connubio. Gr. 669. II, and 3. A. & S. 306. 1 and (3). Propriamque dicabo = and will make her thine forever. See on E. VII. 31. Juno speaks not only as the mistress of the nymph, but as the goddess of marriage. It is in the same character that she offers to dispose of the hand of Dide, IV. 126, where this line is repeated. - 75. Pulchra ... prole. Gr. 428 A. & S. 211, R. 6. But some prefer to take it with faciat as an abl of means, and others, as an abl. abs. - 76. He throws the respon sibility on her: thine is the task to examine well what thou askest Optes. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. - 77. Labor. So Juno, IV. 115 Fas est is exculpatory; I am doing my duty in executing thy commands.— 78. Tu. Observe the very strong emphasis indicated by the expression and repetition of the pronoun. Regni; with hoc. Gr. 396. III. A. & S. 212, R. 2. Sceptra. See on v. 57. Jovem; i. e. Jupiter's favor, or patronage. - 79. Concilias ... das ... facis; in the present to express the tenure on which he continues to hold his station. Epulis. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Accumbers. See on mulcere, v. 66. — 80. Nimborum. Gr. 399 and 2. 2) (3)-A. & S. 213 and R. 1 (3). 81. Cavum - latus = he pushed the hollow mountain on the side with his spear turned towards it; thus opening the claustra, which are to be conceived of as folding-doors opening inwards. Cf. VII. 620: Tum regina deum coelo delapsa m rantes Impulit ipsa manu portas. Conversa; not inverted, but simply turned towards the mountain. Cf. in me - converso, Cicero in Cat. IV. 1. In latus; not sidewise, nor over on its side, nor into its side, making a breach, but on or against its side. Of all the commentators, Henry alone, whose interpretation Con. adopts, and which we have here given, seems to have fully comprehended the sense of this passage. — 82. Velut — facto = as if a troop were formed, 2 it were with one accord. - 84. Incubuere = they have fallen for cibly upon. For the perf. see on fugere, G. I. 330. So intonuert, v. 90. Mari. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Totum; sc. mare. - 85. Una; emphatic and repeating the idea expressed in agmine facts. Ruunt = upheave. See on G. I. 105. Procellis. Gr. 419. IIL

. 250. 2 (1). — 90. Poli = the heavens; i. e. it thunders from pole. — 92. Aeneae. Gr. 384; 398. 5. A. & S. 223; 211, **Solvantur** = are unnerved, rendered powerless. **Frigore** illing fear. - 93. Duplices = ambas. - 95. Quis. Gr. 187. 1. 136, R. 2. Ante ora patrum probably means, dying with ands for whom they are fighting to cheer them on. — 96. ; i. e. Diomedes, king of Argos. In the army of the Greeks froy, he was, next to Achilles, the bravest among the heroes, and I in single combat with Hector, Aeneas, and other distinguished L Gr. 316 and 2. A. & S. 100. 1 and (a) (2). Mene...non se = that I could not. Gr. 553. III. 1. 2 and 3. A. & S. . 2 (a). Occumbere; sc. morti. — 98. Tua... dextra. would have been killed by Diomedes, if Venus had not resm. - 99. Saevus = fortis. Aeacidae. See on E. IV. 36. r; the eldest son of Priam and Hecuba, the husband of Anhe, and the chief hero of the Trojans in their war with the .-- 100. Sarpedon; son of Jupiter and Laodameia, a Lycian and in the Trojan war an ally of the Trojans. He distin-I himself by his valor, and was slain by Patroclus. Simois; of Troas, rising in Mt. Ida, and, united with the Scamander, through the plains of Troy into the Hellespont. Correpta wit = corripit et volvit. Sub undis. Join with correpta. -7irum. Gr. 45. 5. 4). A. & S. 53.—102. Jactanti = to sculating; a variety of the ethical dat., to be taken with ferit. 9. A. & S. 228, N. Stridens Aquilone = howling with eth wind. - 103. Adversa = full in front. - 104. Tum avertit; a consequence of the franguntur remi. Avertit; . like avertens, v. 402. — 105. Cumulo = in a mass, with its Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Cf. II. 498. Praerupprecipitous. - 106. Hi; referring to different ships, not to different parts of the same. — 107. Furit . . . arenis = raves e sands; i. e. pulls them violently about with it. Cf. III. 557. 2 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 108. Tres; sc. naves. Nonut for the wind in general. So Eurus, v. 110, and Auster, Abreptas ... torquet = abripit et torquet. Latentia; i. c. torm; for in a calm they are visible: dorsum immane mari . Cf. v. 125. - 109. Saxa. These are generally supposed he Aegimuri insulae at the mouth of the bay of Carthage, about niles from the city. They were called Arae because Carthapriests used to offer sacrifices there to avert shipwrecks on the The order is saxa quae mediis in fluctibus (exstantia) Itali Aras. -110. Dorsum = reef. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 111. Brevia et Syrtes = brevia Syrtium. See on v. 61. These were probably the well known Syrtis Major and Syrtis Minor, on the coast of Africa, southeast of Carthage, IV. 41; though most of the commentators (for what reasons they do not see fit to tell us) refer them to other shalls. Miserabile. Gr. 438. 3. A. & S. 205, R. 8. Visu. Gr. 570 and 1. A. & S. 276. III. - 113. Oronten; a name invented by Virgil, Cl. VI. 334. Gr. 93. 3. A. & S. 80. IV. - 114. Ipsius; i.e. Aeneas A vertice. See on G. II. 310. Pontus = fluctus; as we speak of "shipping a heavy sea." - 115. In puppim; like in latus, v. 81. Gr. 85. III. 3. A. & S. 79. 3. Excutitur = is knocked off. Magister = gubernator. Compare VI. 353 with 337. - 117. Agens = forcing, impelling. - 118. Rari nantes; with reference to runte -119. Tabulae = planks, boards; i. e. of such fragile parts as the benches of the rowers, pilot-house, aplustre, etc.; for we must not sup pose the vessel to have gone to pieces. Per undas = all-over the water: emphatic, and in direct contrast with rari in gurgite vasta.-120. The names of Ilioneus and Abas are from Homer, but the persons are different, both being killed in Hom. Achatae; Aenezs's most faithful friend and companion. — 121. Aletes; a fictitious name, like Orantes and many others found in the Aeneid. - 122. Vicit. The ship of Orontes alone was wholly lost. Hiems = tmpestas. Cf. v. 125. Compagibus. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a). **123.** Imbrem = aquam. Rimis. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 124. Magno - murmure. Cf. IV. 160. Misoeri ... emissam. Notice the change of tense from incomplete to completed action. — 125. Imis . . . vadis, the same as a sedibus imis, v. 84. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). — 126. Stagna refusa = the waters had been poured back, worked up; i. e. from the bottom. Graviter commotus = much disturbed; a state of feeling not inconsistent with the placidum caput of the next verse. Alto prospiciens=100king out over the sea; i. e. in order to discover the cause of the disturbance in his realm. Alto is not the point from which the view is taken, nor the object viewed, but the field of view, the tract of space over which Neptune looked. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2 127. Summa. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. Placidum; # becoming the dignity of the sea-god, and as contributing to the restoration of order and tranquillity. - 129. Coelique ruina = by the downfall of the sky. See on G. I. 324. - 130. Fratrem; Neptune. Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 223, R. 2 (1) (a). — 131. Eurum ... Zephyrum; here used to represent all the winds. Dehinc. Gr. 669, II. A. & S. 306. 1 and (2). — 132. Generis . . . fiducia vestri = confidence in your race; i. e. in your semi-divine origin, as the sons of the Tital Astraeus and Aurora. — 133. Jam = is it to come to this, that Coelum terramque... miscere, a proverbial expression for enPersal confusion. See another form of it, V. 790, 791. Numine == waste, nod, assent. — 134. Moles (sc. aquarum); i. e. fluctus. — **L35.** Quos ego. Gr. 704. L 3. A. & S. 324. 33. — **136.** Post == Mother time. Non; with simili. - 138. Saevum = stern; beremove the badge of stern authority. — 139. Sorte. See on Ov. M. V. 368. Tenet ille; i. e. his province is. Immania — domos; re-Ferring not exclusively to the cave of the winds, but generally to the wild, rocky Aeolia, where the winds had their home, where the cave of the winds was. - 140. Vestras; referring to the whole company, though only one is named. Illa . . . in aula. Illa plainly refers made to immania saxa and vestras domos; therefore the aula (or court), which Aeolus is here told to display his power (se juctet), is neither the celsa arx of v. 56, nor "the cavern of the winds," but simply the country of Acolia. - 141. Clauso - carcere. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. Clause is emphatic. Let him close the prison of the winds, and se let him reign absolute. This is Henry's interpretation, and just the opposite of the common one, viz. let him reign absolute in the closed prison of the winds; but it is preferred for three reasons: 1st, the command thus interpreted is compatible with the dignity of Neptune; ad, imperatively required by the circumstances of the case; 34, in perfect harmony with the delegated authority of Aeolus, who might be as despotic as he pleased among the immunia saxa of Aeoha, provided only he did not open or shut the prison of the winds without orders: cf. jussus, v. 63. — 142. Dicto citius; i. e. before had done his speech. Gr. 417. 6. A. & S. 256, R. 9. — 144. Cymothoe; a Nereid. See on E. V. 75. Triton. See on Ov. M. 1333. Adnixus. Gr. 439. A. & S. 205, R. 2, Ex. —145. Naves. See v. 108. Scopulo. Gr. 421. L. A. & S. 242. Levat; i. e. so that they may float off the rock. — 146. Vastas aperit; i.e. so that the ships (v. 110) may get out. These words are explained by v. 112. The ships are surrounded by the sandbank on ul sides. — 147. Rotis . . . levibus; i. e. celeri curru. Cí. V. 819. -148-156. This simile is remarkable as an illustration of Nature From man, the reverse of which is the general rule in Virg. as in Hother. The image was no doubt suggested by the riots in the Roman forum during the political contests of the later republic. It is an instance of a simile where the construction of the sentence is fully drawn out. Ac couples the whole with what has gone before. The apedosis to veluti is sic (v. 154); that to cum would seem to be tum (v. €51), as it is there that the point of the simile is introduced. — 148. Magno in populo = in a concourse of people. Cum saepe = enne, ut sacpe fit. —149. Animis. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. —150. Pages, to fire buildings with, were regular arms of a Roman mob. 151. Pietath; general discharge of duty. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S.

247 and I. Meritis; services to the state. - 152. Adstant. Here and in II. 303, ad expresses attention. - 154. Cecidit ... flectit For the tenses see on E. I. 31. Postquam = as soon as -155. Genitor, like pater, when thus applied, is simply a title of honor. See on G. H. 4. Aperto; i. e. cleared of clouds. - 156. Cum Gr. 384 and II. A. & S. 223. Secundo = easy-gliding; from wywi, to follow. -157. Aeneadae. Gr. 316 and 3. A. & S. 100. 1 and (3). Quae - litora. See on quae semper, E. I. 54, and quae forma pulcherrima, v. 72. The relative supplies the want of an article. Cursu = rapide. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. -158. Libyae. See on v. 22. - 159. Probably an imaginary description, though some have endeavored to identify the spot. In secessu longo = in a deep recess. Cf. III. 229. - 160. Objectu laterum = objectis lateribus, by the shelter (lit. opposition) of its sides. - 161 Inquereductos = and parts into the deep hollows of the shore. Cf. G. IV. 420. - 162. Hinc . . . hinc; i. e. on the mainland, two promontories of which form the headlands of the harbor. Vastae rupes may be taken as the line of cliffs, and scopuli as the peaks at its extremities Gemini implies likeness. Cf. III. 535. Minantur = tower. 164. Tuta seems to include the two notions, protected from the wind and safe for ships. Silvis scena coruscis = a background of waving woods. Scena was the wall which closed the stage behind; here it is that which closes the view. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6.-165. Horrenti = rough, shaggy. Umbra. Gr. 414 and 2. A.&S. 247 and I. - 166. Fronte sub adversa; i. e. at the head of the cove, under the front of the cliffs facing the entrance of the harbor. Scopulis. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. So saxo in next verse. - 167. Dulces; of fresh water. G. II. 243. Vivo; not hewn, but natural, and as it were growing. See on G. II. 469. 169. Unco ... morsu; with alligat, as dente tenaci in the parallel passage, VI. 3, with fundabat. - 170. Septem; i. e. three from the reef, three from the sandbank, and his own. - 171. Amore = desiderio. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2.—172. Arena. Gr. 419 I. A. & S. 245. I. Cf. tellure potiti, III. 278. - 173. Sale. See on v. 35.—174. Silici. Gr. 386. 2. A. & S. 224, R. 2.—175. Succepit = caught and kept alive. Foliis. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. - 176. Nutrimenta; the same as foliis; i. e. additional nutriment placed around it to increase it sufficiently for the application of the kindling-wood (fomite). Rapuit = quickly kindled. The whole passage describes minutely the different steps in the process of making a fire by means of a flint, -177. Cererem; for frumentum. Cerealia arma; i. e. the hand-mill and the kneading-trough. See on G. I. 160. -178. Rerum = with misfortunes. Gr. 399. 3.4. A. & S. 213, R. 2. Receptas = saved; i. e. from the sea. -179.

Torrere. See on G. I. 267. Saxo; probably the mola, or handmil. -181. Pelago. Gr. 392 and I. A. & S. 222, R. 8. See on alm, v. 126. Anthea. 46. 3 and 5). A. & S. 80. III. Si quem = simbi. See on quo numine laeso, v. 8, and E. I. 54. Si = in the hope that. - 182. Phrygias = Trojanas, Troy being included in Phrygia Minor. Biremes; for ships in general. It is an anachronism to speak of biremes, or, as in v. 119, of triremes, in the Homeric age, as they were not invented till about B. C. 700. — 183. Capyn. Gr. 93. 4. A. & S. 80. II. Arma; to be taken in its strict sense. -185. Errantes. See on E. I. 9. Armenta, though strictly used of ozen, is applied, III. 540, to horses, and by Pliny, 7. 2, to apes. -189. Ferentes implies conscious dignity, as in v. 503. — 190. Cornibus; with alta. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. Arborels. Cf. E. VII. 30. The antlers denote the age and size of the stage. - 191. Misoet; i. e. breaks up the array (agmen). Telis; with agens, as in IV. 71. -192. Victor continues the imagery of a buttle. - 193. Fundat . . . aequet. Gr. 523. II. and I. A. & S. 253. 3. Humi. Gr. 424. 2. A. & S. 221, R. 3, —194. Hino = then, thereupon. - 195. Deinde. The order is deinde dividit vina fue, &c. Cadis onerarat = had stowed in casks; instead of the meal construction, onerarat cados vinis. Gr. 704. III. and 2. A. & S. 323. 4 and (3). Cf. III. 465; VIII. 180, onerantque canistris Dona. Codis. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. Acestes was a king of Sicily, who assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and who afterwards kindly entertained Aeneas when he landed upon the coast of Sicily. He was the son of a Trojan woman.—196. Trinacrio. See on Ov. M. V. 347. Heros. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. — 198. Ante malorum = Frederitorum malorum. Gr. 583 and 2. A. & S. 205, R. 11 (b). Goestau and Con. prefer to join ante with sumus, making it correspond to the idiom πάλαι ἔσμεν. — 199. O passi graviora. Cf. Hor. C. I. 7.30. - 200. Rabiem ... sonantes; referring to the dogs with which Scylla is encircled in Virg. Cf. III. 432. Scylla and Charybdis are the names of two rocks between Italy and Sicily, and only a short tance from one another. In the midst of one of these rocks which nearest to Italy, there dwelt, according to Homer, Scylla, a sughter of Crataeis, a fearful monster, barking like a dog, with twelve bet, and six .long necks and mouths, each of which contained three ows of sharp teeth. The opposite rock, which was much lower, ontained an immense fig-tree, under which there dwelt Charybdis, to thrice every day swallowed down the waters of the sea, and wice threw them up again. Both were formidable to the ships which ed to pass between them. Virgil, in his representation of them, fers from Homer in a few particulars. Penitus; i. e. through eir caverns. — 201. Acoestis. Gr. 234. 3. A. & S. 162. 7 (c).

Cyclopia saxa. See on G. L 471. They did not actually enter the cave of the Cyclops, but landed on the shore, and so may be said to have known it. So they did not actually pass Scylla, but they came near enough to be in danger. - 204. Discrimina rerum= res periculosas. - 206. Ostendunt = praedicunt, promittunt. Pas. Esse fas dicuntur ea, quae fatis volentibus et oraculorum monitu funt. -207. Durate = hold out. Cf. G. II. 295. - 208. Curis. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 209. Vultu. Gr. 414 and 4 A. & S. 247 and 3. Premit = holds concealed. Cf. IV. 332, where it has more force. - 210. Se . , . accingunt; alluding to the custom of wearing long flowing garments, which it was necessary to gird up close, when there was work to be done; hence se accingere comes to signify to prepare for work. - 212. Secant; sc. viscera. Gr. tht and I. A. & S. 209, R. II. Veribus; pierce with, not stick m, spits. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Trementia (i.e. still quivering) shows their eagerness. - 213. Aëna; probably for bathing before the meal, according to the custom of the ancients. 214 Pusi = stretched. - 215. Implentur = they fill themselves; like the Greek middle voice. See on II. 383. Bacchi. Gr. 410. 7. 2) A. & S. 220. 3. See on E. V. 69. Ferinae; sc. carnis. Gr. 441.3 A. & S. 205, R. 7 (1). — 216. Mensae remotae is not appropriate to this occasion, but is the general phrase for concluding a Roman meal. - 217. Requirunt = they utter their regret for. - 218. Set ... sive, a poetic form for utrum ... an. Credant. Gr. 525. A & S. 265. — 219. Extrema pati. It is not necessary to limit the meaning of extrema actually to the crisis of death, as in that case passes esse would be required here. The expression rather implies death as a continuing state, = to be lost, to be dead. Nec vocatos = and no longer hear (when) called. Wch. distinguishes between the conclamatio which took place at the moment of death and the inclamatio which took place after the burial, and of which we have instances in III. 68, VI. 231, 506; and he thinks that the first is referred to here, on the ground that the Manes were supposed to hear the inclamatio. Henry may be right in going further, and supposing the words to mean that the conclamatio, which, as he observes, was originally a means of ascertaining whether a person was really dead, actually takes place. - 220. Cf. VI. 176. Oronti. Gr. 69, Ex A. & S. 73, R. — 221. Secum; so as not to sadden and dispirit in companions. See v. 209. Cf. V. 50. - 223. Et jam = and now at last. Cf. jamque, III. 135. Finis; i. e. of the longus sermo. Acthere. Gr. 421. I. A. & S. 242. - 224. Jacentes = lying outstretched (beneath his gaze); as glebas jacentes (G. I. 65) is the soil lying outstretched to the sun. - 225. Sio; i. e. sic despiciens - 226. Rognia, Gr. 386. 2. A. & S. 224, R. I. - 227. Tales; i. e. such as Libra

the Trojans suggested. —228. Tristion. Gr. 444. L. A. & S. 25% )(a). Oculos. Gr. 33c and t. A. & S. 234 II. - 230. Terres. The net of this verb is res immunempre diampre, taken in a loose sense the universe. - 231. Quid = what offence. - 233 Ob Italiam: to prevent their reaching Imiy. - 234. Hinc; i. e. at its Truin Hing ... hine; better taken as two clauses; though it may a mere repetition. -235. Revocato = revived, i. e. after the ional extinction of Troy. Teneri. See on Trans. v. t. - 236. mi dicione = with complete sovereignty. Tenerent. Gr. 501 L A & S. 264 1 (a) and (b) -237 Pollicitus. The earlier struction was pollicitus (es), with a full stop after pollutars; but # of the later commentators, following Heyne, suppose an anacoin the a departure, in the close of a sentence, from the syntax a which it commenced, arising from the excitement and haste of (meaker); as if quam sententiam vertists should have followed, or I pollicitus should have been pollicitum, in agreement with to. For I figure of syntax see Gr. 704. III. 4. A. & S. 323. 3 .5. Transsa if it was pollicitum. Quae is for cur, or quomato (see on quo mine laeso, v. 8); as appears from v. 260, neque me sententia vertil. untentia vertit is poetical for the sententiam vertisti; the opinion supposed to change the mind as external persuasion might. 128. Hoc; sc. fromisso. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Bolabar. This verb is applied first to the mind, then to the fof the mind, and lastly, as here, to the cause of the grief. Fatis. **\*\*pendens** = compensating destiny (i. e of the destruction of y) with opposite destiny (i. e. of reaching Italy): lit. compensatopposite destiny with destiny. Contraria expresses the opposi-t between destiny and destiny. Strictly then the epithet would be with fatis, as the latter of the two correlatives, but, by a poetivariety, it is joined with futu, the former. Futis. Gr. 416. A. & S. .-242 Antenor; a Trojan prince, who is said to have led a my of Trojans and of Heneti from Paphlagonia to the head of the iatic sea, and there to have effected a settlement. - 243. Illyrisainus, the indentations in the coast of Illyricum, an extensive atry lying along the eastern shore of the Adriatic. Penetrare = mke (his) way through, past. Intima . . . regna Liburnorum ; the interior of the Liburnian territory, which Antenor coming by would not penetrate, but the kingdom lying far inward in the iatic; i. e. far up, near the head of the Adriatic. See on Hor. C. I. pa - 244. Fontem Timavi = the source of the Timavus; in etia, at the northern extremity of the Adriatic. Between this view) and the sea (a distance of about a mile) there are subteran communications through which the salt water forces its way, king out at the fountain through seven (Virgil says nine) mouths



understand these words of the death of Antenor; but the quired is rather that of a tranquil settlement following Such expressions as componere pacem (VII. 339; XII. 822 (X. 15), componere bellum foedere (XII. 109), and wrbem tuta terra (III. 387), prove abundantly that the words compostu well have been used of the repose of a peaceful life. between fixit and sunc quiescit merely implies that, a founded his city, named his nation, and hung up his arms entered on a prosperous reigh. Compostum. Gr. 709. 1 322. 4. - 250. Mos. She rhetorically situation hereoff of Coeli ... aroem; i. e. divine benote. — 251. Infate G. I. 479. Gr. 381. A. & S. 238. a. United 4b Str -252. Prodimur = we are forsalten; i.w. by Just Honos = reward, as in v. 249, 308. Wes - reponie; 4.4 in Italy to the empire we have lost in Troy. For each -254-296. Jupiter reassures her, telling her what that the destined Trojan empire is to be, beginning with Lav into Alba, and ending in Rome, whose greatness is to be the golden age of Augustus. - 254. Old. Gt. 186. 3. 19 134, R. 1. - 255. Tempestates = the weather. - 1 See on v. 131. — 257. Metu. 116. 4 3); 383. A & &. R. 2. Cytheren; an epithet of Venue, who was a second or se Cythera (now Cerigo), an island in the Action see, color worship, or, according to some traditions, because it was in borhood of this island that she first rose from the found of Tuorum. Gr. 441 and 1. A. & S. 203, R. 7 (1). --- 1 your comfort be it said. Gr. 389. A. & S. 208, N. (4), moenia; hendiadys. Levini. Gr. 43. 5. 1). A. & S. 3 the change of quantity in the first syllable from Lautes, w license being allowed for metrical convenience in proper

that he will open yet further the secrets that lie in the book of fate. -264. Mores conveyed to a Roman many of the notions which political institutions and a social system convey to us. Viris = for (his) people. — 265. Viderit. Gr. 522. I. A. & S. 145. VI.; to 1, 4 (1). Tertia aestas . . . ternaque hiberna, triginta magnos orbes (v. 269), ter centum annos (v. 272), imperium sine fine (v. 279); it Aeneas is to reign three years after his victory over Turnus and the Rutulians, Ascanius thirty, the Alban kings three hundred, but to the empire of Rome no limit is fixed. — 266. Terna. Gr. 174. 2. 3). A. & S. 120. 4 (a). Rutulis . . . subactis = post Rutulos subactos : probably a dat., by a Greek construction, depending upon transierint; though it may very well be the abl. absol. — 267. At marks the musition from hic, v. 261, to Ascanius. Ascanius; the son of Aewas and Creiisa. Iulo. Gr. 387. 1. A. & S. 204, R. 8 (a). The son of Aeneas was first called Euryleon; in the flight from Troy he received the name of Ascanius; but he was never called Iulus except by the Roman poets in compliment to the Caesars, who belonged to the gens Julia, and who traced their origin to Ascanius. - 268. Dem - regno = while the Trojan state stood with power unbroken. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Cf. II. 88. — 269. Valvendis = volventibus. Cs. volventibus annis, v. 234, volvenda da, IX. 7. A. & S. 274, R. 9. Mensibus. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R.6. Orbes. Cf. annuus orbis, v. 46. — 270. Imperio. Gr. 419. 2. A & S. 249. I. - 271. Longam. It was called Longa, from its stretching in a long line down the Mons Albanus towards the lake (Lects Albanus). Multa vi muniet = shall build and fortify with great power and might. — 272. Jam = at this point in the series of events; contrasting Alba and its long-lived dynasty with the preceding members of the series. The force of hic jam may be given by the phrase and here. - 273. Hectorea = Trojana; Hector being the bravest of the Trojans. Regina. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Sacerdos; i. e. of Vesta. — 274. Geminam . . . prolem; i. e. Romulus and Remus. Partu dabit = pariet. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 2. Ilia = of Trojan descent; an epithet applied by the poets to Rea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. See also on Hor. C. I. 2. 17. — 275. Tegmine. Gr. 414 and 2. A. &. S. 247 and 1. The allusion is to the myth that the infants Romulus and Remus were nourished by a she-wolf. It seems better with Forb. to understand the text of his habitually wearing a wolf's skin, in grateful and joyous remembrance of the fostering care of that animal. — 276. Exciplet gentem. See on G. II. 345. The notion here is that of succession. Mayortia = of Mars. This word may point at once to Romulus as the son of Mars or Mavors, the worship of Mars at Rome, and the martial character of the nation. - 278. Metas refers

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to the bounds of the empire (rerum), tempora to its duration - 273. Quin = nay, even. - 280. Metu rather expresses the alarm which Juno feels at the course of destiny (id metuens, v. 23) than the tenor which she spreads through the universe. The latter view, however, is the one taken by most of the commentators. Gr. 414 and 2 A. & S. 247 and I. Fatigat; i. e. keeps earth, air, and sea astir, by constantly traversing them and exciting their powers. - 281. In me lius referet = shall change for the better, amend. - 282. Rerum = of the world. Togatam. The toga was the peculiar distinction of the Romans, who were thence called togati or gens togata. It was forbidden alike to exiles and to foreigners. - 283. Sic placitum Jupiter is speaking of destiny. Lustris; strictly a period of five years, here used for time or ages in general. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. -284. Assaraci. Assaracus is the ancestor through whom Acma was related to the royal house of Troy, being the son of Trus and grandfather of Anchises. Cf. VI. 838. Phthia, a city of Thesaly and the native place of Achilles, Mycenae, a city of Argolis, and of which Agamemnon was king, and Argos (v. 24, note), wh was ruled by Diomedes, are here put comprehensively for the whole of Greece, which Jupiter assures Venus shall become subject to Roman sway. — 285. Argis. Gr. 131. 3; 421. II. A. & S. 92. 4; 254. - 286. Origine. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. Caesar; i.e. Augustus, not Julius Caesar, the dictator, who could hardly be said to be laden with the spoils of the East, v. 289. — 287. Qui terminet; i. e. destined to bound. Gr. 500 and r. A. & S. 264 5— 288. Julius. He was adopted by Julius Caesar, who was his unche by blood, and therefore by the law of adoption received the gentile name Julius, which connected him with Julus. - 289. Coelo. Cl Hor. C. III. 3. 11, 12. Gr. 422. A. & S. 254, R. 3. Spolits onustum. Cf. G. II. 171; IV. 560; A. VI. 792 foll.; Hor. C. L. 12, 55, etc. — 290. Becura = free from anxiety, alarm. Vocabitur...votis. Cf. E. I. 44; G. I. 42. Hic quoque; i. e. as well as Aeneas, v. 259. — 291. Aspera bellis; i. e. the iron age will under the reign of Augustus pass into the golden. Cf. E. IV. 8; A VI. 793. — 292. Cana = prisca, antiqua; i. e. virtue stern as was that of the ancients. Cf. Hor. Car. Sec. 57. Fides — Quiring These four deities are chosen as typical of the primitive and golden age of Rome. Vesta has been mentioned before in a similar connection, G. I. 498, Romulus and Remus, G. II. 533. Quirinus. See on Romule, G. I. 498. - 293. Dirae - artis = grim with closely welded plates of iron. See on v. 61. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and L -294. Belli; a personification, meaning the divinity who preside over war. The allusion is to the closing of the temple of Janus, B.C. 29, and the existence of peace over the whole Roman world. The ple, which was always bent men in time of war, but closed during R, is said to have been since but four times prior to the Christian Cl Hon C. IV. 15 h Implies : on account of the cred wars. en G. L. 51 L. — 296. Worden — : etreti: — 297 Miria geneitum; Hermes or Mercurius, the son of Juniter and Main, the daughter blue. He was the messenger of the gods. Gr. 425 and 3, 11, is and Demittit ... patennt ... arceret. Docume being an mical present, the verbs dependent upon it might be either in the to imperf. Here we have both; a construction which is occasionweek. See Caes. R. G. L. S. remembers . . . remarkets . . . preset. follows' expresses Jupiter's charge to Mercury, or enough his obto giving it - 298. Howee; with Abritageme. See v. 300 k Hospitio Teneris = as a place of refuge to the Trolans. Gr. A & S. 227. Pati: i.e. the destiny that they were to settle bily. Dido, called also Elissa, the daughter of Relus, king of a for, according to another account, of Sidon's and the wife of s, whom her brother Pogmalion murdered for his riches. l Altra. Gr. 93. 1. A. & S. So, R. Magnum = expanded. -. Hamigio = by the rowing movement, ourage. Adatitit. See on m.G. L 330 - 303. Volente deo = since the god (wills it): rereprobably to Mercury. Quietum = peaceful. - 304. Accipit. saively and unconsciously receives the influence of the god, is thereby prepared to treat the Trojans kindly, when they shall R. She does not yet know of their presence in her territory, nor of their existence, and therefore can not entertain feelings or this in respect to them. — 305. Volvens = qui revivelet. -Alma See on G. L 7. - 307. Accesserit . . . teneant; nding on quaerere. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. — 308. Inculta = tert. Gr. 441 and 2. A. & S. 205, R. 7 (2). Videt. Gr. 669. A. & S. 309. 2 (1). - 309. Exacta = the results of his search, facoveries. - 310. In - nemorum = in a place where the ly shores (of the cove) narrow: more lit. in a narrowing of the #; i. e. where the forest-crowned shores approach each other, ing the head of the cove (v. 164). Convexo; from convexo, I bring her. Cavata = overarching. - 311 Horrentibus. See on v. - 312. Comitatus. Gr. 221. 2. A. & S. 162. 17 (a). - 313, Bina. :74. 2. 4). A. & S. 120. 4 (a). Crispans probably expresses notion of the spear merely as carried in the hand in walking. y interprets it as "grasping, clenching." Ferro. Gr. 428. S. 211, R. 6. — 314. Cud. Gr. 391. A. & S. 222, R. 1 (b). — Venus assumes the face and appearance of a virgin and the rtrements of a huntress. — 316. Qualis — Harpalyoe = (of a virgin) as the Thracian Harpalyce (is, who, or, when she) tires 3; i. e. by outrunning them. On the elliptical structure of the

sentence, cf. v. 498 and IV. 143. Harpalyce was a daughter of Harpalycus, a Thracian king. After the death of her father, by whom she was trained in all manly exercises, she spent her time in the forests as a robber, being so swift in running that horses were unable to overtake her. - 317. Fuga; of rapid movement in general. Hebrum; a river of Thrace, flowing into the Aegean, - 318, Humer's Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Habilem = well fitted, well shaped ; i.e.for the hand. - 319. Venatrix. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. R. 4 Diffundere. Gr. 553. V. A. & S. 274. 7 (b). — 320. Genu... sinus. Gr. 380 and I. A. & S. 234. II. and R. 2. Nodo. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 321 Prior. Gr. 174, note on *frimus*. A. & S. 120, 1. Juvenes. See on Hor. C. L. 2, 41. Monstrate... vidistis si; if you have seen ... point out to me where she is; not tell me whether you have seen. - 322. Quam, Gr. 455 and 2. A.&S. 137, R. (3). - 323. Tegmine lyncis. This was worn as a chlamps or scarf. - 324. Apri cursum = aprum currentem , i. e. a bou that has broken covert. Clamore; sc. canum. - 326. Audita; | c est); not = heard of, the reference being to clamore. Mihi. Gr. 388. 4 A. & S. 225. II. - 327. O would have been regularly followed by voc. of her name; for he is sure that she is a goddess (O dea certe). though he knows not what goddess. Quam te. Gr. 373. A. & S. 230. Memorem. Gr. 485. A. & S. 260, R. 5. — 328. Hominem. Gr. 371. 3. A. & S. 232 (2). Certe. Gr. 583. 2. A. & S. 277, R. L. **329.** An ... an, not = utrum ... an, but two separate questions Phoebi; i. e. Apollo. Soror; i. e. Diana. This is conjectured from her attire as a huntress. Sanguinis = generis. - 330. Sis felix. See on E. V. 65. Quaecumque; i.e. qualiscumque du c. 331. Tandem = pray. In interrogations the word expresses inpatience. 332. Locorumque. Gr. 663. III. 4), A. & S. 307.3 In scanning connect with the next verse, - 334. Multa ... hostis See on E. I. 34. — 335. Me... honore. Gr. 419. 2, A. & S. 244 R. r. - 336. Virginibus ... mos. Gr. 390 and 2. A. & S. 227 and R. 4. Gestare. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. — 337. Alte; referring to the height of the boot, which rose more than half way to the knee, and the object of which was to protect the feet and legs from brambles. Cf. E. VII. 32. - 338. Punica. The terms Perni and Punicus point to the Phoenician origin of the Carthaginians. Tyrics; because Dido and her colony were from Tyre. Agenoris urben Carthage is so called in allusion to the descent of Dido from Agent the twin brother of Belus and king of Phoenicia. - 339. Fines 14byoi; i. e. the country, as distinguished from the city, is a part of Liby. Genus; grammatically in apposition with fines, but in sense referring to the noun Libyes Implied in Libyci. Cf. IV. 40. Bello. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. - 340. Imperium is here the command.

at the domain. - 341. It is a long and intricate tale of wrong. M2. Sequar = I will recount in order. - 343. Huic conjux Gr. go and 2. A. & S. 227 and R. 4. Agri. Gr. 399 and 2. 2). A. & S. 23 and R. 1 (3). — 344. Phoenicum Gr. 396. III. A. & S. 212. L. 2. Miserne; for ab ea misera. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. IL. CL V. 31. Amore. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2 - 345. Paar; Belus. See v. 621. Intactam; i. e. not previously married. Jence primis; i. e. the auspices taken when she was married to Sybeens, were the first ones. - 346. Ominibus; the omens of the sarriage sacrifice, and hence the marriage rite. A mixture of instr. and map. abl. — 347. Scelere. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Immanior. The comparative is pleonastic. A. & S. 256, R. 13 (b). — 348. Byhasum. For the variety of the quantity in the first syllable (cf. 1.348) see on v. 258. - 349. Aras; i. e. of the Penates. Cf. IV. 21. Lique couples caecus with impius. — 350. Incautum superat. Cf. II. 332. Amorum. Gr. 399. A. & S. 213. — 352. Malus. Gr. 43. A. & S. 205, R. 15. — 353. Inhumati. Cf. VI. 325 - 328. — 164. Modis. Join with pallida. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. 256. Mudavit = disclosed. Domus scelus = the domestic risne; i. e. as perpetrated by her brother, not as perpetrated before he Penates. - 357. Celerare... excedere. Gr. 558, VI. and 3. L & S. 273. 2. — 358. Auxilium. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204 and R. (4). Viae. Gr. 396. II. A. & S. 211, R. 2. Tellure = from the arth. In her dream the ghost seems to her to open the earth and if out from it the old treasures. - 360. His; i. e. by these revelahns. - 361. Crudele = fierce, savage. - 362. Acer = keen, dolent; i. e. such as impels to action. Cf. III. 682. Both acer and rudele are emphatic. — 365. Locos. Gr. 379. 4. A. & S. 237, R. (c). - 366. Novae. See on v. 298. - 367. Mercati; sc. sunt. gream = (called) Byrsa. This word, whence the legend of the rell's hide (Βύρσα in Greek meaning a hide) arose, appears to have gen the Greek corruption of Boara, the Phoenician name of the itadel of Carthage. - 368. Taurino . . . tergo. The story was that hey cut the hide so as to make one thong; the bargain being that hey should have as much ground as they could compass with a bull's ide. Possent. Gr. 485. A. & S. 366. 3. — 369. Tandem. See a v. 331. - 370. Talibus; probably with quaerenti, though it may pa with ille. — 371. Imo. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. — 372, - pergam; i. e. if I should tell my story throughout, beginning g the first. Pergam ... vacet ... componat. Gr. 502; 503 and IL; 509. A. & S. 261 and 2. - 373. Vacet = should you have sizure. - 374. Ante = first; i. e. before I should finish. Diem .. componat = would lay the day to sleep. Vesper; the god of wening, the evening star personified, Clauso ... Olympo = closing the gates of heaven; i. e. through which the day issues. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. See on E. V. 56. - 375. Troja; with vector. - 376. Diversa per aequora = over various seas. Heyne and Forb take it to mean, "out of our course." - 377. Forte sua = by its unn chance, casualty; i. e. without any purpose of ours. - 378. Raptos - mecum explains pius. - 380. Patriam; because his ancestor Dardanus was born in Italy. Genus - summo is epexegetical of patriam. Genus ab = (my) ancestry (sprung) from. - 381. Phygium; i. e. that washes the shores of Troas. See on v. 182 - 382 Pata = oracles. Cf. IV. 345. The oracle itself is given, III. 94 foll., by Apollo at Delos. - 383. Euro. See on v. 108. - 384. Ignotus; i. e. in a land where I am unknown. - 385. Europa pulsus. Cf. vv. 232, 333. Querentem; for queri with sub. acc -387. Haud ... invisus = not odious. Coelestibus. A. & S. 222, R. r. - 388. Carpis = thou enjoyest, breathest. Adveneris. Gr. 519. A. & S. 264. 8 (1). - 389. Modo = now. Perfer. Per implies that he is to go on till he reaches the place-391. In tutum = into a safe place. Gr. 441. A. & S. 205, R. 7(1). Aquilonibus. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. See on v. 108. - 392 Vani; i. e. ignorant of what they pretended to understand. Cf. II. 80. She sees the swans, and professes to interpret the omen on the spot by the rules her parents have given her. - 393. Bis senos... cycnos. The swans were the birds of Venus, and their number is that of the missing ships. Laetantes agmine. Gr. 414 and 2 A. & S. 247 and 1. Agmine is opposed to turbabat, and explained by ordine longo. Cf. agmen in v. 186, contrasted with miscet in v. 191. - 394. Aetheria . . . lapsa plaga = swooping from the upper sky; the aetheria plaga being higher than the coclum. Jovis ales; i.e. the eagle. Aperto . . . coelo = in the wide air ; harmonizing with turbabat = was scattering, dispersing. - 395. Ordine longo. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 396. This perplexing line seems to answer in structure, and therefore probably in sense, to v. 400. Capere has been variously understood either as to settle on or to mark out for settling (capere oculis). It seems best on the whole to take the former meaning, and to make captas = captas ab altera cycne rum parte; i. e. some alight, others look down on those which have alighted, and already (jam) are preparing to follow them. Coch cinxere polum is no objection to this interpretation, being evidently ornamental and only vaguely descriptive. — 398. Cinxere polum = have wheeled in circles through the air. — 399. Pubesque tuorum = your companions. Tuorum is distinguished from tuae merely for variety's sake. - 400. Tenet . . . subit. Gr. 463 and I. A. & S. 209, R. 12 (3). -401. Qua - via. Cf. E. IX. 1. -402. Rosearefulsit = with her rosy neck she threw back a brilliant light. - 403

aum ... odorem; i. e. a fragrance such as the gods diffuse. -Defluxit. Her short hunting-tunic is changed into the flowing :haracteristic of a god or goddess. — 405. Incessu. Cf. v. 46. 8. Ludis = mock. - Jungere. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. - 409. E. Gr. 640, Ex. A. & S. 290 (a). — Veras; i. e. without dison the one part or mistake on the other. -411. Obscuro . . . with a dark mist. — 412. Multo = thick. — Circum . . . fua tracsis for circumfudit. Gr. 384. 1. A. &. S. 249, R. 3. — Dea a goddess) is added rhetorically, expressing the divine power xd in the action. Cf. vv. 691, 692. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204:— Contingere = to injure. - 414. Moliri = to cause. - 415. Figure. See on G. II. 64. Gr. 379. A. & S. 237. — Sublimis ough the air. - 416. Laeta; probably to be contrasted with r, v. 228. Templum; sc. est. Sabaeo. See on G. I. 57, compare Milton, Par. Lost, IV. 161: "Sabaean odors from the shores of Araby the blest." - 417. Ture . . . sertis. Gr. 414 . A. & S. 247 and 1. — 418. Corripuere viam. See on Ov. . 158. Qua semita monstrat; like qua te ducit via, v. 401. here via and semita are opposed, as a main road and a by-path; is general, semila particular. — 419. Plurimus = of great -421. Molem = massive structures. Magalia = mere huts. ontrast is in the poet's own mind, not in that of Aeneas. Gr. A. & S. 204. — 422. Strata viarum = paved streets. Gr. 396, A. & S. 212, R. 3, N. 4. The expression is partly partitive and that of quality. — 423. A semicolon is commonly placed at ; but insto is found with the infin, in II. 627, X. 118. Pars REW; i. e. part are at work on the fortifications, part on the s. Cf. E. I. 65, 66. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204, R. 10. Duoere extend. - 424. Moliri = to build. Arcem; the citadel r, as distinguished from the arces, v. 420. -425. Optare = to 8; i. e. with auspices. Cf. III. 132. Sulco is generally as the trench for the foundations. — 426. Jura — legunt, a va for jura constituunt magistratusque legunt. Gr. 704. I. 2. A. 323. 1 (2) (a). Sanctum; the regular epithet of the Roman - 427. Effodiunt. The harbor of Carthage was artificial. -Soenis . . . futuris = for the future stage. For the strict ng of scena see on v. 164. The dat. limits, not decora, but some zd participle. Gr. 392, 1; 398, 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5, N. — 430. implies some such antecedent clause as talis labor Poenos L See on v. 316. — Aestate nova; in the first bright days amer, when the hive, awakened from its winter torpor, is busiest sost like a young colony. The divisions here introduced by cum , not different times, but different parties, and so are parallel to fferent occupations of the Carthaginians. Cf. G. IV. 162-169.

-432. Liquentia; from liquor, not liquer. -433. Nectare. Cr. 87. II. 1. A. & S. 82. Ex. 1 (b). -435. Pecus. Gr. 363. A. & 8. 204. -436. Thymo. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. -437. The want of a city is the key-note of the whole Aemeid. Aemen envies the Carthaginians as he envies Helenus and Andromache, III. 493 foll. -438. Suspicit. He has now descended the hill. -439. Mirabile dictu. See on v. 111. -440. Miscet probably borrows are from the previous line, as no other instance is quoted of its intrastitive use. Viris. Gr. 385. 5. A. & S. 245. II. R. I. Ulli. Gr. 388. 4. A. & S. 225. II.

441-493. Aeneas enters a grove, where a temple is building to Juno. There he sees represented the various incidents of the Trojan war. — 441. Lucus is a sacred grove. Laetissimus — very abaddant; and therefore causing joy. Umbrae. Gr. 399 and 2. 2). A. & S. 213 and R, 1 (3). -442. Primum; with effodere. -443. Signum; the, not a, sign; i.e. the sign which Juno had, in some way not here described, taught them to expect. - 444. Caput. A hore's head is common on Punic coins, Cf. III. 539 foll. Sic; i.e. by this sign. Fore; sc. monstrarat. Bello. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250 1 .-445. Facilem viotu = wealthy; lit, easy to live. Some take with from vinco (in which case facilem victu = victorious); but cf. G. IL 460, fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus (of which expression this, as Heyne remarks, is only a variety), and VIII. 318, asper victu venatus. Bello egregiam et facilem victu thus answers to the two characteristics of Carthage, v. 14, dives opum studiisque asperrint in — 446. Sidonia. Dido is so called from Sidon, the most areient city of Phoenicia, and the mother-city of Tyre. - 447. Don's - divac = enriched by offerings and by the especial presence of the goddess. It is a zeugma. See on coluisse, v. 16. There was doubt less a statue, though this is implied rather than expressed by mumm both here and in IV. 204, -448. The threshold was of brass, with steps leading up to it. Cul gradibus = from the steps of which Or. 384; 422. 2. A. & S. 223; 255, R. 3 (b). Nexaeque aem trabes = and doorposts bound (i. e. plated and fastened) with brass, Surgebant is to be supplied to trabes, but so that nexae aere shall be a predicate. See on v. 332. - 449. Foribus - aënis. Gr. 704. L 11 384. A. & S. 323. 1 (b); 223. In translating supply while. 452. Rebus. Gr. 385. 1. A. & S. 223, R. 2. - 453. These representations are probably on the doors or external walls of the temple. Said then will express that Aeneas is looking up. Compare the sculptures mentioned at G. III. 26; A. VI. 20. Singula = the objects one by one, -454. Quae - urbi . . , miratur; for miratur fortunam urbig = marvels at the prosperity of the city; i. e. as shown in the splendor of its temple. Gr. 445; 485, A, & S, 206 (6) (b); 266, 3, -

455. Manus = skill. Inter se = compared with one another. Operumque laborem, probably referring to the magnitude of the work rather than to the elaborate detail. - 457. This line gives the reason why the battles have been painted, and prepares us for the thoughts that follow. -458. Atridas = the sons of Atreus; i.e. Agamemnon and Menelaus. Priamum; the son of Laomedon, and the last king of Troy. Ambobus; i. e. to the sons of Atreus as one party, by his wrath on account of Briseis and his consequent withdrawal from the contest; and to Priam as the other party, in the slaying of so many of his sons. - 459. Jam = by this time. - 460. La. boris = misfortune, sorrow, disaster. - 461. Priamus. Gr. 367. 3. A. & S. 209, R. 13. Sua. Gr. 449. II. 2. A. & S. 208 (7) (a). Laudi = worth, merit. Cf. V. 355. - 462. Rerum. See on v. 178. -463. Haec fama; i. e. this knowledge of our glory. — 465. Multa. Gr. 371. 1. 3) (2). A. & S. 205, R. 10. — 466. Uti = how, Pergama, properly the citadel of Troy, is often used, as here, for Troy itself. - 467. Hac = here; i. e. in this part of the picture, or of the series of pictures. Fugerent. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. So preservet and instarct. — 468. Phryges. See on v. 182. Curru. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. — 469. Rhesi; a Thracian prince, and an ally of the Trojans in their war with the Greeks. Fivels - velia. An anachronism similar to that noticed in v. 169. The Homeric exicuse were huts of planks thatched with grass. In the treatment of antiquities, Virgil generally inclines to Roman notions, and especially to the usages of his own age. Velis. Gr. 428. & S, 211, R. 6. 470. Primo - somno = which betrayed by the first sleep. Whether the first time they slept or the first part of their sleep, as being the deepest, is meant, the critics cannot decide. — 471. Tydides. See on v. 97. Caede. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2 - 472 Avertit. Gr. 467. III. A. & S. 145. I. 3. Castra; i. e. the Grecian camp. — 473. Gustassent . . . bibissent. Gr. 523. IL and I. A. & S. 263. 3. The subj. denotes the intention of Dio-medes. Eustathius and Serv. say that this intention was to prevent the accomplishment of an oracle, that if the horses of Rhesus tasted the grass or water of Troy the city should not be taken. Xanthum; a name of the Scamander. See on Simois, v. 100. - 474. Parte alia; i. e. of the picture. Troilus; a son of Priam, slain by Achil-Armis; i. e. all but the spear, which he still held (v. 478). -475. Atque couples impar congressus with infelix. . Impar = in unequal combat. Achilli. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. - 476. Fertar equis; i. e. is run away with. Cf. G. I. 513. Curru - inani, He has fallen backwards from the car (war chariots were made low and open behind), but hangs by the reins, which were passed round the body, and which he still grasps with his hand. - 477. Huio, Gr.

398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). - 478. Hasta; the spear of Trollus, 479. Interea introduces another scene in the series of paintings Non aequae = unpropitious. - 480. Peplum; a large shawl, often very skilfully and richly wrought, an important part of female dress. It is here borne as a propitiatory offering. - 481. Pectora Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. — 482. Solo. Gr. 422 and 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 484. Auro. Gr. 416. A. & S. 252. Cf. VI. 621. Vendebat; i.e. to Priam, who came to beg the body of his son, bringing as a ransom ten talents of gold. - 486. Spolia; i.e. of Hector. Currus; probably of Achilles. - 487. Inermes = m armed; and so suppliant. - 488. Principibus. Gr. 385. 5. A. & S. 245. II. R. I. - 489. Memnonis. Memnon, an Ethiopian prince. son of Tithonus and Aurora, and nephew of Priam, came with a large body of Oriental and Ethiopian troops to assist his uncle in the Trojan war. He slew Antilochus, the son of Nestor, and was himself slain by Achilles in single combat. He is called niger as being an Ethiopian. He had arms made by Vulcan. - 490. Amazonidum. The Amazons were a warlike race of women said to inhabit the country about Mt. Caucasus. Towards the end of the Trojan war, the came, under their queen Penthesilea, to the assistance of Priam; but the queen was killed by Achilles. Peltis. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. -491. Penthesilea. Gr. 612. III. 5. A. & S. 283. L. E. 6. - 492. Exsertae = bare, uncovered. - 493. Bellatrix... virgo = as a warrior - though a virgin. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204 Both words are made strongly emphatic by their position.

494. Dardanio = Trojano. Aeneae. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 235 II. - 495. Obtutu = steady gaze. - 496. Forma. Gr. 429. A & S. 250. 1. Incessit conveys a notion of majesty, as incedo in . 46. Juvenum. See on G. I. 500. — 498. Qualis. The comsponding talis is found in v. 503. Eurotae; the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood, where Diana was wor shipped with peculiar honors. Cynthi; a mountain in the island of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana. - 499. Exercet . . . choros = leads the choral dances. - 500. Glomerantur = are gathered together. Oreades. See on E. V. 75. Ht. mero. Gr. 422 and I. A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 501. Gradiens = 3 she walks. — 502. Latona; the mother of Apollo and Diana-503. Se ferebat = advanced. See on v. 189. Cf. V. 290. - 504 Instans - futuris; i. e. urging on the work which was to set of her kingdom. - 505. Foribus - templi = at the gate of the goddess, in the centre (lit. of the vaulted roof) of the temple. Foribat divae is the gate of the cella, or chapel, in which was the statue of the goddess. - 506. Armis; i. e. of her attendants, body-guards Solio; by, not on, the throne. Subnixa means supported from be-

eath. - 507. Jura - legesque = a constitution and laws. re principles of law, leges special enactments. - 508. Partibus. **32.** 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — Sorte. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. The common phrase is sortem trahere. — 509. Conprobably the throng of Carthaginians collecting around them. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 510. Anthea. See on v. 181. Conthum Cf. v. 222. Sergestus is mentioned for the first time. -512 Penitus = far away. Oras. Gr. 379. 4. A. & S. 237, R. 5 (c) - 513. Obstupuit - metuque = both he himself and Achates were at the same instant struck dumb both with joy and Perculsus (for which most editions have percussus) is a particito both wirds. On simul ... simul comp. V. 675. Obstupuit and perculsus refer of course to both subjects. Gr. 463. I.; 439. A. & S. 209, R. 18. N. 9; 205, R. 2, Ex. - 514. Avidi should be taken closely erdebant, as if it were avide. - 515. Res - incognita is exin the questions in vv. 517 foll. — 516. Dissimulant = they their emotions. Cava = enshrouding. Speculantur = watch (to discover); i. e. as from a secure place of observation. - 17. Fortuna; sc. sit. - 518. Quid. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 😘 - Cunctis . . . navibus; join with lecti. — 519. Orantes to sue for favor; i. e. for the favors specified in v. 525. The use of the pres. part. to express purpose is unusual. Cf. scitan-II. 114. Gr. 578. V. A. & S. 274, R. 2 (a). — 520. Intro-Freed; sc. sunt. — 521. Maximus; sc. natu. — 522. Condere. se on v. 66. — 523. Gentes . . . superbas; i. c. the neighboring varbarians of Africa, not the Carthaginians, to whom gentes would to be applicable. Maria — vecti = borne over all seas. Maria my be governed by per understood, or may be referred to Gr. 380. ■ & S. 234. II. — 525. Infandos; i. e. so horrible as to be unutter-Le The Carthaginians were treating the Trojans as pirates. — 526. 10. See on pietas, v. 10. Propius = more closely. — 527. Popume...vertere. Gr. 553. V. A. & S. 271, N. 3. Penates == mes. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2. — 528. Raptas . . . vertere : respere et vertere. See on v. 69. Vertere = avertere. Cf. v. 472. — 3. Non - animo = such violence belongs not to our nature (pio meri, v. 526). Superbia = audacity, daring. = 530. For the conraction comp. v. 12 and note. Hesperiam. Gr. 373. A. & S. p. Cognomine. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. — 532. Oenotri; id to be so called from Oenotrus, a king of Arcadia, who planted colony in the south of Italy. Fama. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. -33. Dixisse. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. Ducis; i. e. Italus, a fabuus king of Italy. Such names, derived from the country, but said give name to it, are called eponymous. Gentem; the nation, for

the land. - 534. Hic cursus fuit = this was our course. Some editions have huc, but it does not rest on so good authority as hic. Such unfinished lines are often met with in the Aeneid. See Life -535. Subito - fluctu = rising with a sudden swell. Adverge is intended to combine the rising of the star and the rising of the way For adsurgens fluctu in the latter sense comp. G. I. 160 and not Nimbosus; because the rising, and also the setting, of the constell lation of Orion was believed to be accompanied with storms. rising is about midsummer, which agrees with the time here, v. 756. 536. Caeca = latentia. Penitus. See on v. 512. Procacibus = boisterous. Austris; for ventis. See on v. 108. - 537. Superante salo = the sea overpowering (us). Cf. vicit hiems, v. 122 -538. Pauci; i. e. a poor remnant compared with the whole. Cl VI. 744. Adnavimus = drifted, floated. Cf. IV. 613; VL 33 Vestris . . . oris is epexegetical of huc. See on E. I. 54. - 539. Quod genus = what sort of a race; quod inquiring after the char acter rather than the name. Quae . . . tam barbara . . . permittit See on G. II. 313. Patria morem permittit is equivalent to terre morem sibi proprium permittit. See on G. I. 52. - 540. There is a pathetic force in hospitio: we are barred even from the welcome refuge which the shore gives the shipwrecked man. - 541. Belle cient; referring to the guards which Dido stationed on the shore to prevent strangers from landing. See v. 564. Prima . . . terra=on the edge of the land; i. e. on the shore. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 20% R. 17. - 543. At nefandi = yet at least fear the gods, who to member the righteous and the unrighteous deed. Spero in the sense of look for, expect, apprehend, is chiefly confined to poetry. Cf. IV. 419. There is no occasion to understand fore after deos. Fandi algui nefandi = fas atque nefas. - 544. Rex - nobis = Aeneas was of king; not, we had a king called Aeneas; which would imply that Aeneas was unknown. Gr. 390 and 2. A. & S. 227 and R. 4. Qui -alter; sc. neque. Gr. 417. A. & S. 256. 2. - 545. Pietate... bello. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. So officio, v. 548. — 546. Vest tur = enjoys, breathes. Aura aetheria is the upper air as the trasted with the lower world (crudelibus umbris). - 547. Umbris. Gr. 422 and 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 548. Non metus; sc. # nobis; i. e. if our king is safe, we have no cause of fear. This interpretation is in harmony with v. 562. Officio - poeniteat = 11 may you not repent of having taken the lead in the rivalry of good deeds. Certasse, like poeniteat, assumes that Dido has already done what Ilioneus asks her to do. - 549. Et = moreover, besides. It ! difficult to determine the exact point of this sentence, as et may mean besides Aeneas, we have other protectors who may receive us and repay you, or, besides Carthage, we have other cities where we mit

, and are not come to intrude on you, or lastly, besides Italy, we amother chance if our hopes there are gone. The last would d with the remainder of the speech, which dwells on the two es open to them, that of fulfilling their Italian destiny should as be alive, or that of settling in Sicily should he and his helt ad. - 550. Armaque. Arvaque is the common reading. - A without a participle or word indicating origin, V. 299. il. Liceat = permit (us). Subducere is opposed to deducere, unch. - 552. Silvis. Gr. 422 and 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. ngere remos; i. e. to clear branches or trees of their leaves wigs for oars. Cf. G. II. 368. — 553. Construe ut — petamus e si datur, etc. Italiam. See on v. 2. - 555. Pater optime. 1. 358. — 556. Spes ... Iuli; not the hope of the kingdom enined by Iulus, but the hope of manhood supplied or afforded by L Iuli is an objective gen. Cf. IV. 274; VI. 364. - 557. At altem = yet at least. Sicania; i. e. Sicilia. Sedesque pea; opposed to those which they would have yet to build. Cf. IV. -558. Unde huo advecti. Sec on v. 34. Regem - Acesi. e. seek a king in Acestes, in place of Aeneas. — 559. Tall-; sc. verbis. The omission of the verb of saying is so common e Aeneid and the supply is so easily made, that no further notice be taken of it. Cuncti - fremebant; repeated at V. 383, e, as here, simul means not that they shouted all together, which pressed by cuncti, but that they shouted assent to the speaker. -. Dardanidae; the Trojans. See on Troja, v. 1. — 561. Vul-. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. — 562. Corde. Gr. 425. 3. 2). t S. 251. - 563. Res dura = my hard case; i. e. the difficulty had in keeping her ground on a hostile territory, and her fears her brother. — 564. Moliri implies effort. See on G. I. 329. ! It Intimates the reluctance with which she had recourse to such dients. Custode; for custodibus, as often miles, eques, pedes, z, etc. for their respective plurals. Cf. II. 20, 495. — 565. triat. Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. - 566. Virtutes = mt deeds. - 567. Obtunsa adeo = so dull; not, unfeeling. bora = minds; not hearts. - 568. Nec - urbe. Both this the preceding line are intended to rebut the supposition of ignorespecting the history of Troy, not of want of feeling. n seems to be. We do not lie so far out of the pale of the civilworld, - out of the circuit of the sun and so out of the course of Comp. VI. 795. — 569. Hesperlam. See on v. 530 and V. 345. See also on Ov. M. I. 113. Saturniaque arva. on E. IV. 6, and cf. VI. 794. See on Lavinaque litera, v. 2. -. Erycis. Eryx is the name of a very ancient king of Sicily, slaim lercules; of a well-known mountain in the western part of that Cf. vv. 113 foll.; VI. 334 — 585. Dictis -587. In-apertum = dissolves into se from scindit. - 589. Os. See on v. 2 glowing. See on E. V. 38. Laetos lustre. — 592. Manus = the artist's han v. 455. Aut; sc. quale decus est. — 593 of the Cyclades, a group of islands in the its excellent marble. - 594. Cunctis; A. & S. 222. 3. - 597. Sola is to be un those not allied to Troy, and so excluding fandos. See on v. 525. Miserata. Labores. See on v. 460. — 598. Nos make us the partners of your city and you seems to be socias (tibi or tecum) urbe, do 247 and 3. Reliquias Danaum. S haustos = attritos, vexatos. Omniun which Virgil has used this form of the A. & S. 213 and R. 1 (3). — 601. Non. in our means, in our power. Gr. 401; 44 (3). Nec - Dardaniae = nor (is it in t race, whatever of it there is anywhere. 602. Magnum — orbem; both as fugi Qua - numina. Cf. II. 536. V. 688. Q1 - 604. Si quid - recti; i. e. if justice of any account anywhere on earth. S A. & S. 222, R. 3. — 605. Ferant. Gr Quae - saecula. For the constructio 607. Montibus — convexa — the share lows of the mountains. Umbrae; not the those cast by the hills themselves. E.

w fortune. Cf. v. 240. The meaning seems to be, "How inte the ill-fortune that persecutes you! how-savage the violence ads you here!" the question being one of wonder. In v. 9 he en through cases; here the cases drives him. Immanibus = e; i. e. with reference to the Libyans. Applicat = appellit, .—617. Gr. 672. 3. A. & S. 310. 1. Notice the non-elision a.—618. Alma. See on G. I. 7. Phrygii. See on v. 182. 9. Tenorum; not the first king of Troy (see on v. 1), but a [ Telamon, king of Salamis, and Hesione, daughter of Laomead sister of Priam, and the step-brother of Ajax the elder. x. C. I. 7. 21. 622. Cyprum; a large island in the Meditera Sea, off the south coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulmd its rich mines of copper. See on Hor. C. III. 29. 60. Di-L Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Cf. v. 236. — 623. Casus mean strictly fall here and in II. 507. Mihi. Gr. 388. II. A. & S. L - 624. Pelasgi; a name properly applied to the most ancient tants of Greece, put poetically for Graeci. - 625. Hostis = h an enemy. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Ferebat = used to ex-•626. Se... volebat = gave himself out (to be), gave out e (was); i. e. being the son of Hesione, the daughter of Laomking of Troy. See on Teucrum, v. 619. — 627. Juvenes. m Hor. C. I. 2. 41. — 628. Per multos . . . labores; with m. Cf. VI. 693. — 629. Consistere terra. Cf. VI. 807. 1, 632. Simul ... simul = at the same time, both ... and. as in II. 220, they couple two verbs with the same subject: 13, V. 675, two subjects with the same verb. Templis. Gr. id 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. Indicit honorem = orders a sacrii. e. in honor of the preservation of Acneas. - 636. Munera. l=(and) the gifts and joy of the god; i. e. wine. Most of the liters adopt the reading dii, which they make a contraction for nd understand the phrase to mean, as gifts and the means of ng for the day, construing munera and laetitiam in apposition the preceding accusatives. Dei is said to be the reading of t all the existing MSS., is preferred by Forb. and Henry, and ad by Con., whose text we follow. It is certainly natural that hould form a part of Dido's presents; and the expression is able into munera laetifica dei laetitiae datoris. Cf. v. 734, laetitiae we dator. — 637. Interior. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. Li-instruitur = is being set out in the splendor of royal ficence. Splendida is proleptic (see on G. II. 353), belonging se with the predicate, but in construction with the subject. ; with splendida. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. — 638. is . . . tectis is explained by domus interior. - 639. Vestes agulae vestes = coverlets. Sc. sunt or instruuntur. So for the

other nominatives. Ostro; with verter. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, E.4. - 640. On the table was spread massive silver plate, and vessels of gold chased with legends. Ingens probably includes both mass ness and quantity. The gold seems to be plate also, cups, etc.-642. Ducta = traced. - 644. Rapidum explains praemittit. Acha tes is sent express to bring Ascanius in time for the feast which is about to begin. - 645. Ferat = bidding him to report. First ... ducat are perhaps best explained as an oratio obliqua; Aranio for ipsumque duc. Gr. 530. II. and 3. 2). A. & S. 266. 2, R. 1 ( praemittit implying a message or command. Hace refers to the inddents that have just transpired. - 646. Cari = fond. Stat implies perpetuity and constancy. - 647. Munera = as presents; i. c. for the queen. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204 - 648. Pallam. The falls was a long garment or robe worn by women and by persons of digu especially by the gods. Signis auroque; for signis aureis. Gr. 44 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 649. Circumtextum = bordered all around. Acantho; i. e. the figures of the leaves and flowers of this herb were interwoven in the border of the garment. - 650. Argivan = Graccae, Helenae, Helena, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, a wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, was the most beautiful woman of her age. In the absence of her husband, Paris, son of king Priam, carried her away, which was the cause of the ten years' war against Troy, and the destruction of that city. Mycenis; put for Greece See on v. 284. - 651. Pergama. See on 466. Peteret. Gr. 669. V. A. & S. 309. 2 (1). - 654. Maxima; sc. natu. Collo; dat of the remote object after ferre understood. Monile baccatum=1 bead necklace. - 655. Duplicem - auroque = double with gens and gold; duplicem probably referring merely to the combination of twofold character of the materials of which it was made. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 656. Haec = these commands. Celerans = celeriter exsequens.

657-694. Venus distrusts Dide, and lays a plot to secure her affections by substituting Cupid for Ascanius, whom she conveys to Idalia—657. Cytherea. Sec on v. 257.—658. Faciem..., et orain shape and features.—659. Donis; with incendat. Gr. 414 and 4. & S. 247 and 3. Furentem incendat = inflame to madress. Furentem is proleptic.—660. Ossibus. Ossa is put for the seat of feeling, like medullae.—661. Domum. Cf. v. 284. Ambiguam = unreliable. Cf. Junonia hospitia, v. 671, and IV. 96. Bilingues, which found expression in the proverbial phrase Punica fides.—668. Urit = disturbs, disquiets (her). Bub noctem = toward night, and ight approaches.—664. Meae—solus; i. e. (qui) solus (a) made vires, mea magne potentia.—665. Tela Typhoia; i. e. thus

holls: the missiles are called Typhogan from the giant Typhogas, Jupiter slew with them. - 666. Numina = divine power. -**8. Jactetur.** Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. — 669. Nota; a Grecism materie. A. & S. 205, R. 8 (b). Dolore. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. # 1. — 671. Quo se . . . vertant; i. e. what may be their issue. nouse; under the influence of Juno. - 672. Cardine == at 2 is. Gr. 426 and I. A. & S. 253 and N. I. — 674. Ne — mutet st she may not change through the influence of any divinity; i. e. Jeno's influence. - 675. Mecum = along with me, as well as L patter; sc. at from the preceding ne. — 676. Qua; i. e. que -677. Regius . . . puer. Cf. rex Aeneas, v. 544. — 679. pa. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3. (i). Restantia = saved. 880. Cythera. See on v. 257. — 681. Idalium; a mountain #4mm in the island of Cyprus, pre-eminently sacred to Venus, phence bore the surname Idalia. -- 682. Qua. See on v. 18. iles = the plot. Mediusne occurrere = to present himself raidst of it; i. e. to interfere with it. — 683. Faciem. See **源653. — Mootem . . . amplius.** Gr. 378; 417. 3. A. & S. 236; 12. 6. - 684. Falle dolo = personate. Notos; not known to ind, but = seline. — 686. Latioemque Lyaeum = vinue. See h II. 229. — 688. Fallasque veneno; i.e. poison her unob-Venere; i. e. of love. - 689. Carae. See on v. 646. k Gressn, with *incedit*. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Mana, like lastus in v. 696, expresses the sly pleasure with which Mattra into his part. Incedit. Cf. vv. 46, 405. — 691. Ascanio. 1396. 5; 392. 1. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). - 692. Irrigat = diffuses. 102. 1834. Gremio. Gr. 422. A. & S. 254, R. 3. Dea. See on 412 - 693. Idaliae; the same as Idalium, v. 681. - 694. Piori-Mes., umbra; with complection. — 697. Venit. Tense? An-... suberbis = with rich tapestries. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, 4-698. Aurea; here a dissyllable. Composuit . . . locavit. Lat. L. A. & S. 258, A. Sponda; properly the open side of Mediam = in the court itself. Mediam = in the centre; i.e. of linium, or table-couch, which extended on three sides of the k This seems to have been the host's place. - 700. Super prior taken either as a preposition (comp. fronde super viridi, E. I. her adverbially—on purple spread over (the couch), a view sup-and by v. 708.—701. Generum; for panem. Cf. v. 175. Caitalis empediunt = serve out from baskets. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 1.2. 3 (6). - 702. Tonsis . . . villis = with shorn nap; i.e. seth, soft. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 703. Intus; i.e. in the apartment where the culinary operations were carried on. mins. Gr. 460. 3. A. & S. 209, R. 4. Quibus; sc. est. Gr. A. A. S. 237 and R. 4. Ordine = in turn; referring to



an frances and and and from temper to tonge nothing to do with the office of structor, the arranger of but will be the same as instrucre = to furnish, or replen Cura. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. Flammis — Penates refers to the burning of incense for the worship of th Some understand it of keeping up the fires for cooking. -Gr. 439. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 2 (1). Onerent . . . ponam A. & S. 264. 5. —708. Toris — piotis is merely a poet for, bidden to the banquet. - 710. Plagrantes - glow Pictum. Cf. v. 649.—712. Pesti — critic. Cf. Pv. Mentem. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II.—718. Complex loque - in the embrace and on the neck. - 716. Fale 718. Gremio fovet - cherishes in her bosom. He we reclining next to her at table. This explains introduce. sidat = is settling down upon. - 720. Acidalia Venus, derived from Acidaliss; a spring in Bosotia, w the attendants of Venus, used to bathe. - 721. Prac possess. Wivo ... amore; i.e. for a living object. susta = (long) unused (to it); i.e. to love.

723. Mensae — the courses. See on v. 216. — 724. Gr. 98. A. & S. 85, Ex. 2. These were vessels in which according to the custom of the ancients, who very seld pure, was mixed with water, and from which the caps. Vina coronant. See on G. II. 528. — 728. Fit stress noise (i. e. of conversation and festivity) begins again after made by clearing away the food. — 726. Aurels. See or 727. Funalia appear to be tapers formed of a twist (fam fibrous plant covered with wax. — 728. Elio; of time. III. 369. Gemmis auroque. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. — 729. Quam; sc. implers mers. — 730. A. Belo; sr v. 160. G. II. 243. Belos here is not Dido's father (v. 6.

Palemnize the festive gathering. Faventes. She first bespeaks Favor of the gods, and then of the people. - 736. In mensam; Faltar, as it were, of Hospitable Jove. Latioum ... honorem ■ Election of wine. — 737. Libato (sc. honore) = the libation hav-Floran made. Libato may perhaps be the impersonal participle **d absolutely.** Gr. 431. 5. A. & S. 257, R. 9 (1) (c). Summo i. e. she barely tasted the remaining contents of the bowl. R. Increpitans = challenging; not implying reproach, but miy invitation. Impiger = not slow. Hausit and se proluit are sed to summe tenus attigit ore. - 739. Se proluit = drenched **M. Auro**. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2.— 740. Crinitus. b hards used to wear their hair long, in imitation of Apollo. Personat = fills the hall. Doouit; not to play the harp, natural sciences referred to in the following lines. Atlas. Fin IV. 247. — 742. Labores. See on G. II. 478. — 744. Aro-L See on Ov. M. II. 176. Hyadas. See on Ov. M. III. Geminosque Triones. See on Ov. M. II. 171. - 745. sere soles. See on G. II. 481. — 747. Ingeminant; abso-R. Cf. G. I. 333. — 751. Aurorae ... filius. See on v. 489. The No. 97. Quantus. The notion of bulk is prominent, but not • caly one. — 753. Immo = nay rather; i. e. instead of answering the questions in detail, tell us the whole story from the first. — 754. tworum; referring to those who perished at Troy. — 755. B; L e. you have the experiences of seven years to tell; it will Flotter, therefore, that we should hear them continuously.

## THE AENEID. BOOK II.

The voice of criticism has unanimously fixed on this book, along in the Fourth and Sixth, as affording the best evidence of the true interes of Virgil. Donatus says that the poet himself chose these books to read to Augustus as a specimen of his work. This is may not be true, but it indicates at any rate the judgment sed by antiquity; and modern opinion has not been slow to ratify werdict.

The subject of the present book is the capture and sack of Troy; its conception is eminently fortunate. Homer had made Ulysses the story of his wanderings to Alcinous, and so had supplied the canvas on which the younger artist might work; but the tale of Tay taken forms no part of the narrative of the Odyssey; it is briefly se by a bard, whose strains move the tears of Ulyanes, as the Trein portraits of Carthage have moved those of Aeneas; but that is all It was open to Virgil to make his hero tell the whole story of the destruction of Troy without trespassing on Homer's ground; and he seized the opportunity. The subject could not fail to be most inpressive, and it is introduced with perfect propriety. Dido, it is true, knew the main incidents of the siege; but for that very reason she would wish to hear them from the chief living witness on the side of Troy. Virgil, too, has shown his wisdom not only in what he has said, but in what he has left unsaid. Dido's curiosity would naturally cotend over the whole ten years; but the poet knew that a detail of the siege, natural as it might be, would weary his readers. He tells as that the queen asked of Priam and Hector, of Diomedes and Achilles; but he does not require us to listen to Aeneas till he can concest our attention on "the last agony of Troy," the one night in which the city was taken and sacked.

## ARGUMENT.

AENEAS, in compliance with Dido's request, details the particular of the capture of Troy, so far as he had witnessed them. After a pressing reluctance to fight his disagreeable battles over again, to hero goes on to tell of the despondency of the Greeks in the we year of the war, together with their stratagem of the horse. Luring in Tenedos, they send a cunning fellow, Sinon, to prepare the up for the reception of the wooden horse, which they pretended to be return for the stolen Palladium. The Trojans are credulous, believe the whole, but Laocoon sees through the deceit, and expense it. His warnings, however, are vain; and he is himself slain by to serpents sent against him by Minerva (1-249). The Greeks return from Tenedos, the horse is opened, and the city is taken (250-26) Aeneas is warned by Hector's shade to consult for his safety, but is is too valiant to follow the suggestion before he has tried what might can do. He makes an attempt, and is for a while successful, till, is ing assumed the armor of some Greeks, whom they had slain, associates are mistaken by the Trojans, and many of them killed by their own friends (268-437). Then follows the sack of Prize's palace, and the murder of the king himself (438 - 558). Aeneas, @ his way homeward to save his father, is prevented from slaying Heles by a vision (559-631). Anchises refuses to seek safety, but at iss. encouraged by heavenly signs, consents (632 - 704). The flight (70) Crema, the wife of Aeneas, is lost in the confusion (736-746).

hautes, returning in search of her to the city, finds it wholly occupied in the Greeks (747-767). The ghost of Creusa appears to him, manales, and counsels him to depart (768-794). He returns to him inher and followers, and takes shelter in Mount Ida (795-804).

1. Conticuere . . . tenebant. Mark the change of tense, and the intense interest expressed by intenti. - 2. Toro; the couch m which he was reclining at the banquet. — 3. Infandum. See ■ L 525. Notice the emphatic position of the word. — 4. Ut (= how. see on L 466) follows renovare dolorem, which is practically equivto narrare. Translate: to revive unutterable sorrow by relating s, &c. Lamentabile is proleptic. — 5. Quaeque = and (the which. The clause is epexegetical of dolorem, which is first plained generally by the clause Trojanas . . . Danai, and then limhad to the scenes which Aeneas witnessed and those in which he that an active part. — 6. Fando = in the course of speaking, while Marling. Gr. 566. 3; 426 and 1. A. & S. 275, R. 4, N. 2; 253 and K1.-7. Myrmidonum Dolopumve; with quis, not miles. The Immidones and Dolopes were the soldiers of Achilles. So the epiduri is intended to mark the soldier by the general. Ulixi. Gr. 🦠 💲 A. & S. 73, R. Ulysses, the son of Laertes and Anticlea, be of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium, and the husband of Pestlepe, was distinguished among the Grecian chiefs for superior prute and cunning. He is the hero of Homer's Odyssey. 8. Temres (sc. sibi) = could refrain. Gr. 486. II.; 476. A. & S. 260. \$ 5; 145, N. 4. Et jam = and besides already: an additional mon for declining the task. Coelo. Gr. 422, 2. A. & S. 255, R. 34.—9. Præcipitat = is hurrying down; i. c. midnight being The verb is here intransitive. Cf. avertit, I. 104, 402. -10. mot = desire. Sc. est tibi. Cf. VI. 133, where amor is immediexplained by cupido. Cognoscere ... audire. Gr. 563. 6. ▲ & S. 275, III. N. r. 11. Laborem. See on I. 460.—12. minisee = at the remembrance. Horret . . . refugit. Mark be change of tense: is shuddering ... and has already shrunk from Rethrough grief. See on G. I. 330. — 13. Incipiam = I will under-**2. 13-39.** Despairing of reducing Troy by siege, the Greeks me departure, having first built a wooden horse, which they fill with wmed men, and leave behind them as a pretended offering to Pallas. The Trojans pour out of the town, and question what should be done with the horse, some being for taking it in, others for destroying it. -13. Practi; nearly the same as fessi, v. 109, but stronger. Repuled; i. e. beaten back from the attack on Trov. - 14. Labentins; not = lapsis, the point of completion not having yet been reached. - 15. Instar montis; with reference to the height rather than to the bulk. Cf. vv. 185, 186. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Palladis. Pallas is selected from the deities favorable to the Greeks as the patroness of art, See on G. I. 18. -16. Intexunt for texunt= build, construct. Abiete. Gr. 669. II. and 3; 414 and 4 A & 8 306. 1 and (3); 247 and 3. — 17. Votum (sc. esse) = that it is a votive offering; i. e. to Pallas for a safe return to their country. Serv. says there was an inscription on the horse to this effect. - 18. Huo ... caeco lateri = into this, namely, within its dark side. See on E. I. 54. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Delecta virum . . . corpora; poetically for delectos viros. Sortiti = having cast lots (for them) .-19. Penitus; with complent. - 20. Milite. See on I. 564 - 21. Tenedos; a small but fertile island in the Aegean sea, opposite Troy, and about five miles from the shore. Dives opum. See on I. 14. - 23. Tantum sinus = there is only a bay; i. e. the bay being all for which the place was then remarkable. Male fida = hardly safe, unsafe. Cf. G. I. 105. - 24. Huc; with provecti, though it may go with condunt. - 25. Abiisse rati; sc. cos sumus. Mycenas; for Gracciam. - 26. Teucria. See on I. 1. - 27. Dorica; for Gracea. - 29. Tendebat = pitched his tent. For the implied anachronism see on I. 469. — 30. Classibus hic locus. The ships were drawn up on the shore, and the tents pitched among then The contrast is between classibus and acie: here they encamped; here they fought with us. Acie. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 31. Minervae = to Minerva: the objective gen. The offering was made to Minerva as one of the tutelary deities of Troy, whom the Greeks had outraged, and as such it was virtually an offering to Troy and the Trojans, - a consideration which reconciles the present passage with those where it is spoken of as a gift to the Trojans (v. 36, 44, 49), and accounts for the epithet exitiale. That some such object was pretended before Sinon came forward to develop the story, we have seen in v. 17. - 32. Mirantur. Gr. 461 and I. A. & S. 209, R. 11 (2). Thymoetes; one of the elders of Troy. A soothsayer had predicted, that on a certain day a boy should be born, by whom Troy should be destroyed. On that day Paris was born to Priam, and Munippus to Thymoetes. Priam ordered Munippus and his mother Cilla to be killed. Hence Aeneas says that it was doubtful whether Thymoetes, in order to revenge himself, treacherously (dolo) advised to draw the wooden horse into the city, or whether he was so directed by fate. — 33. Duci — locari. Gr. 558, VI. 3. A. & S. 273. 2 and (b). — 34. Seu — ferebant = or (because) now at last the destiny of Troy thus directed. - 35. Capys; a companion of Aeneas. Cf. I. 183. Quorum ... menti = (those) to whose mind; sc. erat. - 36. Aut... aut. Two plans are proposed: one roy, the other to examine the horse. These two propositions arated by aut . . . aut. For the execution of the first plan two is are suggested, - sinking and burning; some are in favor of s, and some of the other. This view of the case shows the ty of the word que in v. 37, which is the reading of the MSS., than w, which Heyne introduced, and which several later ediwe adopted. Pelago. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. s; for the horse itself, like doli, v. 264. — 38. Tentare = ch. — 39. Incertum = fickle. Studia = opinions; implyat they maintain their different views with warmth. - 41 ion; a priest of Apollo, and at this time acting priest of ne (v. 201). - 44. Sic notus Ulixes. Has this been your ace of Ulysses? Ulysses is not mentioned as having actually he principal in the plot, which the Trojans could not have , but as the natural author of fraud. Cf. V. 164. — 45, 46. .. aut. The two cases put in these lines are that the horse eptacle of soldiers, and that it is a means of scaling the walls. former case it would be fatal if admitted within the city; in ter, even if lest outside. — 45. Achivi; for Graeci. — 46. In against. — 47. Inspectura = to overlook. Gr. 578. V. A. 14, R. 6 (a). Ventura — urbi == to come down on the city bove; i. e. not the machine, but those in it. Urbi; for in See on pelago, v. 36. — 48. Aliquis = alius quis, some Error = deceit. - 49. Et = etiam. Dona. See on v. 31. In alvum; i. e. the spear pierced through the latus into the Gr. 47. 2. 2). A. & S. 49. 1. Feri = of the beast. Ferus etimes used of a tame animal. Cf. V. 818. Compagibus. and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 52. Illa; i. e. the spear. Re-; expressing the shock resulting from the blow. — 53. Inre cavae = sounded as hollow. Gemitum; merely of the noise: not of the arms, as in v. 243; much less of those -54. Si fata (sc. fuissent) = if the fates had so willed. meva. See on E. I. 16. — 55. Impulerat = he had im-See on G. II. 133. Foedare = to mutilate, cut in pieces. Manus. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. — 59. Ignotum = a r. Venientibus. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Ultro; i.e. he rposely thrown himself in their way. — 60. Hoc — strucret = pass this very thing; i.e. to be brought to the king. — 61. s animi = confident of soul. 399. 3. 4). A. & S. 213 and R. -62. Versare dolos = to carry out his wily plot. The ins are in apposition with utrumque. — 64. Circumfusa ruit ng around. Certant = vie with one another. Mark the of number. - 65. Crimine - omnes; i.e. learn from a act of guilt what all of them (the Greeks) are. - 68. Circumspexit. The spondaic termination admirably suits the same marking as it does Sinon's cautious gaze. - 69, 70. Neno . . . denique = now, at the present time . . . now at last, after all -71. Super. See on I. 29. - 73. Quo gemitu. See on G. L 329. -74. Sanguine. Gr. 425. 3. 1). A. & S. 246. - Crotus; sc iii.-75. Quidve ferat = what (information) he brings. Gr. 525. A.&S. 265. Memoret = (bidding) him tell. All after fare is to be taken as an oratio obliqua : memora quo sanguine eretus sis, etc. See on L 645. Quae - capto = what he has to rely on as a captive; i.e. why he should not meet the captive's doom. - 77-104. He says his name is Sinon, a relation of Palamedes, whose death he resented and thus incurred the enmity of Ulysses. - 77. Fuerit quodew que - whatever shall come of it, whatever the result shall be. Ca 473. t. A. & S. 259, R. 1 (5). - 78. Vera = truly. It adheres to fatebor. - 79. Hoc primum (se. fatebor); a sort of parenthesis, like hoc tantum, v. 690. "This to begin with." - 80. Finzit is stronger than fecit. Cf. Vl. 80; G. H. 407. Vanum. Sec on I. 392. Im proba. Observe the position and translate with last clause only: malicious as she is, she shall not go so far as to make me a liar. - 81 Fando. See on v. 6. Aliquod; for alicubi or aliquo tempere = 109 where or at any time. See on E. I. 54 - 82. Belidac = the descend ant of Belus; who is said to have been a very remote ancestor of Palamedes. Palamedis; the son of Nauplius, king of Euboca 83. Falsa sub proditione = under a false discovery, a false infer mation. The editors generally take it to mean, under a false charge of treason, a sense which the words will hardly bear, freditio being equivalent to indicium. There is no reference whatever to the tended treason of Palamedes, though that happened to be the subject of the charge. The story goes thus: Agamemnon, Diomedes, and Ulysses, having become envious of his fame, caused a captive Plan gian to write to Palamedes a letter in the name of Priam, and the bribed a servant of Palamedes to conceal the letter under his master bed. Hereupon they accused Palamedes of treachery; they scarched his tent, found the letter, and caused him to be stoned to death. **84.** Infando indicio = by an iniquitous disclosure ; referring lib falsa sub proditione, to the production of the false letter. Sinon por posely dwells on the horror of the transaction. - 85. Lumine; \*\* light of day or life. Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 250. 2 (1). 86. The apodosis of the sentence commencing at v. 81 begins here. In and you ever heard of Palamedes, I was his companion in arms and men kinsman. Illi is the emphatic word. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 251, E. 5. - 87. Pauper may be intended to excite the commiseration of the hearers, or, as war was a lucrative calling in Virgil's time, to count for his being sent from his early youth (primis ab annis). In

stime == to war. -- 88. Stabat -- incolumis == stood firm in his reyal dignity. See on I. 268. Regum . . . consilits = in the coundh of the kings; i. e. of the Grecian leaders. See on v. 83. - 89. Bt nos = I also. Nomen = reputation. - 91. Haud - loquor; is. you doubtless know the story. Superis - oris; i. e. from the torid of light and life. - 92. Afflictus = dashed down (from my prosperity). Tenebris = in obscurity. - 94. Me; with ultorem. Talisset == should bring it to pass. Gr. 533. 4. A. & S. 266. 2, R. 4. — 95. Argos; for Graccism. — 96. Verbis; opposed to tacesi. - 97. Hinc = from this time. Semper seems to confirm this interpretation of hinc. Labes = plague-spot, token. - 98. Terrere ... spargere ... quaerere. Gr. 545. I. A. & S. 209, R. 5. - 99. Wulgum. Gr. 47. IL. A. & S. 51. Quaerere — arma = began to seek allies as a conspirator; nearly = quaerere arma consciorum, cu, quaerere conscios, as Wr. gives it. Quaerere arma occurs in this very sense in XI. 229. That Ulysses sought for allies appears from the introduction of Calchas, and from the anticipation of the event, W. E24, which argues that his designs were not entirely a secret. --180. Nec...enim. See on G. II. 104. Calchante ministro. See on I. 135. Calchas was the great soothsayer of the Greeks during the Trojan war. - 101. Autem with sed is colloquial, being peculiar to the comic writers, and is nearly = tandem. Revolvo == moli, dwell upon - 102. Quidve moror = or why do I detain yea? Uno ordine = in one rank, alike. - 103. Id; i. e. that I am a Greek, v. 78. Jamdudum = at once, instantly; the punishment having been long since due. Ithnous = the Ithacan. See on v. 7. Velit . . . mercentur. Gr. 485. A. & S. 261, R. 4. Magno. Gr. 416. A. & S. 252, R. 3. Atridae. See on I. 458.

106. Pelasgae. Sec on I. 264.—107. Prosequitur=proceeds. — 109. Moliri. See on I. 564. — 110. Fecissent. Gr. 488. Land 2. A. & S. 263. 1 and R. Saepe = as often: referring to stepe, v. 108. Ponti...hiems = a storm at sea, the stormy state of the deep. - 111. Euntes; not for itures, but a rhetorical exaggeration. - 112. Trabibus. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Acermeed not be pressed against abiete, v. 16, or pinea claustra, v. 25& See on v. 577. - 114. Eurypylum; a hero and soothsayer who went to the Trojan war with forty ships. Scitantem = to consult. See on I. 519. — 116. Sanguine . . . et virgine caesa; hendiadys, which is expressed, v. 118, by two clauses. The allusion is to the detention of the Grecian ships at Aulis, where Iphigenia was sacrificed. - 118. Litandum (sc. est); impersonal. - 120. Ima = inmost. The marrow was considered the seat of animal heat. — 121. Pata; i. e. the oracle. See on I. 382. Parent = ordain (death). The omission of an acc. may be thetorical, to produce a sense of

horror. The clause is dependent on tremor, the shuddering surm being expressed by an indirect question .- 122. Hic. See on I. 7 Magno . . . tumultu is said of Ulysses, not of the multitude. v. 128. - 123. Numina = will. Cf. I. 133. - 124. Flagitat (= in. sists on knowing) is in keeping with magno tumultu. Canebant = were foretelling. - 125. Artificis = of the artful plotter. Taciti is not inconsistent with canebant. They privately warned him of his danger, and then quietly waited to see the result, not daring to take any open or active measures against Ulysses. - 126. Quinos. Gr. 174 2. 4). A. & S. 120. 4 (a). Tectus = covered, shut up; i.e. in his tent. Some make it = cautious, with concealed purpose.-129. Composito - vocem = by concert (i. e. with Ulysses) be breaks his silence. Destinat = dooms. - 130, 131. Quae - tulere = acquiesced (lit. bore) in turning (lit. when turned) on one poor wretch the fate which each feared for himself. -132. Parari = were preparing. Hist. infin. so called. - 133. Fruges = mola, meal Vittae. Woollen fillets adorned the heads of both priests and victims. - 134. Vincula; the bonds with which the victim when brought up to the altar was fastened till the moment of striking the blow. Cf. v. 156. - 135. Obscurus in ulva is to be taken together, screened by (lit. in) the sedge, explaining how he came to be concealed in the marsh. — 136. Darent. Gr. 522. II. A. & S. 263. 4 (1). Si forte dedissent is, according to Wr. whom Forb follows, for si forte daturi essent = if perchance they intended to set sail. Con. rejects this, and offers an interpretation suggested by forte tulisset, v. 756. viz. in the hope, or on the peradventure that they would have sailed; of which of course there would be a doubt as the necessary condition had not been fulfilled; i. e. the sacrifice of one of their own countrymen. The inconsistency between darent and dedissent, the one implying that Sinon waited while they were getting off, and the other that he trusted to their having got off before his waiting was over, is hardly an objection, if indeed the confusion might not be said to have a dramatic propriety. - 137. Antiquam = pristinam. - 139. Quos...poenas = of whom (they will demand) punishment. Gr. 374 and 2. 2). A. &. S. 231 and R. I. = even. - 141. Quod = wherefore. Grammatically it is the cognate acc. after oro. It is often thus used in adjurations. Cf. VI. 363 Conscia = who are conscious witnesses. Veri. Gr. 399 and 2.2 (2). A. & S. 213 and R. 1 (3). — 142. Per. The following clause is to be taken as the object of per: if there is any, &c. by that. A similar construction is found at IV. 317; VI. 459. Si qua est, quae restat, appears to be a pleonasm, not unlike that in VI. 367. - 143. In borum . . . animi. Gr. 406. I. A. & S. 215 (1). — 145. Lacrimis. Gr. 384 and IL. A. & S. 223. Some prefer to consider it an abl.

se. Ultro == gratuitously. - 146. Viro. Gr. 384. A. & S. Leveri = to be taken away, removed. - 148. Amissos . . . **Elviscere** = let (them) go and forget (them). See on I. 69. Amitto here used in its primary and earlier sense of dimitto. - 149. Eris. . 535. 3. 2). A. & S. 267, R. 2. Vera = truly, truthfully. -150. to what end? Auctor = adviser. - 151. Quae religio = mt was the religious object? - 152. Arte Pelasga. Cf. v. 106. 164. Acterni ignes; of all the heavenly bodies, as ad sidera sely means, to heaven. Vos et vestrum numen is pleonastic. 156. See on v. 133.—157. Sacrata . . . jura = the rights sancmed (by oath): sacratum jus being equivalent, according to Serv., scramentum or jusjurandum, the military oath. Thus Sinon scessively disclaims all former obligations as a soldier, as a friend, a-colleague and confidant, and as a citizen. Resolvere jura. Cf. . 37.-159. Bi qua tegunt = if they conceal any. - 160. Prois maneas = abide by thy promises; more commonly stare tensissie. In is generally added; from which it appears that the the abl. of place.—161. Si — rependam = if I shall make nge return. Gr. 441; 470. A. & S. 205, R. 7 (2); 145. IIL — Coepti ... belli = confidence in the undertaking of the war, s confidence with which they undertook the war. See on incipiam, **23.** Gr. 580. A. & S. 274, R. 5 (a). — **163.** Auxiliis . . . stetit stood by the aid, was kept up by the aid. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 7 and 1. Implus; already impious, as having wounded Venus d Mars, and so not pointing forward exclusively, if at all, to the issure of the Palladium. Ex quo (sc. tempore) = ever since; corlative of ex illo, v. 169. - 164. Sed enim. See on I. 19. Scelem inventor; like artificis scelus, v. 125. — 165. Fatale = fatestring; since the destiny of Troy depended on its preservation. The Palladium was fastened with chains. — 166. Pal-The story of the Palladium was variously told: the main ints, however, seem to be that its importance as one of the charms ich rendered Troy impregnable became known to the Greeks, and t Diomedes and Ulysses made their way to the citadel by a secret sange, and took the image, quarrelling about it on their road home. 168. Virgineas. The fillets of virgins were different from those matrons. - 169. The general notion is that of flowing away, as posed to permanence, stetit, v. 163. See on G. I. 200, -171. Ea = signs of these things. Tritonia. See on Ov. M. III. 127. constris = portents. - 172. Vix is sometimes, as here and in III. , followed by a clause without any connecting particle, sometimes a clause with que or et (v. 692), more frequently by a clause with mm. Armere = flashed. — 173. Luminibus . . . arrectis = me her raised eyes; i. e. raised in fury, just as in L 482 the goddess

keeps her eyes on the ground in sullen displeasure. - 174. Ipss = of herself. - 176. Canit = announces; i. e. as a prophetic in junction. - 178. Repetant = they seek again; referring to the Raman custom of returning from the camp to the city for fresh auspice in case of anything unlucky. Repetere auspicia was the common phrase. Argis; for Graecia. Gr. 421. H. A. & S. 254. Numetque reducant (= and bring back the divine will ; i. e. an expression or indication of the divine will) is explained by dear parant or ites, v. 181, to refer to the same thing as omina repetant, the bring back of fresh auspices from Greece, not to the bringing back of the Palladium, which it is evident from the context they had not carried to Greece. For this meaning of numen, cf. vv. 123, 336; 111. 3631 VII. 119 (where it might be exchanged for omen); IX. 661; XL 131 -179. Avexere; from Greece to Troy, at the beginning of the car pedition. The mode would more regularly have been the subj., let Virg. has returned to the oratio recta. 180. Quod = inasmuch as that. - 181. Arma - comites. See on v. 178. - 182. Impro visi aderunt. Serv. well says: Verum metum falso metu abigit, ut d reversures timent non timeant ne non abierint. - 183. Pro Palladio ... pro numine laeso; not in exchange for the violated statue, but to make amends for the offence to the divinity. See on I. 8. Month; by Calchas. - 184. Piaret. Gr. 500. A. & S. 264. 5. - 185. Inmensam; with attollere, to rear in vast bulk. - 186. Roboribus; with attollere. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. See on v. 112 Coelo. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. — 187. Portis. Ga 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3, or 255. 2. Aut connects duci with recipi, as expressing mere varieties of detail, while both are coupled with tueri by nen, to express two different points of view. - 188 Antiqua sub religione; the shelter of the worship of Paliss, # securing protection to the worshippers. So when the city is to be taken, the gods depart, v. 351. - 189. Violasset. Gr. 533. 4 A. &. S. 266. 2, R. 4. Dona. See on v. 31. — 190. Prius; i. e. 🖛 it reaches you. Omen; the sign for the thing signified; i. e. ruin. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2. - 191. Convertant. Gr. 488 and L A. &. S. 260, R. 6. Imperio. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. Futurus Gr. 530 and I. A. & S. 266. 2. — 192. Ascendisset. See on zie lasset, v. 189. - 193. Ultro = voluntarily; i. e. acting not merely on the defensive, but offensive. Pelopea ad moenia; for ad Gree ciam: Pelops being the grandfather of Agamemnon and Mendam The peninsula of Peloponnesus (island of Pelops) was named for bin -194. Venturam. See on futurum, v. 191. Ea fata; i. c. 🜬 magnum exitium of v. 190. Manere nepotes. Cf. III. 505.—196. Capti; sc. sumus. - 197. Tydides. Cf. I. 96. Larissaeus; from Larissa, a city of Thessaly, the country of Achilles. - 199. His Sec on I. 728. Aliud. Gr. 441. A. & S. 205, R. 7 (2). -200. Improvida refers generally to the blindness of the Trojans, not to their inability to foresee this portent, nor proleptically to its effect in making them rush on their doom. Cf. v. 54. Pectors. See on I. 567. - 201. Duotus. Cf. our "drawn," or "drafted." See on v. 41. - 202. Sollemnes . . . ad aras; i. e. the altars where the customary sacrifices took place. - 203. Per alta; with incumbunt (= swim), the notion of movement being supplied from the context. -O6. Arreota = raised. - 208. Legit = sweeps, skims. Volumine. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 209. Salo. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 248. Arva; the shore. - 210. Oculos. See on I. 228 - 212. Visu may be taken with diffugimus or exsangues. It is the cause of both. Cf. v. 382. Agmine certo = in a direct course. — 213. Primum; opposed to post, v. 216. — 215. Depascitur = devours. - 216. Auxilio. Gr. 390. 2. A. & S. 227, R. 2. Cf. I. 22. — 118. Medium; sc. eum. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. Collo, 384. I. A. & S. 249. I. R. 3. Circum . . . dati; tmesis. -219. Terga. See on I. 228. Capite et cervicibus; i. e. of the serpents. Gr. 418 and I. A. & S. 256, R. 16 and (3). — 220. Stand ... simul. See on I. 631. — 221. Atro veneno. See on G. IL 130. — 223. Quales mugitus (sc. tollit) = (such) bellowings ss a bull raises. See on I. 316, 430. — 224. Incertam = ill-aimed. - 225. Delubra ad summa is explained by what follows, saevaeque petant Tritonidis arcem, the temple of Minerva being at the top of the arx, v. 166. - 226. Effugiunt with lapsu == clabuntur. Saevae = unpropitious; i. c. to the Trojans. Cf. I. 479. -227. Deae. There seems to have been a statue of Pallas in the arx besides the Palladum, or possibly one was introduced in its place. 228. Cunotis. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). — 229. Scelus; seeleris poenam. Merentem; emphatic. — 231. Laeserit . . . intorserit. Gr. 519. A. & S. 264. 8 (1). - 232. Sedes (sc. deae); i. e. templum. - 233. Conclamant. Translate the con. — 234. Moenia — urbis = we fay open the buildings of the city; i. e. the city itself as distinguished from the wall. Moenia appears to be the buildings within the murus (cf. VI. 549), so that when a breach was made in the murus (probably close to the Scaean gate so as to enlarge it), the meenia would be laid open. — 235. Accingo; intransitive. Virg. has nowhere else used it so. Rotarum...lapsus; poetically for rotar. — 236. Collo **intendunt** = stretch to the neck. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. — 237. Scandit ... muros. Cf. VI. 515. — 238. Armis; for armatis, as in I. 506. — 239. Sacra; sc. carmina. — 240. Minans. See on L 162. — 242. Dardamidum. Gr. 42. 3. 3). A. & S. 43. 2. Portae. See on v. 234. - 243. Substitit; i. c. as they were pulling it over the breach. Utero. Gr. 422 and t. A. & S. 254, R. 3. - 245.

Monstrum; of anything portentous, as of Polyphemus, III. 658. See also on G. I. 185. Infelix = inauspicious. — 246. Etiam; i.e. besides our other warnings. Fatis...futuris = for our impending doom; i. e. for a warning of the future. This is the common interpretation; but futis futuris may be an abl. of manner = in future fates; i. e. in predictions of our future doom. Cassandra; a daughter of Priam, who obtained from Apollo the gift of prophecy, but with the condition that her predictions should never be believed by the Trojans. — 247. Dei; i. e. Apollo. Credita agrees with arm expression thus taken is much more poetical. — 248. Quibus — dies = though that day was our last (we deck, etc.). Gr. 515. II.; 316. 4. A. & S. 264. 2. — 249. Velamus; for coronamus, III. 405; V. 72 etc., the festoons being thick and long, so as to cover the altar.

250. Ruit = comes up. Cf. VI. 539. - 251. The spondees topress solemnity. Gr. 672. 2. A. & S. 310. 2. - 252. Pusi. See on I. 214. - 254. Phalanx = the army. Instructis = having been drawn up in order. Ibat. The fleet was on its way when the royal ship hoisted the signal to Sinon. - 255. Amica; i. e. to the Greeks It was a still moonlight night. There is a tradition that Troy was taken at the time of full moon. - 256. Nota; because they had already been encamped there ten years. Regia puppis; i. c. Agamemnon's. — 257. Extulerat. The pluperf. in this case has the same relation to the imperf. that the perf. of instantaneous action has to the present. See on G. I. 330. The fleet was under way, and instantly, without, any appreciable lapse of time, the royal ship had raised the signal. Gr. 508. A. & S. 259, R. 1 (3). Translate, immediately hoisted. Iniquis = hostile; i. e. to the Trojans. — 259. Laxat = sets free . . . and opens : a zeugma and a hysteron-proteron. Gr. 704. I. 2 and IV. 2. A. & S. 323. 1 (2) (a) and 4 (2). **260.** Robore. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). — **261.** Duces; as coming out first. - 262. Demissum - funem refers to all meationed, like oblati per lunam, v. 340. -263. Pelides = the grandson of Peleus; also called Pyrrhus, v. 469. Primus. The meaning of this word has not been satisfactorily settled; some taking it = inter primos, and others understanding it to mean that he was the first to issue from the horse. The first view is weak, and the last seems hardly tenable, considering the position of the word. — 264. Doll. See on insidias, v. 36. — 266. Portis. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3, or 285. 2. Omnes... socios; those who have landed from the ships. - 267. Agmina - jungunt = jungunt (sibi) agmine conscia (doli). - 269. Dono; with serpit. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. Gratissima answers to prima in the former clause; i.e. sweetest because first and deepest. Cf. I. 470. - 272. Raptatus.

. 489. — 272. Lora. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. IL — 274. MSM. By 2.2). A. & S. 22S.3. Qualis erat = how be looked! -Bodit. The present makes the remembrance more vivid. refer. Gr. 374-7. A. & S. 234 L. R. 1 july. Hector had slain spailed Patroclus, who wore the armor of Achilles. Achilli. n L 30. -276. Jaculatus; coupled with rank like indutus. gabus = into the ships (drawn up on the shore). - 278. Gerena; optiately of an assumed appearance, as in L 315. See note. -. Ultro; because not previously addressed. See on vv. 145. Cf. IV. 304; VL 499. Plens; with ipse. I too wept. - 281. t = defence, safety. Virgil makes Aeneas forget not only the mestances, but the fact of Hector's death. - 283. Exspectate; roc. by attraction for the nom. Ut; with admiriman, not with si. It is = set blenter = how gladly! - 284. Hominum la-B; in fight. Cf. urbis lebores, v. 11. - 285. Indigna = unsly. Ille mihil; sc. respondet. — 287. Moratur; as in V. 400. does he regard my vain inquiries. - 290. Muros; emphatic. Da culmine = from her lofty position; i. e. as a state. - 291. -datum; i. e. the claims of your country and king are disgod. Dextra = by strength of hand; lit. by the right hand. -Comites. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. His = for these. Cf. III. Moenia; for urbem, as often. 296. Vittas Vestamque; Vestem vittatam, a small image of Vesta bound with fillets. It is ent that Virg. means to represent the apparition of Hector as ally bringing out the gods, not merely as appearing to do so. -. Asternum; because the fires of Vesta were never allowed to **SL-298.** Diverso = in different quarters; i. e. as the disaspread through the town. Luctu = by cries of woe. - 299. pota = apart; i. e. from others. Secreta and objects both go recessió as predicates. — 301. Armorum...horror == the a of battle. - 302. Summi - supero = I ascend the slope e highest part of the roof. Fastigia tecti = tectum fastigatum, a ng roof. Adscensu supero = adscendo. See on v. 226, - 303, to. See on I. 152. — 304 - 308. The comparison is between listening to the sound of battle from the roof of his house. a shepherd hearing the roaring of a conflagration or a torrent the top of a crag; so that it seems best to make stupet the seis to veluti quam. See on I. 148. - 304. Furentibus aus-■ while the winds are raging. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 305. dit flamma; perhaps of a casual spark, like excidit ignis, G. II. Flumine; with rapidus. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. 97. Inscius; i. e. not knowing what to make of it. tylens (sc. auribus) = audiens. - 309. Fides = the truth. ifeats fider is used by Livy, VI. 13, for a palpable demonstration.

The thing demonstrated is the truth of the vision and its revelations But some refer it ironically to Sinon, - 310. Deiphobi; a son of Priam and Hecuba, Cf. VI. 495 foll. Dedit . . . ruinam = fell in -311. Vulcano. See on G. I. 295. Proximus; i. e. next to the house of Deiphobus. - 312. Ucalegon; one of Priam's coun sellors. The man is put for his house, as Apollo for his temple, Ill. 275. Sigea; so called from Sigeum, a promontory of Troas, situ ated at the point where the Hellespont widens out into the Aegean Lata has the force of late. - 314. Armis; sc. capiendis. Acres was rushing into battle without a sufficiently distinct notion what object to aim at. - 315. Bello = ad bellum. Gr. 384 and II. A & S. 223. In arcem. The citadel as a rallying-point is his first thought. See on v. 322. - 317. Pulchrumque mori; sc. os. Gr. 545; 549. 2. A. & S. 239; 269, R. 3. - 319. Othryades= son of Othrys. Arcis Phoebique; of Apollo in the citadel, when there seem to have been chapels for several of the gods. - 320. Sacra deosque. Cf. v. 293. Victos. See on I. 68. - 321. Ipse manu, words which are frequently found together in Virg. seem always intended to call attention to the agent, sometimes with direct reference to others, sometimes merely as coming forward prominently, e. g. where the act is one requiring exertion. Trahit . . . deos ... nepotem; a zeugma. Trahit aptly expresses the difficulty experienced by the child in endeavoring to keep up with his grandfather. Limina; the door of Aeneas, who is just rushing out when he is met by Panthus on the threshold, and sallies forth accordingly, ". 336, after their conversation. Cursu . . . tendit = currit. See on vv. 226, 303. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 322. Quo-Loco = in what condition is the public safety? Quam - arcen Arx is here used in its proper sense, a citadel, or point of defeace, though quam seems to show that the word is not meant to be restricted to Pergamus. See on I. I. Aeneas sees Panthus hurrying away from the citadel with his gods and his grandson, and so naturally asks, "What citadel are we occupying?" or "have we occupied?" (prendimus may be either pres. or perf.) suspecting already that Pergamus is no longer tenable. Henry well remarks that Panthus answers in effect, "We have no citadel anywhere to defend," and that Aeneas, hearing this, rushes out with no definite object in the direction of the shouting. Panthu. Gr. 46. 3. 5). A. & S. 54. - 325. Dardaniae; probably a dat., like Libyae in I. 22. Fuimus Gr. 471. 1. A. & S. 259, R. 1 (2) (a). — 326. Ferus = iratus, or delis. Argos; for Graeciam. Gr. 379. A. & S. 237. - 330. Insultans; expressive of joy and insolence. Portis. Gr. 414 and 4 A. & S. 247 and 3, or 255. 2. Alii ... alii = some ... others -332. Angusta viarum. See on I. 422. — 333. Oppositi=%

ing themselves; i. e. to the Trojans coming and trying to escape. & refers to the sword firmly grasped in the hand, so as to present point to the enemy. Mucrone. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 2. - 334. Primi = at the entrance; i. e. those first met on ring the gates. - 335. Caeco Marte = in the dark encounter. m Marte might be said of a night encounter, though it happened e moonlight. - 336. Numine divum = by the will of the gods; as intimated by the words of Panthus. A close connection is to supposed between talibus dictis and numine dirum. Cf. such rages as v. 195 and III. 172. The meaning seems to be that seas having heard from Panthus that the gods had declared against ny, and that all hope of rallying his countrymen was over, rushed perately forth. This accords with the view taken in v. 322. -A Brinys; not the Fury within, but the Fury without, the demon battle. See on G. I. 278. — 338. Aethera. See on G. I. 406. 348. Oblati. See on v. 262. The names are fictitious. — 341. **Elemerant**; sc. se from addunt. See on I. 440. Nostro. Gr. 2. A. & S. 209, R. 7 (b). — 342. Mygdonides. Mygdon was tag of Phrygia. - 343. Insano; because it hurried him to his L-342. Gener; with auxilium ferebat: as a son-in-law. - 345. d non . . . audierit = because he did not heed. Cassandra adad him in vain to retire from the war. He was slain by Peneleus. 25. Gr. 519. A. & S. 264. 8 (1).—347. Confertos = formed Da band; i. e. as Aeneas wished, glomerare manum bello, v. 315. More in = to have courage sufficient for. - 348. Super = respon; i. e. quia jam audebant. His; sc. dictis. Fortissima pectora. See on E. IX. 9. Frustra; because it is now too for valor to avail anything. - 349. Audentem; sc. me. Ex-= extreme perils, death. Cupido; sc. est. - 350. Sequi. 10n v. 10. — 352. Quibus . . . steterat. See on v. 163. — 353. remeae is the emphatic word, as in v. 327. Moriamur et ruis not exactly a case of hysteron-proteron. The first thing ich Aeneas had to do was to persuade his comrades to die; the to tell them how to do it. - 354. Salus. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. **166.** Raptores = prowling. A. & S. 205, R. 11. - 357. Cas-8; i. e. to danger. — 359. Mediae . . . urbis. They apparently be for the arx as the seat of danger. Cf. v. 240. - 360. Nox Left is not meant that the night was dark as compared with er nights; the epithet is merely one of night as distinguished from : so that there is no inconsistency between vv. 255, 340, and 360, 420, 621. — 361. Fando explicet. Cf. IV. 333. — 362. setianis. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. - 364. Inertia; imbellia, the bodies of the weak and helpless. Cf. IV. 158. 8. Sanguine. Gr. 414 and 3. A. 247 and 2. — 368. Crudelis

luctus = relentless agony. For an example of luctus denoting the agony of battle, cf. v. 298. Ubique . . . ubique . . . plurima as predicates, plurima being a repetition of ubique under a different form. - 369. Imago = sight, Cf. VI. 405. - 371. Androgeos; a Grecian hero, not to be confounded with the son of the Cretan king Minos, VI. 20. Gr. 46. A. & S. 54. - 372. Ultro. See on v. 279. -373. Quae tam sera. See on G. IL 315. -375. Vos. Gr. 446. A. & S. 209, R. 1 (b). - 376. Dabantur. Mark the tense No satisfactory answer was being given, such as Androgeas expected to receive at once. - 377. Sensit delapsus is a Grecism. Gr. 547 and L. A. & S. 271, N. 5. - 378. Retro . . . repressit. See or G. I. 200. — 379. Aspris. Gr. 703, 2. A. & S. 322, 4 — 380. Humi. Gr. 424. 2. A. & S. 221, R. 3. Nitens; advancing w effort, because of the briers. - 381. Iras; i. e. caput iratum. Colla. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234 II. - 382. Visu. See on v. 211 Abibat = was beginning to retreat. - 383. Circumfundimur; so iis. Cf. IV. 635. The use of the passive in a middle (or reflexive) sense, is common. Cf. vv. 393, 401, etc. Armis. Gr. 414 and 3 A. & S. 247 and 2. — 386. Successu — animis. Gr. 414 and 2.
 A. & S. 247 and 1. — 387. Prima seems to be explained by prima labori, v. 385, though it might refer adverbially to monstrat iter. -390. Dolus - requirat. Who, having to deal with an enemy, would draw distinctions between stratagem and hard fighting? In hoste. Cf. v. 541. Requirat = rogat, as in v. 506. - 391. Deinde; after a participle, like tum, V. 382. Clipei insigne = clipen: lit. device of the shield. Gr. 374. 7. A. & S. 234, R. 1 (a). -392 Induitur. See on v. 383. — 394. Ipse = etiam. — 396. Hand - nostro = under a protection not our own: lit. under a god not our own: referring to the Grecian armor which they had assumed Virg. meant to say, probably, either that the Grecian arms actually carried with them the favor of the Grecian deities, or to express is theological language the advantage derived from the disguise. It seems clear from the context that he did not mean to introduce at this point in the narrative anything of an unfavorable character, as this would not only interfere with the feeling of triumph, but also spoil the effect of the next paragraph, which at v. 402 is ushered in with a sudden change of tone. The common explanation therefore, the gods being against us, can hardly be correct. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 397. Caecam . . . noctem. See on vv. 335, 360. 399. Cursu... petunt. See on v. 321. - 400. Fida; because their fleet was there. — 401. Conduntur. See on v. 383. — 402. Invitis ... fidere divis = should trust the gods against their will; i.c. man may not rely on the gods when they have declared against him. Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2. Some make invitis divis an ahl, abs. =

when the gods are against him, taking fidere absolutely. — 404. Tem-Plo; the temple of Minerva in the citadel. See on v. 359 and L 41. -407. Mente. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257. Coroebus. See vv. 341 foll. and notes. — 408. Periturus. Gr. 578. V. A. & S. 274, R. 6 (a). -409. Densis . . . armis; i. e. with closed ranks. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Cf. 383. — 410. Primum answers to tum, v. 413, and to etiam, v. 420. This was the beginning of our reverses. De-Inbri; i. e. of Minerva. - 411. Miserrima = most pitiable. - 412. Errore jubarum; i. e. the mistake arising from the crests. -**413.** Gemitu; i. e. of indignation. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Ereptae virginis = at the rescue of the maiden; i. e. Cassandra. Gr. 580. A. & S. 274, R. 5 (a). - 414. Undique; with collecti: they rally from all sides, and fall on us. Acerrimus; because of the loss of his prize. — 415. Dolopum. See on v. 7. — 616. Adversi; predicate with confligunt. Turbine. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257. — 418. Equis. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. Cf. Hor. C. IV. 4. 44. Saevitque tridentil. Cf. I. 138. - 419. Wereus. See on Ov. M. I. 187. Fundo. Cf. I. 84, 125. — 420. Obscura nocts. See on v. 360. — 421. Insidiis = by the stratagem. Cf. v. 387 foll. Urbe. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 422. Primi = the foremost. Mentita = lying, counterfeiting: not passive, counterfeit, as some take it; for the weapons were actually Greek, and so were not counterfeited. It belongs to clipeos as well as to tele. — 423. Ora — signant = they observe (our) speech differing in accent (from theirs). Sono. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. - 425. Penelei; an imaginary character. Divae. Minerva is called in XL 483, Armipotens praeses belli. - 426. Unus = the very. See on L. 15. - 427. Aequi. Gr. 399 and 2. 1). A. & S. 213 and R. 1 (2). -428. Visum; of the decrees of the gods, III. 2. Not that the gods did not think him just, but that they did not deal with him as they might have been expected to deal with a just man. - 429. Panthu. See on v. 322. - 430. Infula. See on v. 221. - 431. Flamma - meorum is parallel to Iliaci cineres, as the flames of Troy were the funeral flames of Aeneas's countrymen and friends. - 433. **Vitavisse.** Gr. 545. 2. 1). A. & S. 239, R. 2. **Vices** = hand-tohand encounters. Fata fuissent. See on v. 54. -434. Caderem. Gr. 495. 2. 1). A. & S. 273. 2. Meruisse manu. The object of meruisse is ut caderem. Manu = pugnando. Inde; probably of time, though it might denote place. — 435. Iphitus — mecum is in apposition with the subject of divellimur. We are forced away from the scene of action, Iphitus, Pelias, and I. Quorum; a part. gen. limiting Iphitus and Pelias. Acvo . . . vulnere. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 436. See on Achilli, I. 30. - 437. Vocati; not a finite verb, but a participle agreeing with the subject of divellimur. It was the battle-cry at Priam's palace that forced Aeness and his comrades away from the scene where the others met their death -438. Pugnam; with cernimus. Cetera . . . bella; i. e. other conflicts that were going on in the town. - 439. Forent. Gr. 506. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). - 440. Sic answers to ceu, and goes with ruentit and obsessum as well as with indomitum. Martem = the conflict; as in v. 335. Que ... que = both ... and. Ad tecta = for the roof. - 441. Acta testudine = by a testudo (of shields) which had been formed and advanced (against it). Limen = the gate. Two struggles were going on (Danaosque - ruentes . . . obsessumque - imen) between the assailants and defenders, one about scaling the walls of the palace (vv. 442-444), the other about forcing an entrance through the doors (vv. 449, 450). The progress of the former is described vv. 452 - 468, that of the latter vv. 469 foll. - 442. Haerent parietibus = hang on the walls. Gr. 422. 1; 669. IL 3. A. & S. 254, R. 3; 306. 1 (3). - 443. Gradibus; i. e. of the ladders. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Clipeos . . . objiciunt describer the testudo. - 445. Tecta = covered. - 446. His; with telis; i. e. the files and other parts of the roof torn up. Quando. Cf. I. 261. Ultima = the end; i. e. that the end has come. - 447. Extrema in morte = in the last death-struggle. - 448. Decora alta. CLL 429. — 449. Imas; opposed to what was going on upon the roof. The defenders of the doors seem to have stood within, v. 485. -451 Animi; referring to Aeneas and his two companions. His first thought had been to make for the citadel (v. 315); he had afterwards become more desperate (vv. 336 foll.); now he seems to return to the hope of making a regular defence.

453. Limen. Virg. characterizes this secret postern gate in four ways: first simply as limen, then bringing in the notion of secrety in caecae fores, then in pervius usus, etc., explaining the object of this second entry, and lastly in postes relicti a tergo giving the situation of the door, at the back of the building. Pervius usus = thoroughfare, free communication. - 454. Tectorum - Priami = connecting the apartments of Priam's palace with each other. - 455. Infelix; probably on account of her widowhood. She was the widow and Astyanax the son of Hector. — 456. Saepius = quite often. — 457. Soceros; Priam and Hecuba. So patres, v. 579, stands for parenter. Puerum ... trahebat. See on v. 321. — 458. Evado; of mounting a height, IV. 685. - 460. Turrim. Gr. 85. A. & S. 79. 3. In praecipiti = on the extreme edge (of the roof). - Summis... tectis, i. e. the roof of the tower, not of the palace. Gr. 414 and 3 A. & S. 247 and 2. See on III. 134. — 463. Ferro; i. e. with iron implements as levers. Summa...tabulata = the surface floorings; i. e. at the base of the tower; and called summa merely as be-

ing on the roof of the palace. Labantes = yielding, weak. - 464. Altis is generally taken = high; but it may equally well mean deep, the tower being overthrown from the bottom. Sedibus will then be the foundation. - 465, 466. Mark the dactyls, producing acceleration of thovement. — 469. Vestibulum — limine. Ci. VI. 273. Pyrrhus. See on v. 263. - 470. Exsultat = leaps to and fro. -471. Qualis ubi ... coluber = as a snake when he. In lucem; with convolvit. Virg. is fond of throwing in a word at the beginning of a simile to indicate, as it were, the main point and apply generally to what follows. Cf. I. 148, Ac veluti magno in forulo; VI. 707, Ac veluti in pratis. Mala = hurtful, poisonous. Henry quotes Pliny to show that the ancients thought the serpent was poisonless during the winter, and acquired its venom from the food it ate on reviving in spring. - 472. Sub terra contrasts with in lucem. - 475. Arduus = erectus. Linguis. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Ore. Gr. 422 and 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. -476. Ingens = gigantic. Periphas; mentioned in Homer as the bravest of the Aetolians. - 477. Armiger. It is not necessary to suppose with Serv. that Automedon had changed his function and become the armor-bearer of Pyrrhus. He may have been both. See on VI. 485. Soyria pubes = the young men of Scyros. Pyrrhus had come from Scyros (now Skyro), one of the Cyclades islands, and the kingdom of his maternal grandfather Lycomedes. - 478. Teoto = the roof. Pyrrhus's comrades were attempting to scale the walls, while Pyrrhus himself is battering down the door. - 480. Limina are the doors, as dura shows. The presents, perrumpit and vellit, describing the general effect of the blows, a process still going on, contrast with cavavit and dedit, which express a single completed act. -481. Aeratos . . . robora. Observe the effect of these words, placed each in the emphatic position at the commencement of the verse, and separated from the sequel by a pause: tears them down although plated with bronze; scooped out an opening in the door although made of the hardest wood. - 482. Ore. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 484. Veterum . . . regum adds to the pathos. The august privacy which had been preserved inviolate for generations is broken all at once. Armatos; those already mentioned, vv. 449, 450. - 487. Cavae; referring doubtless to the sound (see on v. 53), and also to the carnedium, or atrium, which was a covered court surrounding the implicium, or uncovered court in the centre of a Roman house. - 490. Oscula figurt. The kisses are farewell kisses. Cf. IV. 659. - 491. Vi patria = with his father's violence. - 492. Custodes are the armati of v. 485. Sufferre; sc. vim from the preceding vi. Ariete. See on abiete, v. 16. Crebro; i. e. with frequent strokes of the ram. - 494. Rumpunt aditus. The acc. after rumpere often expresses not what is burst, but what is produced by bursting. So rumper turn, v. 129.—495. Milite complent. See on v. 20. L 564.—496. Non sic indicates that the illustration is an inadequate one.—497. Exiit. See on G. I. 116.—498. Cumulo. See on I. 105. Campos—trahit. Cf. G. I. 482.—500. In limine goes with North-leminn, as well as with Atridas, but furentem cache had better be confined to the former.—501. Centum nurus; meaning, probably, both the daughters-in-law and the daughters of Hecuba, of whom she had fifty each. Cf. v. 503. Per = among.—504. Postes. For apposition of a part to the whole, see on E. IX. 9. Auro spolisque. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1.—505. Procubuere probably applies only to postes. Tenent seems to refer to thalamor. It is commonly rendered, however, occupy the places. Cf. v. 757.

506. Requiras. See on v. 390. Cf. G. II. 288. Gr. 485. A. & S. 260, R. 4 - 507. Casum. See on I. 623. - 508. Medium in penetralibus; like mediis in penetralibus, v. 665. Cf. I. 348. - 510. Humeris. Gr. 384. 1. A. & S. 249, R. 3. Ferrum. Gr. 374 7. A. & S. 234, R. 1. - 511. See on periturus, v. 408. - 512. Aedib in mediis; i. e. in the implication. See on eavae, v. 487. Axevault. - 514. Complexa = embracing; i. e. having embraced and still continuing to do so. - 516. Praecipites = driven headlong from the sky. - 517. Amplexae; like complexa, v. 514. - 519. Mens tam dira = purpose so monstrous, desperate. - 520. Cing. Gr. 545. 2. 2). A. & S. 239, R. 1. For the middle sense of ring see on v. 383.—521. Tali — istis; referring not to Priam (such defenders as you are), but to telis (we have not now to look to arms, but to altars and prayers), as the words which follow (non - Hector, with which compare vv. 291, 292) are sufficient to show. For defensorial applied to an inanimate object see Caes. B. G. IV. 17. - 522. Non; sc. egeret from preceding eget for afforet. - 523. Tandem. If you have taken the false step of arming yourself, be persuaded at last, while there is yet time. Concede = yield and come. - 526. Pyrrhi de caede = from death by Pyrrhus; like vulnere Ulixi, v. 436 He had escaped being killed on the spot, though with a mortal wound. - 427. Per - hostes; with elapsus. - 528. Porticibus lustrat. Polites runs through different parts of the house, now winding through the cloisters (porticibus), now traversing the atrium, round which the cloisters ran. - 529. Infesto vulnere = with \$ deadly aim. - 530. Jam jamque = now, even now, adds greatly to the vividness of the description. - 533. Quamquam - tenetur; i. e. though death was all about him. - 534. Pepercit. See on G. II. 339. - 535. At is the regular particle in imprecations, ejaculations, etc. - 336. Pietas = commiseration, justice. This is the reciprocal of its ordinary sense. See on I. 10. So V. 688; IV. 382.

Charet. Gr. 501, I. A. & S. 264. 6. - 537. Grates = requital. -3. Me cernere. Facio with an acc. with the infin. in the signifi-Sen to cause, is poetical. - 540. Satum - mentiris. Prism sums no more than that his nature belies his lineage, as Dido of Authors, IV. 365. Quo. Gr. 425. 3. 1). A. & S. 246. — 541. In the case of. Cf. v. 390. Jura — erubuit — he respected the sights and confidence of a suppliant. Fidem supplicis seems to indute the confidence reposed by a suppliant and the return which it School. — 543. Heotoreum; for Hectoris. Gr. 541. 5. A. & S. 211, R 4 (a). - 544. Sine ictu = without inflicting a wound. - 545. pulsum; sc. est. - 546. Summo . . . umbone = from the top of boss. — 547. Referes — ibis. Gr. 535. 3. 2). A. & S. 267, R. 2. Buntins. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. — 549. Degenerem — narrare, the reduces socios muntio, I. 390. There is in degenerem a sarcastic mion to v. 540. Memento (=don't forget) serves to point the Micasm. - 550. Trementem; i. e. not with fear, but with age. DE v. 509.- 553. Letteri; for in latus. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. W. R. 2. - 554. Finist. Gr. 106. 1. A. & S. 63. 1 (2). - 555. Bosts = according to his destiny. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and r. Tulit; of fate. See on E. V. 34. - 556. Populis terri ; with superbum. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. — 557. tine; i.e. the countries in the western part of Asia Minor. Cf. **IL** 1. Jacet. The body was exposed unburied, and so Achean peaks of it as if it were still lying there. See on VI. 149. Trun-B... caput... corpus; partitive apposition. See on E. IX. 9. -569. Me. Gr. 371. 4. 2). A. & S. 233.-560. Subift; sc. tame. - 562. Creusa; the daughter of Priam and wife of Aeneas. -863. Direpta; not as a fact, like the desolation of Creusa, but as t probability. Casus Iuli; i. e. quid Iulo accidere posset. - 564. spicio. Let it be borne in mind that Aeneas is on the roof, and hat he has been looking down into the impluvium of Priam's palace, mipletely absorbed in the scene transacting there. He now withhaves his eyes (respicio) from this scene, and looking about finds himwill alone. Copia = force. In this sense, commonly plural. - 566. leadbus - dedere; i. e. they had dropped in mere weariness into he flames from the palace roof, where they were standing with Aeneas. - 567-588. These verses are enclosed in brackets because, like he four lines prefixed to the Aeneid, their genuineness is questioned, med because they seem to be inconsistent with VI. 510 foll. — 567. moue adeo is Virgilian, V. 268, 864, etc., adeo strengthening fame isse on E. IV. 11). Super unus eram; tmesis. Limina Ves-Ima. The temple of Vesta, like that of Pallas, appears to have been the erx. - 569. Tyndarida = the daughter of Tyndareus; i. e. Helen. She was really the step-daughter of Tyndareus, being the

daughter of Leda, the wife of Tyndareus, by Jupiter. See on L'650. - 570. Erranti. Heyne supposes that Aeneas has let himself down to the ground and is ranging over the palace; but it may be questioned whether he really descends till v. 632. - 571. Eversa Gr. 580. A. & S. 274, R. 5 (a). - 573. Erinys. See on G. I. 278.-574. Invisa - hated. This seems better (Cf. v. 601) than uncenas some take it. It is however to be joined as predicate with addut: sat crouching, like a hated thing. - 575. Exarsere - animo; i.e. animus ira exarsit. Subit. See on v. 360. Ira = the angry impulse, resolve. - 576. Ulcisci . . . sumere. See on amor, v. 10. Sceleratas . . . poenas = the penalty of her guilt. - Conjugium; for conjugem. Patres; for parentes. See on v. 457. — 580. Phrygis. See on I. 182. Comitata. See on I. 312. Ministris; doubtless male attendants. - 581. Occiderit ... arserit ... sudarit. These fut. perfs. are meant to indicate those circumstances in the past which make it monstrous that the event spoken of as feture, adspiciet, ibit, videbit, should ever be realized. The sense is: shall she return, now that Priam has been murdered, etc. So ibit . . . illuserit, IV. 590. - 584. Feminea. See on Hectoreum, v. 543. 585. Exstinxisse . . . sumpsisse. The ordinary construction would be laudabor quod exstinxi, or qui exstinxerim. Nefas; contemptuously of a person. Merentes . . . poenas, like sceleralas poenas, v. 576. — 587. Ultricis flammae; for ultionis. Gr. 410. 7. 2). A. & S. 220. 3. Cf. I. 215. With cineres meorum cf. flamma extrema meorum, v. 431.

588. Talia jactabam. Cf. I. 102. Furiata mente. Cf. V. 407. - 589. Videndam = ut viderem. - 591. Confessa. See on v. 514. Que couples the clause to which it belongs with confessa deam. Videri. See on E. IV. 16. — 592. Quanta. The stature of the gods was greater than that of men. Prehensum continuit. See on I. 69. Venus seizes the hand with which Aeneas was laying hold of his sword. — 593. Roseo . . . ore. Cf. I. 402. — 595. Nostri ... cura. Venus identifies herself with the family of which she formed a part, and to which Aeneas owed protection. Gr. 396. IL A. & S. 211, R. 3 (a). Tibi. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). -596. Prius; i. e. before doing anything else. - 597. Liqueris. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. The real meaning is: where he, whom you left at home, may be now. — 598. Omnes may go with ques or acies. The editors generally prefer the former. - 599. Resistat. The present expresses that the danger, and consequently the guardianship, are not over. Gr. 504. I. A. & S. 261, R. 3. Tulerint and hauserit, on the other hand, for the sake of liveliness, speak of the destruction as already a thing of the past. - 600. Tulerint. See on E. V. 34. Haurire; of a weapon or other offensive agent, probas devouring flesh or drinking blood. - 601. Tibi refers to the : sentence, as in L 261. It is not, as you think; or this overthat you mourn is not caused by, &c. - 602. Culpatus; i. e. you and others blame; used as an adj. Divum. In trans-; supply but. — 603. A culmine = from its summit; i. e. from bottom. See on v. 290. - 605. Et - caligat = and humid ds a veil of mist around you. — 608. Moles; the walls and ings. — 609. Pulvere. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257. — 610. Magno identi belongs really to muros as well as to fundamenta, though matically only to the latter. - 612. Scaess . . . portas. The m gate, being the western gate, looked toward the shore, and attle naturally thickened round it. - 613. Prima; because at strance of the city. See on v. 334.—615. Summas arces; ing to the citadel. Tritonia. See on v. 171.—616. Mimbo SVA = refulgent with a storm-cloud and the fierce Gorgon. is the furious storm-cloud, indicative of her wrath, with which s enveloped; Gorgone is the frightful Gorgon Medusa, whose Minerva had placed upon her shield; and both are lighted up · by the lurid glare of the conflagration or by the lightnings from oud. — 617. Pater. See on G. I. 121. Secundas = auspi-. - 618. In - arma; i. c. against the Trojans who continue to resistance. — 619. Eripe . . . fugam; i. c. flight is the only now within your grasp, and you may by delay lose the opporfor this. Labori = to the struggle. - 621. Dixerat. A. & 9, R. 1 (3). — 623. Mumina = powers. — 624. Tum vero; ther his eyes have been opened to see Heaven fighting against . Omne; emphatic. — 625. Neptunia. See on G. I. 502. — Ao veluti = even as. - 627. Quum; with ac veluti. Ao-= which they have begun to fell. Crebris. See on crebro, Instant = are pressing on, striving. — 628. Certatim; instant. Minatur; i. c. to fall. — 629. Vertice. Gr. 414 and L& S. 247 and 2. - 630. Evicta; stronger than victa. Suaum. Gr. 371, 1. 3) (2). A. & S. 232 (3). — 631. Congemuit s groaned loudly. Traxitque - ruinam = and having been off (i. e. from the stump), has fallen heavily along the mountain. 32. Descendo. See on v. 570. Ducente dec = under diguidance; the masc. being used in a general sense, though a ess is meant. - 633. Expedior = I make my way in safety: am extricated. - 634. Perventum (sc. est) = I arrived. Gr. 3. A. & S. 184. 2. - 636. Primum; with quem. Montes; ida, vv. 801 foll. — 638. Integer — aevi = unimpaired by age. 199. 3. 4). A. & S. 213. - 639. Suo; emphatic. Robore. abl. see on regno, I. 268. - 640. Agitate = hasten forward: ving the notion both of preparation and execution. — 642. Satis,

etc. In prose we might have had satis superque est qued vidimus, etc. The allusion is to the destruction of Troy by Hercules in the rega of Laomedon. - 643. Superavimus. Cf. v. 597. Urbl. Gr. y A. & S. 223. Una in the form of semel must be supplied to a urbi. - 644. Sic is probably to be taken with position : just at I in Affati seems to refer to the conclamatio rather than to the inclamation See on L 219. They are to treat him as if he were already dead, and leave him. - 645. Ipse manu are so frequently connected together by Virg. in the sense of doing a thing with one's own hand (see on t. 321), that it seems impossible to give them any other sense her. Miserebitur hostis on the other hand is more naturally understood of death from an enemy than of an enemy's abstaining from maltreating the dead; and the words of Aeneas, v. 661, rather favor the same view. Forb, therefore seems right in supposing that Anchise means to follow Priam's example, mingling in battle and provoking his death. Cf. Mernisse mann, v. 434. Exuviasque petet indi cates that the enemy might kill him for other reasons than pity. -647. Annos demoror = have I been delaying the years. Gt. 467. 2. A. & S. 145. 2. - 649. Fulminis . . . ventis. Virg. may have thought of the wind of the thunderbolt's motion. See on I 45. Afflavit = blasted. The story was that Anchises was street with lightning for divulging his intercourse with Venus. - 650. Me morans = dicens. Cf. v. 73. I. 327. — 651. Nos. Gr. 446. 2. A. & S. 209, R. 7 (b). Effusi (sc. sumus) lacrimis = in tears (began to entreat). Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. -652. Vertere. See on 1.26 653. Fato - incumbere = to lend his weight to the destiny that was bearing us down. Vellet depends on effusi lacrimis, which comtains the notion of orabamus. — 655. Feror. See on v. 383. —656. Consilium . . . fortuna = expedient . . . way of safety. - 658. It fas = impiety. - 660. Sedet; of a fixed resolution, IV. 15; V. 418 etc., sometimes with animo, sometimes with a dat. of the person, sometimes without a case. Animo. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 24 and 2. - 661. Isti; i. e. to that death you covet so. - 662. Jam= in a moment. - 664. Hoo erat . . . quod eripis = was it for the ... that thou dost rescue. Quod cripis is the subject, Aoc the predicate, and ut cernam explains hoc. Hoc and quod are adverbial or tognate accusatives. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). See on v. 141. The tenses are confused, ut cernam depending on hoc erat. — 665. Media etc. See on v. 508. — 668. Ferte arma. We are to suppose that he had taken off his armor on returning home. So Rursus in arms feror, v. 655. Lux ultima; like summa dies, v. 324. — 669. Revisam. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. — 671. Accingor. See 66 v. 383. - 672. Insertabam. The strap or handle of the shield, through which the arm was passed, was technically denominated in

sertorium. - 675. Et = also. - 676. Expertus; i. e. as having been already in the battle. - 678. Quondam . . . dicta = once called. - 681. Manus inter, etc. Creusa had Ascanius in her arms and was pressing him upon Aeneas. This explains tendebat, v. 674 - 682 Levis . . . apex = a light tapering flame - 683. Zastu. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. t. — 684. Flamma is the same as the levis apex. - 685. Trepidare = began to bustle about. Gr. 165 1. A.& S. 209, R. 5. - 686. Pontibus = with spring water. -888. Coelo; for ad coclum. Cl. v. 405. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 885. IV. R. 2. -689. Bi. See on G. I. 7. Cl. V. 687 foll. -690. Hoo tantum; sc. rogs. See on v. 79. - 691. Firma. Serv. says that it was usual for the Romans to ask for a second omen confirming the first. - 692. Vix... que. See on v. 172. - 693. Lasvum = on the left. Thunder on the left was a good omen in Roman augury. - 694. Stella = a meteor. Facem = a fiery train. Multa ma luce; with facem ducens. Idaea ... silva; the woods on Mt. Ide. - 697. Signantemque vias. The sense seems to be fixed by the parallel, V. 526, to the imprinting of the meteor's path along the sky. Que couples signantem with labentem. Tum. After the Manppearance of the meteor any trail that it left would be more perceptible. Longo limits = in a long path. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. asy and a - 699. Be - auras; i. e. rises. We may presume from u. 644 and the context generally that Anchises was stretched on his bad. - 701. Jam, as elsewhere, = already; and the repetition strengthens it. We may render: "No more, no more delay from me." Adseem is stronger than ibe. Lead me by what way you will, I am there almady. - 703. Vestro - est = Troy (i. e. the Trojan race) is in your keeping, under your protection. - 704. Tibi comes ire == zens ére. Gr. 390 and 2. A. & S. 227, R. 4. Cf. VI. 158.-**706.** Aestus; acc. — 707. Imponere. See on v. 383. — 708. Eumeris. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Cf. IV. 599. Iste very heautifully suggests the reason why the burden will not be opsive: it consists of thee. — 709. Quo . . . cumque; tmesis. -710. Mihl. See on tibi, v. 704. - 712. Dicam; fut. indic. Animis advertite; a variety for the common animas advertite ad ea. -713. Urbe egressis = as you go out of the city. For the dat, see on I. 102. - 714. Desertae = solitary; because she, i.e. her temple, stood in an unfrequented spot. - 715. Religione = by the religious observance. - 716. Ex diverso = from different parts. -718. Me . . . attrectare. Gr. 549 and 1. A. & S. 269 and R. 2. Casde recenti. We have seen, v. 167, that part of the crime of Diamedes and Ulysses was that they touched the Palladium with their blood-stained hands. - 719. Vivo. Only running water could be used for the purification.

721. Humeros. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. H. - 722. Super; adverb. 725. Ferimur. See on v. 383. Opaca locorum. See on I. 422. - 727. Adverso - Graii = Greeks gathered thickly together in hostile array. - 729. Comiti; Ascanius. - 731. Evasiese = to have passed over in safety. See on v. 458. Cf. III. 282. Ad aures; with adesse, as in V. 55. - 735. Mihi. Gr. 386. 2. A. & S. 224 R.2 Nescio quod = some; lit. I know not what. Gr. 525. 4. A.&S. 265, R. 4. Male amicum. See on v. 23. - 736. Confusam eripuit. See on I. 29, 69. Cursu. See on I. 157. - 737. Regione = line, direction. - 738. Misero - incertum = whether my wife Creusa, torn from me unhappy (one) by fate, stopped, or wandered from the way, or weary sat down, (is) uncertain. Miure belongs to mihi understood. Erepta fato applies really to all three verbs, the meaning being that she was separated finally from Aeneas, whatever was the cause. The indicatives are used instead of subjunctives, which we should have naturally expected, like lactantur, E. IV. 52, sparsit, E. V. 7, mittit, G. I. 57, being regarded as the prin cipal verbs in the sentence, and incertum merely as a sort of qualitying adverb. Gr. 525. 6. A. & S. 265, R. 1. - 739. Seu is used co-ordinately with ne, as Tacitus uses sive co-ordinately with an. We have already had seu ... sive after dubii, I. 218. - 741. Necquam = nor did I observe that she was lost or turn my mind (towards her) before that. — 742. Tumulum . . . sedem. Gr. 379. 4 A. & S. 237, R. 5 (c). Antiquae refers rather to the temple than to the goddess. — 744. Comites = as her companions. Comites simply expresses in what respect she played them false, or escaped their notice. — 745. Deorumque. Gr. 663. III. 1. 4). A. & S. 304 (4); 307. 3. - 749. Cingor. See on v. 383. - 750. Stat with an infin., of a fixed resolution, like sedet. Cf. v. 660. - 753. Retro - 86quor = I observe and trace backward. See on I. 29, 69. - 754. Lumine = with the eye. - 755. Si forte = on the chance that See on v. 136. — 761. Porticibus — asylo = in the desolate clois ters, Juno's sanctuary; i. e. temple. — 765. Auro solidi = of solid gold: lit. solid with gold. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. -772 Infelix; with reference to Aeneas's feeling, not to Creusa's actual condition. - 773. Nota = solita. The forms of the shades, like those of the gods (see on v. 592), were supposed to be larger than human, apparently as being no longer "cabined, cribbed, confined" by the body. — 774. Steterunt; like tulkrunt, E. IV. 61. — 775. Affari . . . demere. Gr. 545. I. A. and S. 209, R. 5. — 777. Numine = will, purpose. See on v. 123; I. 133. Cf. V. 56. - 779. Aut (= nor) connects fas (= destiny) with regnator, as one of the subjects of sinit. Ille is peculiarly used of Jupiter, as a title of reverence. - 780. Tibi. Gr. 388. I. A. & S. 225. III. Exsilia. The rral has here (as indeed frequently in poetry), a rhetorical force, as altiplying the troubles of Aeneas. Arandum is used strictly with mer, loosely with exsilia (zeugma), = to be undergone . . . to be wersed. - 781. Et = and then. Terram. See on v. 742. Hesriam. See on I. 569. Lydius refers to the traditional origin of : Etruscans from Lydia, a country in the western part of Asia nor. Arva - virum = through the rich cultivated lands of heroes. 784. Parta is peculiarly used of things that are virtually, though t actually realized. Cf. III. 495; VI. 89; E. III. 68. Creusae. e on I. 462. — 785. Myrmidonum — Dolopum. See on v. 7. 786. Aut. See on v. 779. Servitum. Gr. 569. A. & S. 276. I. i II. — 787. Dardanis. Gr. 316. A. & S. 100. 1 (b). — 788. metrix; Cybele. She was one of the patronesses of Troy, being "hrygian goddess, and worshipped on Ida. Virg. means evidently & Creusa is to become one of her attendants, passing from ordibumanity into a half-deified state, which agrees with v. 773. — 9. Serva . . . amorem; i. e. continue to love. — 792. Ibi = tum. **Allo.** Gr. 384. I. A. & S. 249. I. R. 3. — 795. Sio. Cf. I. 225. 798. Pubem = a band, company. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. It is ant to include vaguely the whole body. - 799. Parati; sc. deduci some similar word. — 800. Velim. Gr. 486. III. A. & S. 260. II. dago. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247. 3 or 255. 2. — 801. Jugis mmae Idae; i. e. from the summit of Ida. Lucifer. The story s that Lucifer, the star of Venus, guided Aeneas to Italy. - 803. pes opis may either be hope of giving aid, or, more probably, pe of receiving it, Aeneas identifying himself with the city.

## THE AENEID. BOOK III.

In the Third Book Virgil treads yet more closely in the steps of owner, the subject being the wanderings of Aeneas, as that of the inth and three following books of the Odyssey is the wanderings of lysses. Yet the only place in which the two lines of adventure tually touch is when they enter the country of the Cyclops; and ere Virgil has skilfully contrived not to rival Homer's story, but to propriate it, and to make Aeneas reap the fruit of Ulysses's exience without being obliged to repeat it in his own person. For a other incidents he is indebted partly to other portions of the body heroic legend, partly to his own invention. Polydorus is from the

Greek drama; the bleeding myrtle, however, may be Virgil's own, though Heyne gives the credit of it to the Cyclic poets: the adventure with the Harpies was suggested by Apollonius, who also gare hints for the predictions of Helenus and the deliverance of Achemenides: other legends seem to have given the outline of the wage, indicating the several places touched at. The mistakes made in searching for the new kingdom, the scene at Delos, the appearance of the Penates, the meeting with Andromache, seem all to be more or less original.

## ARGUMENT.

Troy, according to the almost universal tradition, was taken in the summer. The winter of this year, which counts as the first of the seven, is spent by Aeneas in making preparations (1-7). He sails in the spring or summer of the second year (8-12), and spends the winter in Thrace, where he builds a city (13-18). The tragedy of Polydorus drives him away in the spring of the third year (19-69). He goes to Delos, and thence to Crete. Two years are supposed to be consumed in his unfortunate attempt at colonization. His stay at Actium brings him to the end of the fifth year (70-284). The sirth year is spent partly in Epirus, partly in Sicily. In the summer of the seventh he arrives at Carthage (I. 755). The remainder of the Book (285-715) embraces the incidents of the sixth year, and of the seventh up to the time of the arrival.

1. Asiae. See on II. 557. — 2. Immeritam; i. e. undeserving such a fate. The crimes of Laomedon and Paris were the cause, not the nation in general. Visum; the same as in II. 428. - 3. Humo = from the ground: expressing total overthrow. Fumat. Mark the pres. as expressing continuance. Neptunia. See on II. 625-4. Diversa exsilia = a remote place of exile; i. c. widely removed from Troy. Desertas = unoccupied; and so fit for settlement. Cf vv. 122, 123. — 5. Sub ipsa = close beneath. — 6. Antandro; 1 gity at the foot of Ida. Molimur; as in I. 424. - 7. Sistere. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. – 8. Prima. Gr. 441. 6. A. & S. 205, R. 17. A winter has passed since the fall of Troy. — 9. Et. See on II. 172 Fatis. Gr. 384. A. & S. 223. — 10. Quum = ct tum. — 12. Penatibus et magnis dis. What the Penates were was an unsolved problem among the ancients themselves. Virg. classes them here with the magni Di, and elsewhere, II. 293, 296, and IX. 258 foll with Vesta; but it is not clear in either case whether the association implies distinction or identification. All that can be said is that they were supposed to be in a peculiar sense the national gods of Troy.

(cf. v. 63, where Acestes has other Penates of his own), and that, as their name imports, they were connected with the home and the hearth. Their images were easily carried, as appears from II. 717. -13. Procul. Thrace was separated from the Troad only by the Hellespont, so that procul is used, as it sometimes is, without any notion of great distance, expressing local separation, and no more. Mayortia. Mars was the tutelary divinity of Thrace. See on L 276. Campis. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 14. Thraces arant is interposed like Tyrii tenuere coloni, I. 12. Regnata is used passively here and in VI. 793 (where, as here, it is followed by the dat.), though regno is not properly a transitive verb. Lyourgo; a king of Thrace, who, it is said, boldly opposed Bacchus and drove him out of his kingdom: hence acri. - 15. Hospitium - Penates = (which was) an ancient guest-land of Troy and (whose) Penates (were) allied (to ours); i. e. between which and Troy there was a friendly alliance. Hespitium and Penates may be regarded grammatically as in apposition with Terra. - 16. Dum fuit. For the perfect with dum in the sense of while, cf. I. 268.—17. Moenia. It is supposed that Virg. refers to Aenos, a town of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus. Prima may either mean that this was his first attempt at building the promised city, or that he began to lay the foundation of a city. Ingressus; sc. terram. Iniquis = nolentibus, non faventibus. 18. Aeneadas. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. Nomen; i. e. for the inhabitants, not for the place. — 19. Dionaeae. See on E. IX. 47. Divisque; i. e. and the rest of the gods. It was customary to add a general to a special invocation. For an example see G. I. 21. -20. Nitentem = shining, sleek. Cf. VI. 654. — 22. Tumulus. The mound is apparently of sand, which had accumulated over the umburied body of Polydorus, if we suppose Virg. to follow the same story as Euripides, who makes Polymestor throw his victim's corpse into the sea. - 23. Hastilibus; i. e. spear-like wands, or shafts. C£ G. II. 447. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. — 24. Silvam, Cf. G. II. 15, 26. - 25. Tegerem; i. e. to wreathe or shadow the altars. See on II. 249. — 27. Quae. Gr. 445. 8. A. & S. 206 (3) and (a). -28. Huic; for ex hac. Sanguine. Gr. 428. A. & S. 311, R. 6. It may be treated as an abl. of manner, being regarded as a variety for ater liquitur sanguis guttis. - 29. Mihi. See on Aeneae, I. 92. — 30. Gelidus; proleptic. — 32. Insequor = I proceed. Tentare. See on II. 38. - 33. Cortice seems to be the skin of the root. --34. Nymphas; i. e. the Hamadryads. See on E. V. 75. — 35. Gradivum; an epithet of Mars. Patrem; merely a title of honor. See on G. II. 4. Geticis = Thracian; lit. Getic. See on Ov. Trist. IV. 10. 110. - 36. Rite = duly. It is used not of formal applications to the gods, but of the regular, and, as it were, due

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blessings which the gods confer. Secundarent visus = to render the portent propitious. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. Omen levarent: a parallel expression. The omen was apparently grant; Aeneas asks to have it made levis. - 39. Lacrimabilis = piteous. 40. Reddita = sent forth. - 41. Jam = at last; i. e. after this third effort. - 42. Parce. Sec on E. III. 94 - 42. Scelerare; i.e. by disturbing the grave of a fellow-countryman and relative. Non--tulit = Troy produced me not a stranger to thee; i. e. I am a Trojan, not an alien. - 43. Aut; for neque, non being taken with both clauses. Cf. II. 779. - 44. Crudeles terras; like crudeles aras, I. 355. Litus avarum is an expression of the same kind. - 45. Perrea; because the points were iron. -46. Jaculis - acutis = has shot up into sharp javelins. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 1 -47. Tum vero denotes a further stage of horror than that described in vv. 29, 30. Ancipiti expresses the doubt of Aeneas whether he ought to remain in the country or leave it. Alendum. Gr. 578. V. A. & S. 274, R. 7.—51. Regi; Polymestor. Armis Gr. 385. A. & S. 223, R. 2.—52. Cingi—obsidione. Virgil's meaning evidently is that as the Greeks grew stronger the siege was converted into a blockade. - 53. Fortuna recessit. Fortune is said to retire, as in v. 615, to remain. - 54. Res Agamemnonias = the interest, fortunes of Agamemnon; i. e. the Grecian cause. 55. Fas omne (V. 800) seems here to stand for all laws, human and divine. - 56. Potitur. Gr. 286. 1. A. & S. 177. Quid. Gr. 374 5. A. & S. 231, R. 5 (a) and (b). — 57. Sacra = accursed; be cause sacra is used of what is consecrated, i. e. devoted to the infernal gods. — 60, 61. Excedere . . . linqui . . . dare. Gr. 363; 553. II. A. & S. 204; 270, R. 1 (c). For the mixture of the passive with the active infinitive cf. V. 773. - 61. Pollutum hospitium; like polluto amore, V. 6, the notion in each case apparently being the breach of a sacred tie. — 62. Instauramus = we perform It is a term for sacrificial and other solumnities, so that we need not bring in the notion of a new interment. — 63. Aggeritur tumulo = is added to the mound; i.e. the casual mound already existing (v. 22). Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Stant = are erected. Cf. v. 305; E. V. 66. - 64. Caeruleis; of a sad color. Vittis. The altars are wreathed with fillets, as elsewhere with boughs. Atra; referring rather to the associations (the cypress being used in funerals) than to the actual color of the leaves. — 66. Inferimus = we bring; i.e. as libations: a sacrificial term. Tepido; because newly milked. Lacte; with spumantia. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. — 67. Sacri; i. e. of the blood of victims. Cf. V. 78. — 68. Condimus = we lay to rest: just as we talk of laying a spirit, as the soul would wander so long as the body was unburied. Cf. VI. 326 foll. Magna - cie-

The reference is to the inclamatio already mentioned on I. 210. supremum; not the acc. of the object, but the adverbial acc., the bject being animam; we call upon his spirit with the last call, or for me last time. The last thing done at an interment was to bid fare-'ell to the deceased by pronouncing the word vale. Gr. 380, 2. & S. 232 (3). - 69. Fides pelago. Cf. meis te fidere regnis, V. 20. Gr. 392. I. and t. A. & S. 222, R. 8. - 70. Auster; for venu. — 71. Deducunt. See on I. 551. — 73. Sacra . . . tellus = 2 scred land; i. e. Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana. See a Ov. M. VI. 187, 190. — 74. Matri; Doris. See on II. 419. The ative limits gratissima. Aegaeo; applied to Neptune because he as supposed to delight especially in the Aegean sea. - 75. Pius = rateful; i. e. to his own birthplace and to the island which had shelred his mother. Arcitenens; Apollo; i.e. as the bearer of the ow, the archer. — Oras et litora. See on G. II. 44. — 76.  $\mathbf{E}$  = ; lit. from; suggesting the notion of distance. - Mycono Gyarowe; two of the Cyclades, the former quite near, the latter at a conderable distance from Delos. - 77. Immotam - dedit = and ndered it fixed (so as) to be inhabited. - 79. Apollinis urbem; elos. — 83. Hospitio; i. e. in consequence of the guest-friendship r tie of hospitality which had been already formed between Anius ad Anchises. — 84. Saxo... structa vetusto = vetusta; lit. milt of old rock. The material is here conceived of as a means, and ence in the abl. without a preposition. — Venerabar = I began to merate (the temple) and to pray. - 85. Propriam. See on E. Thymbraee; an epithet of Apollo derived from Thyma, a plain and city of Troas, where he had a temple. — 86. Manuram = that will remain, be permanent. Altera - Pergama. he city is regarded as already existing in the persons of those who e to inhabit it. See on II. 703. — 87. Reliquias — Achilli. See 1L 30. - 88. Quem sequimur; i. e. who is to be our guide? te quae - vito? v. 367. In both cases, the present shows the gency of the request. They had started without any clear notion their destination, v. 7. - 89. Pater. See on G. II. 4. Augumm is loosely used for an oracular response. See on v. 5. Animis · mostris is expressed as if the inspiration which Apollo gives to e seer (VI. 11) were imparted to the ordinary applicant at the teme. - 90. Vix. See on II. 172. Omnia is explained by what Nows. - 91. Liminaque. The lengthening of a short syllable is ry rare when it ends in a vowel. Gr. 669. V. A. & S. 309 (1). — 2 Adytis ... reclusis. So the temple flies open to give the reonse, VI. 81. Cortina; the tripod. - 93. Submissi - terram we prostrate ourselves reverently upon the ground. - 94. Duri inured to hardships, hardy. Quae. See on quae, v. 27. A

stirpe - tulit; i. e. the land where your ancestral stock first grew. - 95. Ubere laeto = with joyous fruitfulness, into her fertile bosom; perhaps with a reference to the image of a mother following Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 96. Matrem. Cf. G. II. 268. - 99. Mixto . . . tumultu; i. e. on account of the doubtful interpretation. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257. - 100. Moenia; i. e. the city which Apollo had promised by implication. - 101. Quo; not referring to moenia, but introducing a separate question. - 102. Monumenta = traditions, -103. Spes; i. e. the object of your hopes. Cf. V. 672. - 104. Jovis . . . insula; as the birthplace of Jove -106. Habitant; i. e. men inhabit: another way of saying centum urbes habitantur. Regna; each being an independent sovereignty. -107. Maximus . . . pater (sc. natu) = our eldest ancestor; i.e. the founder of our race. There were two legends. According to one Teucer was a native of Troas, and the first king of Troy. Dardanas came to Teucer, received his daughter in marriage, and afterwards became his successor in the kingdom. According to the other Dardanus was a native prince of Troy, and Teucer immigrated into Tross from Crete, married the daughter of Dardanus, and succeeded to his throne. This double origin of the Trojan race is the cause of Anchises's mistake; but it seems from II. 781 that Aeneas should have set him right. - 108. Rhoeteas. Troas is so called from the promontory of Rhoeteum on the Hellespont. - 109. Optavit. See on I. 425.—110. Steterant. See on stant, v. 63. Habitabant. See on v. 106.—111. Hinc; i. e. from Crete. Mater; i. e. of the gods. Cultrix Cybelae = the inhabitant of Cybele: a mountain in Phrygia, from which she derived her name. Corybantia aera= the brazen cymbals of the Corybantes; i. e. the priests of Cybele, who worshipped her in the forests and on the mountains of Phrygia with drums, cymbals, horns, and dances. — 112. Idaeum nemu; i. e. where the rights of Cybele were celebrated. Fida - sacris refers to the mysteries of Cybele. Gr. 387. A. & S. 226. -113 Cybele was represented as drawn by lions. All these are mentioned as derived by Phrygia from Crete. - 115. Placemus ventos; of sacrificing to the gods of the sea, as vv. 119, 120 show. Gnosia. See on G. I. 222. - 116. Nec - cursu; about one hundred and fifty miles. Gr. 418 and 2. A. & S. 236. Juppiter may be mentioned as the god of the weather. See on E. VII. 60. Adsit. Gr. 503. L; 505. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). -118. Aris. Gr. 422 and 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. - 119. Neptuno . . . Apollo. Neptune and Apollo are the tutelary deities of Troy; and there is a further reason for invoking them here, the one as the god of the sea, the other as having given the oracle. Pulcher Apollo. Cf. E. IV. 57. - 120. Pecudem; probably a lamb, which, V. 772, is offered under similar circum-

stances to the Tempestates. -122. Idomenea. Gr. 46. 3. 5). A. & 8. 54. 5; 86. Idomeneus, a distinguished Grecian chief, led a band of Cretans to the Trojan war. The story is that on his voyage homeward he was overtaken by a storm and vowed to the gods of the sea that he would sacrifice the first thing that met him on landing, that this proved to be his son, that he fulfilled his vow, that a plague visited Crete, and that the inhabitants consequently expelled him, when he settled in Calabria, as mentioned in v. 400. — 123. Hoste. Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 250. 2 (2). Vacare = are without. Adstare = stand ready to (our hand). Virg. expresses himself as if the Cretans had vacated the country as well as Idomeneus; but he may only mean that now that their chief was gone, the people would not be unwilling to receive the Trojans. — 124. Ortygiae; the ancient name of Delos: lit. quail-island.—125. Bacchatam. See on G. II. 487. Jugis. Gr. 422 and I. A. & S. 254, R. 3. Naxon. See on Ov. M. III. 636. Donysam; a small island east of Naxos. Viridem refers probably to its vegetation. —126. Olearon; a small island west of Paros, belonging, like Donysa, to the group called Sporades. Miveam Paron; one of the Cyclades, famed for its white marble: hence niveam. - 127. Cycladas. Virg. first specifies some of the individuals of the group, and then sums them all up in the general clause, sparsas - Cycladas. So the Sporades, referred to in the words crebris freta consita terris = thickly sown with numerous lands. Legimus = we coast along ... we traverse, pass through: zengma. — 128. Vario certamine = with various emulation; i. e. striving to outdo each other. Cf. v. 290. — 139. Hortantur = encourage each other. Cretam - petamus; giving a notion of sailor language: For Crete and our forefathers, ho! Gr. 487. A. & S. 260, R. 6. - 130. Prosequitur has here its proper sense of acting as an escort or convoy. A puppi = astern. Euntes = as we go. - 131. Curetum; the most ancient inhabitants of Crete, who worshipped Jupiter with noisy music and armed dances. They are sometimes identified with the Corybantes.—132. Optatae molior. See on I. 424, 425. —133. Pergameam; sc. urbem. Cognomine. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and I. - 134. Amare. Gr. 558. VI. 3. A. & S. 273. 2 and (b). Arcem — teotis — to build the citadel high with roofs. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 135. Jamque. See on L 223. Fere = just; referring to the two next clauses as well as to the one in which it stands. Subductae. See on I. 551. — 136. Commubiis arvisque. Gr. 669. II. and 3; 384. A. & S. 306. 1 and (3); 223. Operata (sc. est) = were occupied with. — 137. Jura - dabam; i. e. a settled government is established (cf. I. 426; V. 758), and houses (either sites, or buildings vacated by the Cretans, v. 123) apportioned. - 137-139. Membris; with venit,

like arboribus satisque. Tractu. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257. The passage may be freely rendered thus: Suddenly there came on the hum frame a wasting sickness, shed from the whole tainted expanse of the sky, a piteous blight on trees and crops, a year charged with death. -140. Linquebant - animas. The life is generally said to law the man, not the man the life. Cf. V. 517. -141. Steriles; proleptic. Exurere. Gr. 545. 1. A. & S. 209, R. 5. Birius. See on G. I. 218. - 142. Victum . . . negabat. Cf. G. I. 149. - 143. Remenso. Cf. II. 181. - 144. Hortatur . . . ire. See on v. 134 Mari. See on tractu, v. 138. Veniam; i. e. a gracious answer to the questions which follow. See on I. 519. -145. Ferat ... jubeat Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Ferat may be either tell or give. See in da, v. 85. - 148. Effigies divum are the statues, not the appear ances in vision. Cf. VII. 443. Penates. See on v. 12. - 150. Jacentis = as I lay. -150. In somnis, etc. We have here apparently a mixture of dream and vision, as in I. 355; II. 296, the moon light belonging to the latter, the other circumstances to the formet -153. Affari . . . demere. See on exurere, v. 141. - 154. Dicturus . . . est; said rhetorically, as if Aeneas were certainly going to arrive there. - 155. Ultro: i. e. without waiting to be asked. See on II. 279. - 156. Dardania = Troja. Arma secuti; sc. sunt. Cf. v. 54. -158. Idem; emphatic. Gr. 451. 3. A. & S. 207, R. 27 (a). - 159. Tollemus in astra; referring generally to the superhuman glory of Aeneas's descendants, rather than specially to the actual apotheosis of Caesar or Augustus. - 159. Magnis = for your great gods: not, as is generally understood, the nepotes, but the magni Penates (IX. 258) or magni di who are speaking, the authors and impersonations of this national greatness. Cf. II. 295. - 160. Fugae; as Aeneas is said, I. 2, to be fato profugus. -162. Delius; an epithet of Apollo, from Delos, the place of his birth. Aut. See on v. 43. Cretae. Gr. 424 and I. A. & S. 221, R. I. - 163-166. Repeated from I. 530-533, where see notes. —167. Nobis illustrates magnis, v. 159. They identify themselves with the Trojans, or rather the Trojans with themselves. Propriae. Cf. v. 85. -167. Dardanus . . . Iasius. It is difficult to reconcile the text with the legend; which was that Dardanus and Iasius were brothers, the sons of Corythus, an Etruscan prince of Corythus (Cortona), or of Jupiter by the wife of Corythus, that they emigrated from Etruria and settled, Dardanus in Phrygia, where he married the daughter of Teucer, and became his successor in the kingdom of Troy, and Iasius in Samothrace. In order to make Virg. consistent with himself, and with the line of tradition which he seems to have followed, we must suppose him to use pater vaguely, as a mere term of respect, like pater Aeneas, and to intend a quo to refer to Dardanus. The lan-

uage is certainly against this, but by taking Iasiusque pater as arenthetical, the difficulty will be in a measure removed. Heyne nd Wr. explain it thus: Dardanus cum Iasio, a quo Dardanio. -58. A quo principe = from which prince. - 169. Surge age. se on v. 462. - 170. Corythum; the place Corythus. Requirat. iz. 488 and II. A. & S. 260, R. 6. -171. Ausonias = Ausonian, talian: from Ausones, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabisats of lower and middle Italy. Dictaea = Cretan. See on G. II. 36. — 173. Sopor = a deep sleep; i. c. favorable for a vivid dream. **Red**; instead of *ille*, the usual attraction being neglected. — 174. **7elatas**; i. e. crowned with fillets. — 175. **Tum**. The sentence is merrupted at deorum by the parenthesis, which produces an anaconthon (see on L 237), v. 175 introducing another sentence. Corpore. k, 425. 3. 4). A. & S. 251. — 177. Munera . . . intemerata = ferings of unmixed and choice wine. -178. Focis. The hearth mes the altar of the Penates. Honore = the libation. Gr. 430. L & S. 257. — 180. Prolem ambiguam = the ambiguous (besuse capable of being referred to either source) lineage. Geminos papentes; Dardanus and Teucer. — 181. Se — locorum = that e had been misled by a mistake of a late day (novo) relative to aniest localities. — 182. Exercite = harassed. — 183. Casus = formes: explained by what follows. — 184. Portendere; sc. cam. Sebita; sc. fato. — 185. Vocare = named. — 187. Crederet. 2. 486. 4. A. & S. 260, R. 2. Who would have thought so in those lays? Cassandra. See on II. 246. — 190. Quoque; i. e. as well s the one in Thrace. Paucis relictis; apparently introduced to ecount for the Pergamum or Pergamia, of a later day, as one of the ities of Crete. See v. 133.—191. Trabe = ship, as often. Aequor. 2. 371. 3. A. & S. 232 (2). Cf. V. 235. — 192. Nec jam amplius =and no longer. - 193. Apparent belongs to coelum et pontus as well as to terrae. — 194. Imber = a rain-cloud. — 195. Inhorruit - tenebris = the wave became ruffled amid the darkness. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. The picture seems to be of the surface **# the water roughened or curled, partly by the wind, partly by the** larkness, which would change its outline to the eye. - 196. Venti -mare. Cf. I. 86. Magna; with surgunt. - 198. Involvere abstulit. Cf. I. 88. — 199. Ingeminant = repeatedly flash. — 200. Caecis = dark and unknown. - 201. Negat discernere = dicit we mone discernere; i. e. he cannot tell whether it is day or night. Gr. 145. 2. 1). A. & S. 239, R. 2. — 202. Neo is used as if non dicit and preceded instead of negat. Meminisse = scire. Palinurus; Aeneas's pilot. — 203. Tres adeo . . . soles == three long days. Adeo strengthens tres. — Caeca caligine = by blinding darkness: oin with incertos. - 206. Aperire = to disclose. Volvere fumum = to roll up the smoke; a sign of an inhabited country.-208. Caerula = the azure deep. Gr. 441. A. & S. 205, R. 7 (2) -210. Strophades . . . insulae, two small islands in the Ionian sta, west of the Peloponnesus and due south from the eastern extremity of Zacynthus. - 211. Ionio; sc. mari. For the rhythm of this verse cf. G. I. 437. - 212. Harpyiae (lit. Plunderers); fabulous winged monsters, three in number, Celaeno, Aello, and Ocypete, daughters of Neptune and Terra. They were sent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineus, king of Thrace, whence they were driven by Zetes and Calais, the sons of Boreas, to the Strophades, where Aeneas found them. The word is a trisyllable. - 213. Mensas metu . . . priores = their former tables through fear ; i. e. of the sons of Boreas. - 215. Pestis et ira = plague and scourge -220: Laeta = fat. - 221. Custode. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257, R.7 (a). See on IL 409. That these animals were sacred to the Hatpies is clear from v. 247; hence, as was usual with animals coasecrated to the gods, they were left to feed at large without a keeper. 222. Ferro. See on II. 409. Vocamus; i. e. we promise to offer up to them, if successful, a portion of the booty which we take-223. Partem praedamque; for partem praedae. See on I. 61.-224. Exstruimus toros; i. e. they pile up turf to recline on while eating. Dapibus. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 245. II. 4. - 225. Lapsu. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 226. Clangoribus may refer to the flapping of their wings or to their discordant cries. -229, 230. Cf. I. 310, 311. -231. Reponimus is to be understood of a second sacrifice, the first being implied, if not actually expressed, in v. 222. — 232. Diverso = diversa parte. Gr. 441. A.&S. 205, R. 9. — 234. Capessant. Gr. 530. II. 3. 2). A. & S. 266, 2 R. I(b). — 235. Gerendum. Gr. 530. I. A. & S. 266. 2. — 236. 237. Tectos . . . latentia; proleptic; i. e. disponunt (= place here and there), ut tegantur . . . ita condunt, ut lateant. Ergo . . . delapsae: referring to a third visitation: the second came to an end, v. 234. — 239. Misenus. See on VI. 164, 165. — 240. Aere. Gr. 705. III. A. & S. 324. 3. — 241. Obscenas. See on G. I. 470 Foedare. Gr. 553. II. A. & S. 204. Pelagi . . . volucres; referring to the mythological origin of the Harpies from Neptune, or Electra, daughter of Oceanus. - 242. Vim = mark of violence. Tergo = corpore. - 243. Sub sidera = up to the stars; i. e. high in air. -246. Infelix. See on II 245. Rumpit = utters, gives vent to Cf. II. 229. - 247. Etiam; i. e. in addition to the slaughter of the cattle. Celaeno asks whether they are going so far as to wage war in defence of their right to the cattle which they have so unjustly slaughtered. - 248. Laomedontiadae; a term of reproach, like Laomedonteae Trojae, G. I. 502, on which see note. - 249. Patrio

used loosely for proprio, as in G. I. 52, and = their own; i. e. ng been assigned to them by the gods. — 250. Animis goes espite, as in V. 304, not with figite, though the word may be d in the second clause. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. — 252. Fu-B... maxima; sc. natu. Cf. VI. 605. Virg. identifies or so the Harpies with the Furies. See on G. I. 278. — 253. potitis. See on I. 157; II. 399. Celaeno shows them that ows the present, that they may believe her prophecy of the Ventis vocatis. Wr. makes it = duly invoked, and thererorable; but it need mean nothing more than "the winds shall t your call"; as, if any stress were laid on due invocation, o would be inadvertently giving profitable advice where she innly to terrify. Cf. IV. 223; V. 211. — 255. Datam = as; i. e. by destiny. Cf. v. 501; IV. 225. — 256. Dira = monintense. See on G. I. 37. Injuria; the wrong being regarded ag the power of avenging itself. Caedis; since the Trojans sarderers in will if not in deed. — 257. Ambesas . . . absu-See on jactatos . . . arcebat, I. 29. So v. 267. Subigat. The weed as if the Trojans would be anxious to anticipate the visby establishing themselves in their city. Gr. 523. II. A. & S. Malis; with absumere. — 260. Deriguit = froze. Nec mplius. See on v. 192. - 261. Jubent = wish. Pacem. ace which they sought by arms was liberty to feed unmolested; sich they seek by prayer is freedom from further annoyance, Harpies are merely monsters, deliverance from divine ven-, such as that just denounced, if they are goddesses. 262. Gr. 486, III. A. & S. 259, R. 4 (3); 260. II. - 264. Numagna; i. e. such as those from whom Celaeno derived her dge. Honores = sacrifices. - 265. Prohibete minas == ff the threatened curses. — 266. Placidi = appeared. — 267. **1806** ... laxare rudentes == to uncoil and let out the ropes. dentes here are the ropes fastened to the bottom of the sail at corners (pedes). Before setting sail, these ropes, which our a call the "sheets," would lie in a coil or bundle. In order, re, to depart, the first thing was to unroll or untie them, the adjust them according to the direction of the wind and the of the ship. Laxate rudentes was equivalent to "ease the "-269. Vocabat. Gr. 463. 3. A. & S. 209, N. 9. -270. rthos and the other localities here mentioned are the Ionian , which lie off the west coast of Greece. Saxis. Gr. 414 and & S. 247 and I. - 272. Laertia regna. Laertes was the \*\*Mulysses. — 273. Terram altricem = the land that nursed. . Leucatae; a promontory at the southern extremity of the Leucadia. - 275. Et - Apollo = and (having passed Leuca-



nastic exercises of their country. rataestra, property t wrestling, is given as a specimen of the whole, which is force of the plural. Oleo labente; i. e. the oil with were anointed trickled down their bodies as they peri exercises. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257. — 282. Evasisse. 731. — 284. Circumvolvitur. See on II. 383. Annu 4. A. & S. 233 (2). — 286. Abantis. Of this Abas no tainly known. - 287. Postibus adversis; i. e. that fa approaches the temple. Shields and other armor were up in temples as votive offerings. Rem = the act. - 281 sc. dicavit or fixit from preceding verse. See on E. V (sc. detracta) = (taken) from. - 291. Acries Phaeacur are the mountains of Corcyra, whose inhabitants were cal from its early name Phaeacia. - 292. Portu. Gr. 386. -293. Chaonio. See on E. IX. 13. Buthroti; a a of Epirus. Gr. 396. V. A. & S. 211, R. 2, N. — 295. Helenus, a son of Priam, had been taken prisoner by conveyed to Epirus by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, the kin who had married Andromache, Hector's widow. Helens him both in marriage and in his kingdom. — 296. Com on II. 579. Acacidae. See on E. IV. 36. — 297. Patz an Asiatic, Andromache being the daughter of Ection. Cilician Thebe. Cessisse = had passed to. - 298. A pellare. See on II. 10. - 301. Sollemnes dapes = sacrificial feast. Quum = at the time when. - 302. on I. 716. Love of country had prompted them to give 7 to the various objects about them. The early settlers furnish a fine illustration of the same feeling. - 304. I See on II. 543. Viridi — inanem = which of green to (one); i. e. a cenotaph. Viridi caespite describes ques

& S. 227 and R. 4. - 309. Labitur; i. e. faints. Longo . . . ore. Cf. E. I. 30. - 311. Alma = genial. - 314. Subjicto sply. Turbatus = agitated. Raris . . . vocibus hisco = I my mouth in broken accents. Hisco is used of opening the without full articulation. — 318. Excipit. See on G. IL. A. L. 276. Here there seems to be an actual reference to the hor in dejectam. - 318. Digna satis is illustrated by what before, and explained by what follows. - 319. Hectoris Anmohen = Hector's Andromache. Gr. 395; 397, 1 and (1). \$. 211 and R. 7 (1). There is no need of supposing an ellipsis. Min' - servas; i. e. art thou still the wife (concubine) of Pyrr-He wishes to know whether the report he has heard (vv. 294 **s false.** Gr. 669, I. 3; 703. 3. A. & S. 322. 7. — 321. Felix tes; doubly happy, because she died a virgin and in her native The allusion is to Polyxena, a daughter of Priam, who was iced by Pyrrhus at the tomb of Achilles (hostilem ad tumulum), and sought her in marriage. — 323. Sortitus. It was custom-divide the captives by lot. Pertulit. For the indic. where ight have expected the subj. see on G. II. 460. — 324. Captiva. 63. A. & S. 204. — 325. Nos. Gr. 446 and 2. A. & S. 209, (b) and R. 7 (b). Patria; of Troy. Cf. V. 624. It may be the f place, or, more naturally, the abl. abs. Diversa. See on v. 4-6. Stirpis Achilleae; Pyrrhus. — 327. Servitio enixae = g borne children in slavery. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. shrase defines tulimus. — 328. Hermionen; the daughter of lams and Helena, and the granddaughter of Leda. — 329. Me bendam = made over to Helenus, his slave, me, a slave too , to be possessed (by him). — 330. Ereptae . . . conjugis = wife who had been torn from (him); i. c. by Pyrrhus, to whom sione had been betrothed by her father during the siege of Troy, tho on his return had claimed and married her. - 331. Scele--agitatus = driven mad by the Furies (i. e. the avengers) of imes. He had murdered his mother Clytaemnestra. Orestes; m of Agamemnon. — 332. Excipit. See on E. III. 18. Pa-... aras; i. e. at Delphi, where an altar had been raised in r of Achilles. - 333. Morte. Gr. 426 and I. A. & S. 253 and Reddita = having been given up. Serv. says that Helenus ron the gratitude of his master by giving him profitable advice pect to the voyage on his way home from Troy. Cossit. See **297.** — **334.** Cognomine. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. — **335**. me; a brother of Helenus. — 336. Iliacam . . . hanc . . . m; epexegetical of Pergama. See on Lavinaque litora, I. 2. **5** = to the mountain-tops. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. — 337, 338. did you come? by stress of weather (venti)? or by destiny

(fata)? or by divine intervention (deus)? que having virtually the force of quomodo. See on E. I. 54 - 339. Quid (sc. agil) = how fares? Vescitur. See on I. 546. - 340. Quem - Troja A solitary instance in Virg. of a hemistich where the sense is incomplete. Copyists and commentators have exercised their wits in endeavoring to supply the deficiency; but it seems hardly wise to altempt to do what Virg. either did not or could not do. For the sake of giving a complete sense to the verse we may translate: "whom (Creusa bore) to thee when Troy (was) already (besieged)."-341 Tamen = still; i. e. in spite of her death: referring to amium. Cura = concern, longing. - 342. Ecquid = at all. Gr. 380 2 A. & S. 232 (3). It is used in impassioned interrogations. -Avunculus. Creusa was according to one account Hector's sister. - 349. Trojam, etc. See on v. 302. Simulata = made like, copied after. Magnis; sc. Pergamis, - 350. Arentem = scanty. Cognomine. Gr. 428 and 2. A. & S. 211, R. 6 (1). - 351 Am plector; i. e. in token of recognition, as the women in II. 490 m brace the doors in token of farewell, - 353. Porticibus. The porticus seems to have surrounded the aula, which appears to be used in Virg. in the case of a palace as equivalent to atrium. See on II. 528. Accipiebat = entertained. - 354. Aulai. Gr. 42. 3.24 A. & S. 43. 1. Bacchi. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2. — 355. Auro. Gr. 705. III. A. & S. 324. 3. Dapibus; i. e. for the gods; as in v. 301. - 357. Tumido; because of the effect. - 358. Vatem. Helenus. — 359. Qui . . . sentis = who understandest, whose senses are alive to. These supernatural facts were as open to Helenus # the common facts of sense to ordinary men. - 360. Tripodas... laurus; i. c. the indications of the tripods, laurels, etc. Clark Apollo is so called from his temple at Claros, near Colophon, is Ionia. — 361. Volucrum linguas and praepetis omina pennse refer to the two modes of divination, from the note and from the flight of birds. — 362. Omnem cursum; i. e. all my future course. Prospera . . . religio = favorable prognostics. - 363. Numine= by the expression of their will. See on II. 123. - 364. Petere... tentare. See on v. 134. Repostas = remote. Gr. 703. 2. A. & S. 322. 4. — 365. Nefas = ncfandum. Gr. 570 and 1. A. & S. 276. III. R. 2. — 367. Obscenam = revolting; because it compels to eat loathsome and repulsive food. Quae ... vito. See on v. & The intervening parenthesis accounts for the direct form of the question. — 368. Possim. The subj. may be explained as depending on sequens (= si sequar). Gr. 503. 2. 1). A. & S. 261, R. 4. - 369. His See on I. 728. Primum; the correlative of deinde, v. 373. - 370. Pacem = favor. Cf. VI. 48. - 372. Multo - numine = bewildered by thy abounding presence. — 373. Sacerdos. See on dea, I. 412

and refers to the words pauca tibi . . . expedient, v. 377, the ground on which Helenus proceeds to make a partial of the future, that ground being the manifest truth (manithat Aeneas has undertaken this voyage with the highest al sanction (majoribus auspiciis). This accords with what m in vv. 362 foll. Ira. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. — 375. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Fides. Sec on Mo... ordo gives a reason for the preceding clause, sic g the emphatic words. - 376. Sortitur. Jupiter is supwe the decrees of fate like lots out of the urn. So, IV. ve fata Jovis. Volvit vices. The notion seems to be uining the succession of events, being further explained by & See on I. 22. Is - ordo = such a series (of events) round, is in process of accomplishment. — 377. Hospita -378. Ausonio. See on v. 173. -379. Parcae. IV. 47. - 381. Italiam = the Italy; i. e. that part of 32 Vicinosque . . . portus; sc. cujus. — 383. Longa = a long impassable way separates far (from thee) by a long country (lit. long lands) the Italy, etc. Terris; abl. of may be the abl. of quality. - 384. Ante; with quam, rinacria. See on I. 196. — 385. Balis. See on I. 35. ms is the same as mare Tyrrhenum. See on I. 67. — 386. e laous; Avernus, between Cumae and Puteoli. See usula; supposed to lie near the promontory of Circaeum a notion which the poet adopts. Circae; a mythical sorto have had an earlier residence in Aea, a city or peninsula ; whence the epithet Aeaeae. — 387. Passis. Gr. 523. II. iz. z. Componere includes both the sense of building -388. Signa; i. e. the tokens that you have reached sed home. Cf. I. 443.—389. Tibi; with inventa. Gr. L&S. 225. II. Secreti = retired, sequestered; i. e. in a 1 part of its course. - 391. Capitum. Gr. 396. IV. and 1. I, R. 6. — 396. Has; as if he were pointing to the east aly in the direction from Epirus. Litoris oram. See on -398. Moenia = urbes. Graiis. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 399. Narycii . . . Loori. See on G. II. 438. -400. os... campos; the country occupied by the Sallentini. , the southeastern part of Italy. See on v. 122. Milite. 564. — 401. Lyctius. See on E. V. 72. Meliboei; boea, a town in Thessaly, which had been part of the of Philoctetes.-402. Philoctetae; with Petelia. Philoc-Idomeneus, was forced to leave his kingdom and settle in re he built Petelia, a small town in Bruttium. Muro. 106. - 403. Quin = moreover. - 405. Velare. See on

II. 707. Comas. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. The covering of the head during sacrifice was a distinctively Roman custom, the Greeks sacrificing with the head uncovered .- 406. Ne - occurrat. The reason given for the precept seems to be that the appearance of an enemy, if seen by the worshipper, would be an evil omen, or would cause him to break off the sacrifice. - 407. Omina turbet. The omens would have been taken before the sacrifice, and anything occurring during the sacrifice might spoil them .- 409. Casti = pil. -411. Rarescent; of the gradual opening of a passage which at a distance appears closed. Claustra = the strait. Pelori; a promontory of Sicily, at its northeastern point, where the strait (now Messina) is the narrowest, and where were situated Scylla and Charybdis. - 412. Laeva . . . tellus; the left or southern side of Sicily, round which Aeneas was to sail longo circuitu, so as to avoid the passage between Scylla and Charybdis. - 415. Aevi = temporis. -416. Dissiluisse = leaped asunder. - Protinus . . una = continuously one. - 417. Medio. Gr. 422 and 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. -419. Litore diductas = separated in respect of coast; i. c. the ground on which they stood being no longer continuous, but disconnected. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. Aestu. Gr. 414 and 3. A.& S. 247 and 2. - 420. Dextrum . . . laevum; i. e. to those sailing north. Scylla . . . Charybdis. See on I. 200. Implacata = insatiate. — 421. Imo . . . gurgite = with the lowest whirlpool. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. Ter; three times a day, as appears from Hom. - 422. In abruptum = down to the bottom. Sub auras = upwards to the air. - 426. Prima - facies = the uppermost part of her form (is that) of a human being. Gr. 401. A. & S. 211, R. 8 (1). Pectore. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. - 427. Pube tenus = as far as the middle; explaining prima. Postrema; sc facies. — 428. Commissa = joined. — 429. Metas lustrare=10 double the extreme point; Pachynum being the southern promontory of Sicily, which they were to sail round as they would go round? goal, of which longos circumflectere cursus is actually used, V. 131.-432. Canibus. Canes and lupi are here used indifferently. -435. Pro omnibus = for all; i. e. as an equivalent for all others. - 436. Iterumque iterumque; better with moncho. — 437. Primum; i. e. as the first thing to do. -438. Dominam; of a goddess, v. 113 -439. Victor is explained by supera. — 441. Cumaeam ... wbem; a city on the coast of Campania, said to have been settled by2 colony from Chalcis in the island of Euboea. — 442. Divinos; either because of the residence of the Sibyl in its vicinity or of its supposed connection with the infernal regions and their deities. Lacus et Averna; a hendiadys. See on v. 386. Silvis. Gr. 414 and 2 A. & S. 247 and I. - 443. Insanam; of the prophetic afflatus, like

furens, II. 345. Vatem; S. julia. Rupe sub ima; the antrum immane of VI. 11. - 444. Foliis . . . mandat. Ci. VI. 74. Leaves would be among the earliest materials for writing. Notas et nomima = marks and words: a poetical expression for written characters. -445. Carmina. See on E. IV. 4. -446. Digerit in numerum = arranges in order. See on II. 182. Here the notion is that of regular succession in order of time. — 447. Locis; with manent. -448. Eadem = yet; i. e. though she has written them out and left them, she takes no further care of them. Gr. 451. 3. A. & S. 207, R. 27 (a). Tenuis . . . ventus; i. e. even so light a breath of wind as is caused by the opening of the door. - 452. Inconsulti; i. e. the prophecies being rendered unintelligible by their displacement, those who come for responses get no counsel. Helenus is giving the reason why the oracle is in bad repute. — 453. Tibi. Gr. 389. A. & S. 228, N. (a). Tanti. Gr. 402, III. and I. A. & S. 214 and R. I. - 456. Quin adeas = as to prevent you from visiting; depending upon tanti, instead of the more usual ut non. Gr. 498 and 1. A. & S. 262, R. 10. 2. Precibus — canat. The order is precibusque poscas ipsa canat oracula. — 457. Canat. Gr. 493. 2 A. & S. 262, R. 4. Volens. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 15. — 459. Que . . . que = either . . . or. See on G. II. 87. — 460. Dabit. See on v. 85. Venerata = duly besought. - 461. Liceat. Cf. v. 379. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. I (b). —462. Vade age = go quickly, haste away. Ingentem; proleptic. - 464. Gra-Via. See on v. 91. — 465. Stipat — argentum. See on I. 195.— **466.** Dodonaeos. See on E. IX. 13. Dodona belonged to the kingdom of Helenus. Lebetas. It is said that these were brazen kettles used by the priests in Dodona for the purpose of predicting future events from the sounds returned by them when struck. - 467. Loricam - trilicem; i. e. a coat of mail made of metal plates fastened together with small chains, the chains being three-ply and of gold. Join hamis with consertam, and auro with trilicem. - 468. Conum - comantes; for galeam insignem cono cristisque comantibus. - 469. Sua. See on I. 461. - 470. Duces = guides; i. c. for the voyage. - 471. Remigium may be equipments for rowing or rowers, either sense suiting the passage equally well. - 472. Jubebat Anchises. Cf. v. 9. -473. Ferenti = when favoring; fit. bearing (us on our way). — 475. Dignate. Gr. 221. 2. A. & S. 162. 17 (a). - 476. Bis. See on II. 642. - 477. Tibi. Gr. 381. 3. 3). A. & S. 228. 3. Helenus points to the coast of Italy in the direction of Epirus: in this verse, however, he is thinking of Italy generally; in the next hanc is specially used of that particular part which lies nearest. - 478. Tamen; as if he were correcting himself. For the sense see vv. 396 foll. Praeterlabare. Gr. 496. I. A. & S. 262,

R. 4. — 480. Quid — provehor; i. e. why do I say more?—481. Demoror. See on II. 647. — 484. Ascanio belongs to the preceding clause as well as to the one in which it stands. Heo ceds honori. Scarcely any two commentators have agreed in respect to the meaning of these words. Serv. supposes it to be, that Andreaache does not yield to the honor of Ascanius, does not give him le than his due. Heyne, that Andromache does not yield to the B erality of her husband. Wr., that chlamys is the subject of cedit: the mantle does not yield to the beauty of the other robes. Others have adopted honore. Con. suggests another rendering, which, though quit different from all the rest, we have after some hesitation decided to adopt: "nor does she flag in the work of honoring him"; i.e. give way to honor, as if she were contending with it, - a poetical equivalent for the prosaic nec cessat honorare. He thinks the interpretation admissible in itself and suited to the context (cf. enerst is next line). - 486. Et haco is to be explained with reference to the gifts of Helenus to Anchises. — 487. Sint . . . testentur. G. 500. A. & S. 264. 5. Longum; an epithet of amorem, yet to be closely connected with testentur. - 488. Hectoreae. See on IL 543. Tuorum = of thy kinsfolk. - 489. Mihi limits super which is here = quae superes. Sola . . . super = sole surviving. - 400. Perebat; of ordinary movement. — 491. Pubesceret = he would have been blooming into youth. Aevo. Gr. 414 and 3. A. && 247 and 2. - 495. Parts. See on II. 784. - 497. Xanthi. See on v. 302. — 499. Auspiciis. Gr. 430. A. & S. 257, R. 7 (a). Post - obvia = will have been less exposed. Its finished foundation, it is hoped, will be less in danger than that of ancient Troy. -500. Thybridis. Gr. 399. 3 and 3). A. & S. 222, R. 2 (a). — 501. Data. See on v. 255. - 502. Cognatas = kindred. Olim; with facients. Propinquos = neighboring. — 503. Epiro, Hesperia. Gr. 421 and I. A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 504. Casus = fortune. Utramque; referring to cognatas urbes. Gr. 363. A. & S. 404. — 505. Trojan... urbes. Gr. 373. A. & S. 230. Animis. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. Maneat. Gr. 487. A. & S. 260, R. 6.

506. Pelago. See on II. 179. Vicina; i. e. to Buthrotum.—507. Italiam. Gr. 379. 4. A. & S. 235, R. 5 (c). Undis; with both iter and cursus. The distance is about fifty miles. —508. Open belongs closely to umbrantur. —509. Sternimur. See on II. 383. —510. Sortiti remos = having cast lots for the early morning start. —511. Corpora curamus; referring to the early morning start. —511. Corpora curamus; referring to the evening refreshment, and including bathing as well as eating. Irrigat = bedews; i. e. invigorates. —512. Orbem = circuit. It was not yet midnight. —514. Auribus—captat = catches the air with is

3 i. e. listens for a gale. - 516. Arcturum, etc. See on I. 744. 17. Oriona. See on I. 535. Gr. 612. 5. A. & S. 287. Ex. in e, - 518. Constare = are uniform, are settled. - 519. Clarum signum; i. e. by a blast of the trumpet. Castra movemus; aphorically, the military image being suggested by the trumpet. -L. Tentamus; of an unknown sea, as in E. IV. 32. — 525. Co-**2.** See on G. II. 528. — 528. Maris, etc.; with potentes. nto. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. — 530. Crebrescunt patescit. Gr. 332. II. A. & S. 187. II. 2. The harbor was and portus Veneris, the place Castrum Minervae. - 531. Aros = height. - 533. Curvatus in arcum. The action of the east d on the water is said to have hollowed out the harbor. - 534. jectae = opposite. - 535. Ipse; sc. portus. Latet is not insistent with patescit v. 530. The harbor is retired and in fact coned between the rocks (cautes) on each side of it; but as the ships reach a way is seen between the barriers. Aeneas is giving a eral account of the haven, not describing its features as they broke him gradually. Gemino...muro. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. and 2. Brachia and muro are two metaphors to express the thing, the rocks which form the two sides of the haven. — 536. ziti; to be understood metaphorically, crowned as with towers. Ingit. The eminence on which the temple is placed slopes down**a**, so that, as the ships approach, the building appears to recede. 37. Omen; the first object which meets us, regarded conse-**Mily as an omen.** Cf. I. 442 foll. — 538. Candore. Gr. 428. ES. 211, R. 6. - 539. Hospita. See on v. 377. Portas; as of casenger: yours is a message of war. - 540. Bello. See on II. - Armenta. See on I. 185. - 541. Olim is used generally, = at times. Curru. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. - 542. Jugo. Gr. and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Horses are yoked together and are made jointly amenable to the bit. The concord thus produced symbol of peace, besides conducing to peaceful arts, such as ghing. - 544. Prima; because the temple of Pallas was first by them as they approached the Italian coast. — 545. Vela-E. See on v. 405. -- 546. Praeceptis. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. II. Maxima = as the greatest; i. e. on which he had insisted L Cf. 433 foll. - 547. Argivae intimates the reason why Juno be propitiated, as the patroness of the enemics of Troy. — 548. tine = rite. - 549. Obvertimus = we turn about, direct; i.e. tapt the sail to the direction of the wind. - 550. Grajugenum. r. 398. - 551. Hino; of time, = then. Si - fama; i. e. that cules founded Tarentum (now Taranto). These words may be at to point to the fact that there were other and opposing legends. 52. Diva Lacinia = the Lacinian goddess; referring to the

temple of Juno on the Lacinian promontory, some pillars of which are still standing, and give the spot its modern name, Capo delle Colonne, or Cape Colonna. The deity for the temple, as in v. 275 Contra; i. e. on the opposite shore of the Sinus Tarentinus now Gulf of Taranto). - 553. Caulonis; a coast town of Bruttium. Arces; whether rocks or towers it is not easy to say. Scylaceum; a town on the Sinus Scylleticus, about twenty miles north of Caulon. The shore about Scylaceum is said not to be rocky, so that the spithet refers to the gales which blow about that part of Italy. - 554 E fluctu = rising out of the water. - 556. Construe fractus tweet ad litora, not voces fractas ad litora; there were at the shore broken sounds; i. e. caused by the breaking of the waves. - 557. With the former part of the line cf. I. 126, with the latter, I. 107. Aestu. Gt. 414 and 4. A. & S. 245. II. 2. - 558. Haec illa. Gr. 450 and 1. A. & S. 207, R. 23 (a). Charybdis. See on I. 200. - 560. Edpite; sc. vos. Cf. II. 289. - 561. Rudentem; of the sound of the prow in the water. - 563. Ventis remisque, or velis remisque, is a regular phrase for using every effort. - 565. Ad Manes imos; of extreme depth, like in Tartara, G. II. 292. See on G. I. 243. Desedimus = we have sunk. See on G. I. 330. - 566. Cava saxa are the rocks at the bottom of the sea, opposed to rorantia astra. Cf. vv. 421 foll. — 569. Cyclopum. See on G. l. 471. -**571.** Ruinis = eruptions. See on G. II. 308. - **573.** Turbine... piceo = with a pitchy whirl; i. e. with a whirl of pitchy blackness. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 574. Globos flammarum. Cf. G. L 473. -576. Sub auras . . . glomerat = rolls up to the air. -578. Enceladi; a hundred-handed giant, son of Tartarus and Terra. In the war between the gods and the giants he was overthrown by Jupiter and buried under Mount Aetna. Semiustum. Gr. 669. II. 3 A. & S. 306. 1. (3). - 579. Insuper. Sec on I. 61. - 580. Ruptis . . . caminis = from (its) broken passages; the flames proceeding from him burst their way through the sides of the mountain. Flammam. See on I. 44. — 581. Mutet. Gr. 529. A. & S. 266. 2. — 583. Noctem. Gr. 378. A. & S. 236. Monstra = prodigies, frightful phenomena. - 585. Neque . . . nec. The two clauses, in Virgil's usual manner, mean the same thing. Aethra sideres = with starry splendor. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 586. Nubila; sc. erant. — 587. Intempesta = blackest; because unfit for action; lit. unseasonable. - 588. Eoo. See on G. I. 288. Gr. 426. A. & S. 253. - 590. Macie . . . suprema = to the last degree of leanness. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 591. Cultu = in dress. - 593. Respicimus. The Trojans were apparently turned towards the sea, attending to their ships, at the time the stranger approached. — 594. Cetera. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 234. II. R.3

. Bt = et quidem. - 599. Testor = ors. - 600. Lumen; Light is identified with air in G. II. 340. — 602. Scio = I B classibus = e militibus in classe profectis. - 604. Sce-.. injuria nostri. Cl. nostrae inpuria caedis, v. 256. — 605. the-fluctus is explained by IV. 600. - 607. Genibus; findens. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 608. Qui sit. See . 19. Parl . . . fateri. See on v. 134. — 609. Deinde; teri. Deinde is sometimes used by Virgil out of its place. See 3. Agitet = is persecuting (him): his present condition bemore prominent object of curiosity. - 611. Praesenti; i. e. effect at once, like praesens pecunia, ready money. — 612. Cf. though its genuineness there is doubtful. — 613. Ulixi. See 1. — 614. Nomine. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. Genitore. . A. & S. 257, R. 7(a). - 615. Paupere. Poverty, as in the Sinon, II. 87, is the reason why the soldier's calling is chosen. sset - fortuna; i. e. would that I had been content with my stayed at home. — 614. Hic; followed by in antro epexegeti-See on E. I. 54. — 617. Cyclopis; i. e. Polyphemus. — 618. **s** - cruentis = (his) abode of gore and of bloody feasts. Gr. . L & S. 211, R. 6. The absence of the adjective with sanie is nusual and harsh. — 620. Di — pestem. Cf. v. 265. — 621. - ulli = no one can either look upon or address him in speech t terror. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. II. — 623. Vidi ego-Cf. II. 499. — 624. Resupinus = lying on his back. **resa natarent** = were splashed and swimming with blood. -To, for nec. See on v. 43. Sui; i. e. of his crastiness. Gr. A. & S. 216. Ithaous, when applied by Virg. to Ulysses, s cunning. See on II. 104. — 630. Simul; sc. ac. — 631. throughout; with reference to his enormous length. — 633. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 245. II. 2. — 634. Sortiti vices ng cast lots for our parts; i.e. for the part each was to take. solo; i. e. a stake. — 637. Argolici clipei; which was round rotected the whole body. Phoebeae lampadis; i. c. the the sun. Instar. Gr. 128.1); 363. A. & S. 94; 204. The of comparison lies in the fact that the objects were huge, round, gring. — 642. The whole line is a poetical synonyme for est. **7ulgo** = passim. - 645. Tertia - complent; the moon is with light, or is increasing, for the third time; i. e. the third is already passing. — 646. Quum = since; of time. Deserta aken, unfrequented, i. e. by men. — 647. Ab rupe . . . pro-= I descry from a rock. - 649. Infelicem = miserable. Cf. 7. Corna. See on G. H. 34. — 650. Vulsis radioibus = by the roots; lit. the roots having been torn up. — 651. Prialmost = tandem. See on E. I. 45. - 652. Puisset. See on

II. 94. - 653. Addixi expresses total surrender, and so prepare us for the language of self-abandonment which follows. - 656. Vasta . . . mole = with his vast bulk. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. Some make it an abl. of quality. - 657. Nota shows how he made his way in spite of his blindness. - 658 Cut. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224, R. 2. In this verse mark the adaptation of the sound and movement to the idea. Gr. 672. 2. A. & S. 310. 2. -659. Manu; with regit. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. - 660. Ea. Gr. 445. 4. A. & S. 206 (8). - 662. Altos - fluctus . . . advenit. Gr. 704. IV. 2. A. & S. 323. 4 (2). — 668. Inde; i.e. fluctibus, with water taken from the sea. - 664. Dentibus. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. Gemitu. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. — 666. Celerare. Gr. 545. I. A. & S. 209, R. 5. Recepto supplice. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. - 667. Sic merito= since he had so deserved; i. e. to be received. Merito is a part, not an adj. - 668. Proni; of the action of rowing. - 670. Affectare = to seize, grasp. See on tegere, G. I. 213. - 671. Potis (et)= potest; sc. Polyphemus. Ionios - sequendo; i. e. he cannot move as fast as the waves carry the ship along. Sequendo. Gr. 49.

A. & S. 250. I. — 673. Penitus = far within. Exterrita; sc et - 676. Complent. Gr. 461. A. & S. 209, R. 11 (2). - 677. Adstantes = standing side by side. Nequidquam; quia nocere me poterant. Lumine. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 678. Aetnaecs; merely a local epithet. Coelo. See on II. 186. Capita - ferentes. Cf. I. 189. - 679. Quales quum = as when; lit. (such) as (art) oaks, etc., when (they). Vertice celso = on a high mountain-top - 681. Constiterunt = stand together; an aoristic present, there being no definite time in comparisons.—Silva—Jovis is the querous, as being sacred to Jupiter; lucus Dianae the cyparissi, as being sacred to Diana, she being regarded as an infernal goddess. - 682. Acc. See on I. 362. Quocumque = for any quarter, any direction whatever. Rudentes excutere. See on v. 267. — 683. Ventis... secundis = to following winds; i. e. to sail before the wind, which ever way it blew. It would seem from the context that it must have been blowing at the time from the south, and carrying them directly on to Scylla and Charybdis, from which (vv. 561 foll.) they had turned away in terror. - 684 - 686. Contra - retro = on the other hand, the injunctions of Helenus warn them (socios) not to hold on their course between Scylla and Charybdis — the passage on each side (utramque) being a hairbreadth remove from death; (so) it is resolved to sail back again; i. e. toward the south and the Cyclepa from which they were fleeing, as being the less of two evils. Just then the north wind sprung up and carried them into safety. On inter see on G. II. 345. Utramque viam; in apposition with

ss, or better perhaps a sort of cognate acc. expressing the effect vant cursus. Ni; for ne, as it is occasionally found elsewhere. trimine parvo; an abl. of quality or characteristic after viam. \* whole passage is difficult, has puzzled all the commentators, and been rejected by some as an interpolation. - 687. Ab sede lord. See on v. 411. The places off which winds blew were called the poets their homes. - 688. Missus; i. e. by the favor of the ds. Saxo. See on I. 166, 167. - 689. Pantagiae; a small river Sicily, whose mouth is enclosed with rocks, which form a natural rior. Megaros = of Megara: a small gulf a little north of Syra-Thapsum; a town of Sicily, on a peninsula of the same enclosing the gulf of Megara on the south side. — 690. Re-- litora = coasting backward again the shores passed by in his wanderings; i. e. under Ulysses, with whom he is supposed to traced the shore in the opposite direction. — 692. Sicanio . . . which afterwards formed the great harbor of Syracuse. Gr. 386. A&S. 224. — 693. Plemyrium; a promontory of Sicily, forming nouth side of the great harbor of Syracuse. — 694. Ortygiam. en Aeneadas, v. 18. It was a small island in the same harbor, in was the celebrated fountain Arethusa. Elidis. See on G. I. 59. -695. Vias; for viam. - 696. Ore. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 ad 3. Undis. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. — 697. Jussi; probably by Anchises, who throughout the book directs the religious observances of the Trojans. — 698. Exsupero. Cf. superare, I. 244. Helori; \*small river of Sicily, south of Syracuse, which overflowed its banks et certain seasons; hence the epithet stagnantis. — 699. Pachyni. See on v. 429. - 700. Fatis = by the oracle; i. e. of Apollo. 701. Camarina; a lake in the south of Sicily, near a town of the same name. The story is that the place was surrounded by a marsh, which the inhabitants drained in spite of the oracle, thus making the spot accessible to the enemy, who took it. Geloi; so called from Gela, a town in the south of Sicily, named from the river Gelas. 702. Immanis = savage, fierce; referring to the character of the tyrants who ruled it. Some construe it with fluvii. - 703. Acragas; a high mountain on the south shore of Sicily, on which stood the city of Agrigentum. Sometimes the city was called Acragas. - 704. Magnanimum. Gr. 45. 5. 4). A. & S. 53. Quondam = in after times. It seems to be Virgil's remark rather than that of Aeneas. -705. Selinus; a town on the southwestern shore of Sicily, noted for its palm-trees. Gr. 73. 5. A. & S. 76, Ex. 6. — 706. Saxis; with dura. Lilybeia. Lilybaeum was the western promontory of Sicily. - 707. Drepani; a town on the western coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, where Anchises died. Illaetabilis; on account of the loss of his father. - 714. Labor extremus. He calls it his last

agony, losing in his sense of it all recollection of the subsequent ship wreck, which is barely glanced at in the next line.

## THE AENEID. BOOK IV.

THE subject of the Fourth Book has made it the most attractive, perhaps the most celebrated, part of the poem: it has provoked much controversy, and that of a kind which has an interest, not only for the scholar, but for the general reader; much of it has been supposed to be borrowed from Apollonius Rhodius, whose work happens to be preserved: it is the most dramatic portion of the Aeneid, and as such may be viewed in relation to the masterpieces of Greek dramatic art.

According to the most detailed accounts, as epitomized in the Dictionary of Biography, Dido's early history up to the time of her landing in Africa coincides substantially with that narrated by Venus to Aeneas in Book I.; afterwards she is persecuted by her neighbor, King Iarbas, who demands her hand, resolves to avoid him by death, erects a funeral pile under the pretence of a sacrifice to propitiate her former husband, and kills herself there. Virgil turns the loveless queen into a passionate lover, keeping, however, the groundwork of the character, devotion to the memory of her murdered lord, which is only overcome by Venus's express agency, and even then from time to time struggles and resists. Iarbas is naturally made to recede into the distance; his anger contributes to darken the prospect of Dido's desolation, but is in no sense the motive cause of her death The mode of her death is borrowed from the traditional story, and the fact of her resorting to a pretext to conceal her purpose; but # the reason for her death is different, the pretext is different also. In filling up the picture which he has sketched Virgil is indebted partly to Apollonius, partly perhaps to the Ajax of Sophocles.

Virgil's power is nowhere more conspicuously shown than in the lines describing the horrors which drive Dido to her fatal purpose (vv. 450-473).

### ARGUMENT.

DIDO having become violently enamored of Aeneas, consults her sister Anna on her circumstances, and by her is advised to consent to marriage with the Trojan prince (1-53). Dido's feelings further described (54-89). Juno consults with Venus: both agree to the union

we so seach desired by Dido. June devising a plan by which to bring it about (00 - 125). The queen proposes a hunting excursion, which accordingly takes place; but while all are earnest in the pursuit of the game, a violent thunder-storm is sent down by Juno, causing the ters to fiv in different directions: Aeneas and Dido, however, accidentally take shelter in the same cave (129-172). Soon after this event Jupiter, roused by the remonstrances of larbas, sends Mercury to Acneas with an authoritative command to leave Africa and make for Italy (173-278), which order the son of Venus prepares to obey (279-295). Dido immediately suspects the intentions of Aeneas, ed expostulates with him, but in vain (206-440); and, accordingly, being unable to bear up against her grief, she determines to die (450-473). Concealing her purpose from her sister, she erects a huge pyre and pretends that it is intended for the celebration of magic cereies, by which she may be enabled to shake off her affection for Acress and to forget him altogether (474-521). Her grief now increases to frenzy; but by this time Aeneas has weighed anchor, and stands out to sea in the middle of the night (522 - 583). In the morning Dido, maddened by the sight of the Trojan ships in the distant me, breaks out in a paroxysm of lovesick sorrow, and imprecates calamities on her once cherished guest (584-629); and having dismissed all her attendants, she slays herself on the pyre (630-705).

1. At contrasts the restlessness of Dido with the rest of Aeneas and the others, III. 718. Cura; of love, as in VI. 444. - 2. Vulmas alit. The wound is said to be nourished, as it is kept alive and unhealed. So vivit sub fectore vulnus, v. 67. It does not imply voluntary effort. Venis. Gr. 414 and 4. A. & S. 247 and 3. — 3. Multa and multus are to be understood as qualifying recursal, so that they **nearly** = saepe. - 4. Gentis honos = the glory of his ancestry; i. e. as descended from Jupiter and Venus. Valor (cirtus), high birth (gentis konos), personal appearance (vultus), and the charms of conversation (verba), are the four causes exciting Dido to love. — 6. Lastrabat = was traversing. - 8. Unanimam = of one heart, affectionate. Male sana = insana. See on II. 23. -10. Quis hospes = quis novus hospes (est) hic (qui) successit nostris sedibus. Novus = eximius. Buccessit; as in I. 627. — 11. Quem — ferens = what sort of a personage bearing himself in feature! Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Quam — armis = of how powerful a breast and shoulders! Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. Armis from armus: generally taken from arma = brave deeds; but Forb. and Con. prefer the interpretation here given. Cf. Enid's words in Tennyson: "O noble breast and all-puissant arms!" Dido speaks first of Aeneas's personal appearance, afterwards, v. 13, of his prowess. The meaning then

will be that Dido can well believe from Aeneas's mien and stature that his mother was a goddess. - 12. Nec - fides = nor is my belief unfounded. Genus = prolem. -13. Degeneres = ignobic mean. - 14. Exhausta = endured. - 15. Pixum. Gr. 43% 1 A. &. S. 205, R. 8 (a). Sederet. See on II. 660. - 17. Primus amor; i. e. for Sychaeus. Deceptam fefellit = cheated me by death and disappointed (me). See on jactatos arcebat, I. 29. -18. Pertaesum . . . fuisset; sc. me. Gr. 298; 299. A. & S. 184 and R. I. Thalami. Gr. 410. III. and I. A. & S. 215 (1). - 19. Potai expresses that the thing has all but actually taken place. See on G. II. 133. Cf. v. 603. Culpae; i. e. she views a second marriage as a sin against the memory of Sychaeus. - 20. Fatebor enim. Cf. E. I. 32. - 21. Sparsos . . . Penates. Gr. 580. A. & S. 274, R. 5 (a). Cf. I. 347 foll. - 22. Labantem impulit; for impulit at labaret = has impelled to waver. Labantem is proleptic. - 23. Veterla -flammae. Cf. I. 721, 722. - 24. Optem. Gr. 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Ima = to its foundations: join with dehiscat. Dehiscat ... adigat. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. - 26. Erebi; a god of the lower world for the lower world itself. Profundam = deep; i.e. the night of the lower world. 27. Ante; a pleonastic repetition of prius occasioned by the length of the intervening passage. Jun resolvo. Cf. II. 157. - 28. Amores. For the plural see on L II. -29. Abstulit; i. e. has carried them with him to the grave. Cf. Moore's line, "Her heart in his grave is lying." - 30. Sinum; Dido's own bosom, not her sister's.

31. Luce; i. e. of life. Sorori. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225 II. - 32. Solane . . . maerens = pining alone; i. e. in widowhood Perpetua . . . juventa = all through the springtide of life. Gr. 378. 1. A. & S. 236. Carpere = wilt thou waste away? See on II. 383. — 33. Natos dulces. Cf. II. 138. Veneris... praemia = the joys of wedded love. - 34. Id; referring to the leading thought of the two preceding verses; viz. her abstaining from marriage. Manes . . . sepultos; the spirit being represented as buned because its natural dwelling is underground. — 35. Esto = be it that, granted that: its subject is really the sentences which follow. Aegram; not the effect of flexere, but expressing the state of sorrow and desolation which prevented Dido from entertaining former proposals of marriage. Mariti = proci. - 36. Libyae; the gen. of source depending on mariti. Tyro; abl. of source. Gr. 425 and 3 4). A. & S. 246, R. 3. Despectus; sc. est. Iarbas. See vv. 196 foll. — 37. Africa; names of countries were originally adjectives. Triumphis dives; referring to the constant wars between the various tribes. Cf. I. 339. — 38. Amori. Gr. 385 and 5. A. & S. 223, R. 2: - 40. Gaetulae. The Gaetuli were a barbarous tribe liv-

Agrandi af Mounda. Danna der er 1 mar Balba der er 1 30 - 4 Summer . 1 normal ar cales rue mer wanteres de of the. They received the contains between Alaumianna and efficie it the notion digies. Influence views to their higher. allow without makes not "ing maintain meshes the collision to eaformer symmetrica annicators. Fertilies the whole uses any entire of the resonance of the same and the de -48. Barrari de managas a Jares e era a Compaños System Court I de de la first i - 45 Dec - Annouse (A gr Aksyriira.—Compagne in cience 148 ag and 1 - 42 Quantum . reibum = manute melma cit ata 🗓 🐧 🛦 है है 20 mt 2 — 50 Ta 8 तीला स्वतान्त्रकार्य के तुम्ब विश्वन to a process. Proce - versum 1. s. is even the injur terminal by the ill-memor treams in a 2 Sacres beauts = trong effered inter sections - 51. Innects = neare one after another; e lik. string together. — 52. Densevit — rages urwosiv : 200, es es rage. Aquestas Ocios: Ect tentural. Franc L 786 eque ratus. Ci Lici. Hon tractabile. See en l Quanta GL211.—54. His dictis. Grana mai a. A. & S. mai y. Dene = already in tire. Amore: with ir deministrat. (A. 414 and B. A. & S. 247 and L. - 55. Solvit pudorem = remarks her areless appeareachy resistrant back to r. 25. Here it is in thought that sentraints of shame are irroken - 56. Per arms: a c. going from or to aiter. - 57. De more beiongs to the while clause marked the bidenter, not explasively to locate CX III, 700: V. on Bidenthe ever from one to two years old. The sheep until it is one year old, has a set of eight primary or milk teeth: the two central of me eight teeth then drop out, and are replaced by the first two tooth of the second or permanent set, which being very large and conexicuous among the six remaining milk teeth, the animal at first sight tears to have only two teeth; hence the appellation Asieur: lit. two-toothed. At the end of the second year, two more of the milk touth drop, and are replaced by two large permanent teeth, one on each side of the first two. The animal is therefore no longer Aidous, -58. Cereri. See on G. I. 7. Phoebo. See on E. V. 35. Lyaco. See on Ov. M. XI. 67. — 59. Cui... curae. Gr. 300. A. & S. 227. — **CL Pandit**; sc. pateram; i. e. the contents of it. The libation was preliminary to the sacrifice. - 62. Aut merely distinguishes different parts of the same scene. Ora doum. The statues of the guils, being in the temple, are supposed to be looking on. So v. 204. Pingues aras; i. e. on which many victims were offered. Cf. v. 201. - 63. Instaurat = fills up; i. e. continually renews the sacrifices suring the day. - 64. Inhians expresses attentive gazing. Spirantia = quivering, palpitating. - 65. Quid. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). - 66. Est. Gr. 291. A. & S. 181. Molles = soft; i. e. ber very marrow. - 67. Vivit. See on v. 2. - 69. Urbe. Gr. 422.1 and 1). A. & S. 254, R. 2 (b). - 71. Agens tells. Cf. I. 191. Volatile ferrum = the winged steel. - 72. Nescius. The arche's ignorance accounts for the doe being left to wander alone, bleeding to death, while it is itself accounted for by the fact that he is shoot among the trees. Fuga. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. -73 Dictaeos. See on III. 171; G. II. 536. - 74. Moenia; for urbon. See on IL 234 - 75. Urbem paratam is an appeal to the wexiness of those whose city was yet to be sought. Cf. I. 437, 557; Ill. 496 foll. - 77. Eadem . . . convivia; i. e. the banquet of yesterday. -78. Domens; because a second recital was sure to increase her passion. - 79. Ab ore = on the lips. - 80. Digressi; sc. the guests. Cf. III. 482, 492. - 81. Suadent - somnos. Cf. II. 9. - 82. Maeret. Sec on maerens, v. 32. Stratisque relictis; i.e. the couch in the banqueting-hall which Aeneas had left. - 84, 85. These lines have been supposed to imply that Ascanius is left behind, so that the queen can fondle him after his father has retired. But Virg. is not necessarily narrating the events of a single day. The simple meaning is, that whenever they are separated, she has him always in her mind, and, when she can, solaces herself by the presence of Ascanius. Detinet = holds him long. Cf. I. 670. Infandum. See on II. 3. Si — possit = (to see) whether she can beguile. Gr. 525 and 1. A. & S. 265; 198. 11, R. (c). — 86-90. Cf. I. 423 foll., 504 foll. Arma — exercet, for exercet se in armis. Cf. III. 281; VI. 642. Portus. See on I. 427. Minae — ingentes = the great threatening walls. Machina = the military engine. Cf. II. 46, 151, 237. Quam. Gr. 453. A. & S. 206 (17). Tali... peste = by such a destructive passion. See on I. 712. - 91. Famam = regard for her reputation. — 95. The words are as sarcastic as possible: the triumph is of two over one, of gods over a mortal, and that a woman. - 96. Adea. See on E. IV. 11. - 98. Modus = limit; sc. inimicities exercendi. Quo - tanto = whither (i. e. with what view) now (will you go on) in so great a contest? - 99. Quin = why not. Pacto hymenaeos = a marriage contract. - 100. Exercemus = cultivate . . . solemnize : zeugma. - 102. Communem = in common: 8 predicate. Paribus . . . auspiciis = with joint authority. - 103 Liceat; sc. Didoni. - 104. Dotales = as a dowry. Tuae. Venus is said to receive into her power what Aeneas, her son, receives -105. Olli limits est ingressa. Gr. 186. 3. 1). A. & S. 134, R. L. Enim gives the reason why Venus does not speak sincerely: she repels craft by craft. Mente. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. - 106. Oras. See on Italiam, I. 2. - 107. Est ingressa ==

began to speak. - 108. Abnuat... malit. Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. - 109. Factum - sequatur = a favorable result may attend the scheme. - 110. Fatis - feror = I am borne along in uncertainty by the fates. — 111. Velit. Gr. 525 and I. A. & S. 265: 198. 11, R (c). Tyriis Trojaque profectis. CL L 732 - 114. Excepit = respondst: one speaker taking the conversation from another. - 115. Mecum = mens. Iste = that of yours; i. e. that which you speak of. Gr. 450. A. & S. 207, R. 25. Quod instat = which is in hand; i. e. the present business. -116. Advertite; sc. animum. -117. Venatum. Gr. 569. A. & S. 276. II. -118. Ortus extulerit = shall have brought forth his rising: for extulerit se ortu. Titan = Sol; as being the son of Hyperion, one of the Titans. - 120. Nigrantem - grandine = black with mingled hail. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. - 121. Trepidant alae = the mounted hunters are hurrying hither and thither. Saltus. See on G. I. 16. Indagine = with nets, dogs, and men: lit. with an encircling. Indago means the process of catching wild beasts by stopping up the outlets of the woods with nets, men, dogs, etc. - 124. Speluncam. Sec on I. 365. Adero; i.e. as the goddess of marriage. Tua - voluntas = if I may rely on your compliance: lit. if your compliance (shall be) reliable to me: certs being predicate. - 126. Cf. I. 73 and note. - 127. Hic; the adverb. Hymenaeus; the god of marriage. Petenti; better with edmit. - 128. Dolis . . . repertis; of Juno's craft discovered by Venus. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. - 130. Portis. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). Jubare (sc. solis) = the light (of the sun). -131. Retia rara ... plagae. See on Hor. Ep. II. 33. Ferro. See on L 313. - 132. Massyli; a people of eastern Numidia, here put for Afri. Runnt properly applies only to the horsemen and the dogs, but the hunting apparatus is regarded as a part of the cortege, and only one verb is used: zeugma. Odora canum vis = the keenscented dogs. - 133. Cunctantem; i. e. at her toilet. Limina; i. e. of the palace. - 134. Ostro - auro. Gr. 414 and 2. A. & S. 247 and 1. -135. Sonipes = the prancing steed. -137. Chlamydem circumdata = having thrown a mantle over her. Gr. 374. 7. A. & S. 234, R. 1 (a). Limbo. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 138. **Modantur** in aurum = are tied into a knot and fastened with gold; i. e. with a gold hair-pin or clasp. In aurum; on account of the common construction, in nodum. - 142. Agmina jungit. See on II. 267. — 143. Lyciam. Sec on Hor. C. III. 4. 64. — 144. Delum maternam. See on III. 73. - 145. Instaurat is here used of the renewal of intermitted observances. See on III. 63. Choros. See on I. 499. - 146. Cretes; the inhabitants of the island of Crete. Dryopes; a people who lived in the neighborhood of Parnasus.

Agathyrsi; the neighbors of the Geloni. See on G. II. 115. Ther represent Apollo's Hyperborean worshippers. - 147. Cynthi. See on I. 498. - 148. Fronde; i. e. of laurel, which was sacred to Apollo. Premit ... fingens. The notion is that of restraint and regulation. Implicat auro = entwines (it) with a circlet of gold. - 149. Hand ... segnior = with no less active grace : lit. not more sluggish -150. Tantum; i. e. quantum Apollonis. Ore. Gr. 425. A. & S. 242. - 151. Lustra = forests. - 152. Dejectae = dislodged; i.e. by the hunters. - 153. Jugis = from the heights. - 154. Transmittunt cursu = run across : lit. send (themselves) across by running. Agmina . . . pulverulenta - glomerant = gather themselves, as they flee, into dust-covered herds. - 157. Cursu. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and 2. So eursu, v. 154, and fugu, v. 155. -158. Spumantem . . . aprum. Cf. I. 324. Dari refers to votis optat: granted in answer to prayer. Inertia. See on II. 364. Votis; with optat. Gr. 414 and 3. A. & S. 247 and z. -160. Cf. I. 124. -161. Grandine. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. -162. Passim = dispersedly. -164. Tecta = places of shelter. -165. Cf. v. 124. -166. Prima; as the oldest of the deities (Henry). Cf. primam deorum Tellurem, VIII. 136. Tellus was one of the deities presiding over marriage. -167. Signum consists, probably, in what follows. Fulsereconnubits = the lightnings and the air witnessing to the nuptials flashed. Fulsere ignes et aether = fulsit aether ignibus. - 168. Connubiis. Gr. 399. 5. 1); 669. II. 3. A. & S. 213, R. 7; 306. 1 (3). Summo - vertice = on the summit of the mountain. Ulularunt This verb is used of triumphal or festive cries, such as doubtless greeted the marriage procession. From the imitation of this passage by Ovid (Her. 7. 95), it is clear that he supposed the ululatus of the nymphs to be a good sign; and Henry, followed by Con., regards the whole description as one, not of an inauspicious, but of an auspicious marriage, in which the gods take the parts ordinarily performed by mortals. Nymphae. They may be Oreads, Dryads, or Naiads. Henry argues from summo vertice that they are Oreads. - 169-171 The meaning is, that day sealed Dido's ruin, for henceforth she allowed herself to regard Aeneas as her husband and treated him # such openly. - 170. Specie famave = by the appearance (of the thing) or by the speech of people. "She cares nought for the common eye or the common tongue." - 172. Culpam. Cf. v. 19.-173. Fama = Rumor. - 174. Malum. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204-176. Primo = at first. - 178. Ira - deorum = enraged with anger against the gods; i. c. because they thrust her offspring, the Titans, down to Tartarus. Ira with gen. of the cause of quarrel occurs in IL 413: it is here extended to the persons against whom anger is felt. - 179. Virg. seems to confuse Titans and Giants, Enceladus being

a Giant, Come a Tana. See on Hot. C. III. 4-41-58 and 75 iou. -180. Podibus ... alia. Gr. 252. A. & S. 252. z. Permicibu = material - 181. Cari limits new anderstood and soment - 182. ter. An eye is supposed to be under even hather. — 194 Cooli - terrae = suar suchen a arran. - 185. Stridens; or the ne made by her wings. Somno. Gr. 184. A. & S. 213.—186. see = by day. Custos = as a spy; i.e. carefully watching that acthing may escape her. -188. Quam - veri = 25 a reporter of truth; sc. is teracions of truth - 192. Cui ... viro = to when as a husband. Dignetur. Gr. 529 A & S 200 2 - 193. Hiemem. -fowere = are passing the winter together in pleasures, as long as **it (is): an unusual** expression for a data fixers for dament — **194** gnorum; i. e. of Carthage and Italy. — 195. Haec — ora; i. e. with these tales she fills every mouth - 196. Iarban. ('i. v. 30. -198. Hic satus. Larbas is here made a son of Ammon, the Libran god whom the Greeks identified with Zeus and the Romans with Jupiter. Garamantide = Libyan. The Garamantes were a powerful tribe in the interior of Africa. - 200. Vigilem = everraing. — 201. Excubias = watches. Gr. 303. A. & S. 204. — 202. Solum ... limina: accusatives somewhat loosely connected with sucreverst. — 203. Animi. Gr. 399. 3. 41. A. & S. 213. R. 1 (c). -204. Media - numina = in the midst of the statues - 205. Multa Jovem. Gr. 374. A. & S. 231. - 206. Nunc; i. e. now and never before, thy worship having been, until introduced by me, unknown to the Maurusian (= Moorish) nation. Pictis . . . toris points to banquets like Dido's in A. I.—207. Lenaeum ... honoreen. See on I. 736; G. II. 4. - 208. Genitor; instead of the vague pater, because Iarbas is insisting on real relationship. - 209. Casci = aimless. It is emphatic. - 210. Inania - miscent =: do they (i. e. ignes) mingle unmeaning thunders? Miscent is here applied to the vague confused rumbling of thunder. - 212. Pretio = by money, by purchase. Cf. I. Litus; i. c. land by the sea. - 213. **Locd leges** = jurisdiction over the place; i. e. whom we made queen of the spot. — 214. Dominum is here used in an invidious sense. — 21.5. Ille. Gr. 450. 5. A. & S. 207, R. 24. Paris; i. c. in his supposed effeminacy and in his conquest of the bride of another. — 216. Maeonia = Lydian. See on Ov. M. III. 583. Mentum. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. - 217. Rapto = his prey. Potitur. See on III. 56.—218. The force of quippe here is doubtful. On the whole we prefer to restrict its reference to tuis, = to thy (temples) indeed; i. e. we are bringing gifts to temples where we believe thou dwellest, quippe tuis answering to inanem. Famam - inanem ... and cherish thy empty (i. e. worthless to us) reputation; famam referring generally to the reputation of Jove as a god, rather than specially to his reputed

relation to Iarbas. - 219. Arasque tenentem. The touching of the altar implies solemnity and earnestness. - 223. Vade age. See on III. 462. - 225. Exspectat = is delaying: a very uncommon use of the word. Datas. See on III. 255. - 227. Genetrix: Venus. - 228. Ideo; i. e. that he might dwell in Carthage unmindful of his kingdom. Bis: once from Diomedes (see on I. 97, 98), and again from the Greeks at the sack of Troy (see on II. 632). Vindicat = preserved and still preserves. - 229; sc. illum from v. 227. Gravidam imperiis = teeming with empire. Bello. Gr. 414 2. A. & S. 247. I. — 230. Regeret. G. 501. I. A. & S. 264 1. Genus... proderet = should transmit a line. — 231. Ac — orbem. Aeneas is said to do what Rome ultimately did. - 232 Accendit; sc. eum. - 233. Super = for, on account of - 234. Pater. Gr. 363 and 2. A. & S. 204. Romanas . . . arces. See on G. II. 172. - 235. Inimica; as under Juno's patronage, and as the destined opponent of Rome's supremacy. - 236. Prolem Ausoniam is the same as genus - Teucri, v. 230. See on III. 171. -237. Hic - esto = in this be thou my herald : lit. be thou this herald from us. Some make nuntius = the message. Hic = de hin re. - 238. Ille - the other. - 239. Talaria - winged sandals -242. Virgam; i.e. the caduceus. Evocat. Gr. 467. II. A. & S. 145. I. 1. - 244. Lumina - resignat = opens the eyes of the dead: lit. during (i. e. after) death, in being omitted. The reference is to the Roman custom of closing a person's eyes at death, and opening them again when the body was laid on the pile seven days afterwards: the object being that the dead might see their way to the lower world -245. Illa. Gr. 419. IV. Agit = drives (before him). - 247. Atlantis. See on Ov. M. IV. 632, 662. Duri. See on III. 94. - 248. Cui = whose. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). — 250. Tum. See on G. II. 296. Mento. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). — 251 Praecipitant = rush down. See on II. 9. - 252. Paribus nitens ... alis = poising himself on even wings. Cyllenius. See on G.L 337. - 253. Toto - corpore = with the weight of his whole body. - 255. Piscosos indicates the object of the bird. Gr. 323. A.&S 128. 4. -257. Litus - secabat = (and) was dividing the sandy shore of Libya from the winds: lit. the shore and the winds; i. e. he was flying so close to the shore as to be, as it were, between the winds and the land — a repetition in more specific language of terras – volabat. So v. 695, Quae animam nexosque resolveret artus=quae animam ab artubus resolveret. - 258. Materno . . . avo. See on L 297. - 259. Magalia. See on I. 421. - 260. See on I. 423 foll. -263. Quae munera; referring only to laena; but Virg. may have been led to use the plu. by thinking at the same time of the sword which was also, doubtless, Dido's present. — 264. Tenui -

suro = had varied the warp with a thread of gold. - 265. Invadit =attacks (him); like aggreditur, v. 92, but stronger. Altae. See on v. 97. — 266. Uxorius = like a fond husband. — 269. Numine torquet = makes revolve by his divine power. - 271. Teris otia -dost thou waste thy time in inaction; i. e. so far as the work assigned him by destiny was concerned. - 274. Spes . . . Iuli. See on I. 556. — 276. Debentur; i.e. by destiny. Ore = oratione. -277. Mortales visus . . . reliquit = put off his human form; i. e. which he had assumed in order that he might be seen. Medio sernone; not that his speech was not finished, but used rhetorically to indicate an abrupt termination. So v. 388. - 279. Amens = bewildered. — 281. Abire. Gr. 552. 1. A: & S. 271, R. 4. Fuga. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. — 283. Agat. Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 260, R. 5. So audeat. Ambire = to approach indirectly. - 284. Quae — sumat = what shall be the beginning of his introduction: Bt. what first beginnings shall he select. - 285. Dividit = turns. 286. In - versat = and hurries it in various directions and thinks of everything. - 289. Aptent = (bidding) them get ready. Vocat implies a command. Gr. 529; 530. 3. 2). A. & S. 266. 2, R. 1 (b). So cogant, parent, and dissimulent. - 290. Arma = the equipments. **Sit.** Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. **Rebus...novandis** = for changing their plans. - 291. Sese . . . tentaturum; sc. esse. The verbum zentiendi is implied in vocat. Quando = since. - 292. Nesciat; i.e. of what is going on. Gr. 531. A. & S. 262. 2. So speret. Non speret = does not apprehend. - 293. Aditus = the avenues (to her feelings). Mollissima tempora (sc. sint) = may be the most **String** moments. — 294. Quis — modus = what mode (of procedme) may be favorable for his circumstances. Ocius. Gr. 444. I. A. & S. 256, R. 9 (a). -297. Except = detected. Prima = at first; not before any one else, but at the very moment when it was beginning to take effect. — 298. Tuta = (even while) secure. ndem. See v. 173. Furenti; proleptic, expressing the effect of ne news on Dido. — 300. Animi. Gr. 399. 2. 2) and (3). — 301. Baochatur. Queens often took part in Bacchanalian orgies. So Helen, VI. 517, Amata, VII. 385 foll. Commotis ... sacris; because the statue and sacred insignia of the god were brought out of the temple and moved violently. The noise excites the Bacchante (Thyias, here a dissyllable), who is caught by the frenzy. - 302. Audito ... Baocho; i. e. when the cry, Io! Bacche, is heard. — 303. Orgia; the subject of stimulant. Nocturnus = by night. Otthaeron. See on Ov. M. II. 223; III. 702. — 304. Ultro. See on II. 279. — 305. Etiam strengthens dissimulare; i. e. not only to commit the wrong, but to do it secretly. - 306. Tacitus. Gr. 547 and L. A. & S. 271, R. 4 - 307. Dextera; with which Aeneas had

plighted his troth to Dido. - 309. Quin etiam. See on G. II. 269. Moliris. See on I. 564. Here it signifies preparation accompanied with effort. Sidere = season, weather. - 310. Aquilonibus. Gr. 426. 1. A. & S. 253, N. I. It was the stormy season. - 313. Undosum; emphatic. - 314. Mene fugis; i. e. is the object of your unseasonable departure not to reach Italy, but to rid yourself of mel-315. Nihil-reliqui. Dido has given up all for Aencas, -316. Connubia was the furtive union, hymenaeos the formal rite to which she flattered herself it was a prelude; whence inceptos. - 317. Quid Gr. 380. 2.A. & S. 232 (3). 320. Nomadum = Numidarum. - 321 Tyrii; referring probably to the Carthaginians, who may be supposed to be indignant at their queen for surrendering herself and them to a stranger. Eundem. Gr. 451. 3. A. & S. 207, R. 27 (a). - 322. Exstinctus pudor; because she could no longer boast of unblemished fidelity to her dead husband's memory. Qua sola; i. c. which was my sole title to immortality. - 323. Moribundam = soon to die. - 324. Hoc - nomen ; i. e. hospes = guest. - 325. Quid moror = why do I delay? i. e. to die. - 326. Destruat . . . ducat. Gr. 522. II. A. & S. 263. 4. Gaetulus. Iarbas was not strictly a Gaetulian. See on vv. 40, 196. By poetic license, Virg. often puts one tribe for another. - 327. Mihi - fuisset = had been born to me by thee. -329. Tamen (= nevertheless) introduces a consolatory thought, and refers to a suppressed idea: qui, quamvis tibi non par, te tamen, etc. Ore = in feature. - 330. Capta ac deserta= bereft and forlorn. This sense of capta seems preferable to "captured," the rendering commonly given. - 331. Monitis. Gr. 414 2. A. & S. 247. I. Immota...lumina. Cf. num lumina flexi, v. 369.—332. Premebat. See on I. 209.—333. Plurima. Translate as the object of promeritam (esse). Fando. Cf. II. 361. - 335. **Promeritam** (sc. esse) = have deserved (of me); i. e. have done me many favors: referring to si bene quid de te merui, v. 317. Elissae; supposed to be Dido's original name. — 336. Dum — mei; i. e. # long as memory lasts. - 337. Pro re = as circumstances allow. This interpretation harmonizes with pauca, the meaning being that the urgency of the case admits only a short reply. - 338. Speravi = expected. Ne finge = do not imagine (it). Parenthetical. Nec - taedas = nor did I ever cause the bridegroom's torch to be carried before (thee); i. e. I never acknowledged myself as your husband. Aut - veni = nor did enter into such (haec) a contract. For aut see on III. 43. — 340. Meis... auspiciis = by my own direction. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. - 341. Sponte mea = 20cording to my own will. Componere curas = to settle my troubles; i. e. to terminate them. — 343. Colerem = would be inhabiting... would be honoring. Gr. 704. I. 2; 477. A. & S. 323. 1 (2) (a); 145.

IL So patementar and management. — 304. Dr. — which = und he cande of I'm rememby to us name: state I west (man) add have rebuilt for the vanquished — 365. Gryssen; from Grynia or Grynum, a town or Actobs, in Asia Minor, named for a ove and simile sucred it Apolio — 306. Lycina See in u. 142. Copomere - 10 make inc. Sortes - maries - 347. Ede. (d. 165.4 A. k. 5. 206 (B). Amor. See on E. VII 21. — 363. The form. See on I 331. — 350. Invidia — prairies. Bt = also; i. a. newell as you - 353. Turbida = agranci. - 354. Capitis; saguting the idea of personal loss. Ci. capita: alternativ. —355. Re Gr. 419. 3 and 11 A. & S. 251. Patalibus = destined - 356. Inburpos = the spokesman ; Mercury. - 357. Testor - caput = 1 near by each head; i.e. mine and thine. — 358. Mandisoto in mine. Cf. III. 151. - 360. Incondere; referring here to the itation of grici - 362. Aversa = askance. - 364. Luminibu Incitis for oper tacite. Sic ; with accress. Profector. (ir. 462, III. A. & S. 145, L.3. Tuester and percevat are to be explained by Gr. 49, 2 and A. & S. 145 I. 2 — 366. Cautibus. 61, 414 2. A. & S. 247, L. — 367. Caucasus. See on G. II. 440. Hyroanae. Hyra was on the S. and S. E. shores of the Caspian sea. — 368. Quid dissimulo = why do I hide my feelings; i. c. as if there were Estably to be any greater occasion (majora) to call them forth. - 369. Lumina flexit. See on v. 331. — 371. Quae — anteferam = what shall I say first? i. e. to what feelings shall I first give utterance? lik what shall I bear before what? Jam jam. See on II. 701. -372. Acquis = just. — 373. Tuta = firm, reliable. Bjectum. (4 L 578. Látore. Gr. 422. 3. A. & S. 254, R. 3. Egentem. Cf. L. 599. - 376. Puriis ... feror. See on v. 110. Augur Apollo. See on Hor. C. L 2. 32. — 379. Scilicet = of course: ironical. In labor...ea cura. See on II. 171. — 380. Te; emphatic. — 382. Quid. G. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). Pia. See on II. 536. — 383. Hansurum. G. 545. 2. A. & S. 239, R. 1. Nomine. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. Dido. Gr. 92. 3. A. & S. 69, Ex. 3. — 384. Sequar - ignibus; i. e. she will haunt him like a fury with funereal torches, alive (absens) or dead (umbra). Atris; because smoky. Absens. See on v. 83. — 387. Haec . . . fama for hujus rei fama. See on II. 171. Manes = the infernal regions. Imos. Gr. 441.6. A. & S. 205, R. 17). — 388. Medium ... sermonem. Sec on v. **277.** Diotis. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. Auras; for *Incem.* — **390.** Multa. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). So v. 395. Join with cunctantem. Metu; i. e. of making matters worse. - 392. Thalamo. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. — 394. Diotis — ouras. Cf. II. 775. — 397. Tum vero implies that Aeneas's coming stimulated the crews to fresh exertions. Incumbunt; absolutely. — 398. Deducunt. See on I. 551. Observe the effect of spondees in the former, and of dactyls in the latter, half of the line. - 399. Remos; i.e. timber for oars. - 401. Cernas. The present gives greater vividness to the expression than the imperf., which is the usual construction. Gr. 486. 4. A. & S. 260, R. 2. - 402. Ac velut ... quum See on I. 148. -404. It ... convectant. Gr. 461. A. & S. 209. R. 11 and (2). - 405. Cf. G. I. 380. - 406. Agmina cogunt= rally the (straggling) ranks. - 407. Moras; for moranter; abstract for concrete. Fervet = glows. - 409. Fervere. See on G. L 456. -410. Prospiceres . . . videres. See on v. 401. Arce. Dido's palace was in the citadel, like Priam's, II. 760. After recovering from her prostration she mounts the roof. - 411 Misceri . . . clamoribus, like gemitu - miscetur, II. 486. - 412. Quid. See on III. 56. -413. Ire ... in lacrimas = to have recourse to tears. Ct V. 782. - 414. Animos = her haughty spirit; somewhat as we talk of spirits. - 415. Prustra moritura. She would die in vain, or without any occasion for dying, should she leave any means untried, by which Aeneas might be won back. -418. Nautae - coronas; in token of joy at their departure. Cf. G. I. 304, where the wreaths express joy at the return from a long voyage. - 419. Hunc - potero = if I have been able (as I have) to look forward to this crushing sorrow, I shall be able to bear it too, my sister. — 420. Tamen = (though I shall finally conquer my grief) yet. — 422. Colere = was accustomed to esteem, put confidence in. See on G. I. 200. - 423. Virl — tempora = the fitting moments to approach the man. See on v. 293. The approach is called mollis, because it is then that the man is mollis. Molles belongs to tempora as well as to aditus. - 424 Hostem. He is no longer even hospes, v. 323. Superbum; referring to his obduracy, which she ascribes to haughty disdain. - 425. 426. Non - misi. He could not treat his sworn foes worse; and I am none of them. Aulide; a seaport town of Boeotia, the resdezvous of the Grecian fleet before sailing for Troy. - 427. Revelli = I did dig up . . . disquiet; the latter being a consequence of the former. Gr. 704. I. 2. A. & S. 323. I (2) (a). There was a story that Diomedes actually did this. - 429. Munus = favor. - 431. Non jam = no longer. Antiquum = former. Prodidit = has played false. — 432. Careat = forego. — 433. Tempus inane = 2 season of inaction; i. e. a time when he will do nothing, and when she may consequently breathe. Requiem spatiumque = a space for resting; like aditus et tempora, v. 423. - 434. Fortuna is the fortune of being baffled (victam), and the lesson to be taught is how to bear defeat. - 436. Quam - remittam = which when thou shalt have given me, I will at my death repay with interest (cumulatam). Perhaps the sense is intentionally obscure, her meaning

sing that her return for Anna's kindness will be that she will kill reself, and so rid her sister of the burden. The passage is regarded the most troublesome and difficult in Virgil. The genuineness of e text is doubtful. — 437. Fletus = tearful appeals. — 438. Fertse refertque; i.e. bears repeatedly from Dido, not from Aeneas. 19. Aut. See on III. 43. Tractabilis = yielding, exorable. -10. Placidas = kind, humane; expressing the general charactertic of the man. Deus is general. - 443. Altae is proleptic. It sy, however, merely mean the towering foliage. — 445. Quantum andit. Cf. G. II. 291, 292. Auras aetherias. See on I. 546. -449. Laorimae ; i. e. Dido's. — 450. Exterrita = maddened. — 11. Convexa = the vault. Cf. VI. 241. Coeli convexa is the same Success in next line. - 452. Peragat . . . relinquat. The same titude which allows the present to be used historically for the past the indicative is sometimes extended to the other modes. Gr. 481. 7. A. & S. 258, R. 1 (a) and R. 3 (d). — 453. Imponeret aris. . L. 49. - 455. Obsoenum. See on G. I. 470. Here it may also press the notion of foulness. - 457. Teotis: i.e. the open court the palace. De — templum = a marble chapel. — 458. Anti-M. See on v. 431. Cf. also v. 633. — 459. Velleribus = with collen fillets. Festa fronde. Cf. II. 249. — 462. Culminibus; e. of the palace. — 463. Queri; sc. visa est. Longas... duoere sto prolong; longus being proleptic. — 464. Priorum. Dido's aind is haunted with the remembrance of old predictions. The comreading is piorum. — 465. Agit = drives, pursues. — 468. yrlos; i.e. her Tyrian subjects, who have forsaken her. - 469. immenidum. See on Ov. M. X. 46. Pentheus. See Introd. to W. M. III. 582 foll. and on Hor. E. I. 16. 73. Verse 470 is a transtion of a passage in the Bacchae of Euripides. - 471. Soenis gitatus = driven over the stage. See on III. 331. - 474. Conspit furias = has become mad. See on I. 41. Eviota. See on L 630. - 475. Modum. See on v. 294. - 476. Exigit = settles. -479. Reddat. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. I (a) and (b). —480. locani finem. See on G. II. 122. -481. Atlas. See on v. 247. -482. Axem = heaven. See on II. 512. Aptum = connected ith, fastened to; here a participle from the obsolete apo. —483. **Enceylae** = Libyan; the special term for the general. See on v. 12.—484. Templi = of the sacred enclosure; i. e. the garden [ the Hesperides. Que; connecting custos and quae dabat. ecros; i. e. to Juno, to Venus, or to Earth, according to differat accounts, Servabat. She preserved the golden apples by ducing the dragon to preserve them; and he is induced by being d with dainties. — 486. Spargens = by sprinkling; i. e. on the ed. See on Hor. A. P. 375. - 487. Carminibus = by her incanta-

tions. Solvere; as in v. 479. - 489. Pluviis. Gr. 384. II. A.&S. 223, N. - 490. Nocturnos. See on v. 303. Ciet = calls up. Mugire - terram. Cf. VI. 256. Videbis. Videre is not unfrequently transferred from the eyes to the other senses. - 491. Ornos. The trees follow the enchantress as they did Orpheus. Cf. VI. 256. -493. Caput. See on v. 357. Invitam. Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R 15. Accingier. Gr. 239. 6. A. & S. 162. 6. See on II. 383. Artes. Gr. 374. 7. A. & S. 234. I. R. 1 (a). - 494. Secreta is explained by tecto interiore ; i. e. the impluvium. See on II. 512. Sub auras = up to the sky; indicating the height of the pile. It implies also sub divo. -497. Superimponas. Gr. 487. A. & S. 260, R. 6.-498. Monstrat = directs (me to do it). - 500. Tamen; i. c. in spite of her paleness. - 501. Tantos; i. e. as that of her sister. Mente . . . concipit = imagine. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2.-502. Morte. Gr. 426. 1. A. & S. 253 and N. 1. Cf. III. 333.-503. Jussa = res jussas. - 504. Penetrali in sede; same as tech interiore, v. 494 - 505. Taedis - secta; with ingenti. Gr. 414 1 A. & S. 247. I. Some connect them with erecta. - 506. Intendit =encircles. Fronde; i. e. of the cypress, pitch-tree, and yew. Cl VI. 215, 216. - 507. Super; adverbial. Ensem. See v. 646. -508. Toro; the lectus jugalis, v. 496. - 509. Sacerdos. See v. 483 -510. Erebumque Chaosque shows that the invocation was chiefly of the infernal gods. Erebus was a brother of Tartarus and son of Chaos. - 511. Tergeminam; because she was Luna is heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in the lower regions. Tergeninam Hecaten means the same as tria - Dianae = the three faces, or forms, of the virgin Diana. Cf. VI. 247. - 512. Simulatos = pretended, counterfeit. - 513. Ad Lunam = by moonlight. - 514 Pubentes; including the two notions of downiness and luxuriance Nigri - veneni = whose juice is deadly poison. It is descriptive of herbae. - 516. Amor = a philter, love-charm. The ancients believed that foals were born with a fleshy excrescence on their foreheads, which was eagerly bitten off by their dams, and that if it was previously removed in any other way, the dam lost all affection for her young and refused to rear it. This excrescence, called hippone nes, was supposed to act as a love-charm, and amor is here used for it by meton. Matri. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. — 517. Ipas; Dido. The mola, or salt barley cake, was broken and thrown into the fire. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. - 518. Vinclis. Gr. 425 and 2. A. & S. 251. - 519. Conscia - sidera. The stars are appealed to as knowing the secrets of destiny, probably that they may witness that she had no choice but to act as she had done. — 520. Non aequo foedere = who are not equally matched. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. - 524. Quum refers to nox erat. Medio; emphatic.

Wolvuntur. See on IL 383. 525. Pecudes, etc.; subjects of lenibant, if v. 528 is genuine; otherwise, of tacet. - 526. Quasque ... quaeque; epexigetical of volucres. — 527. Somno positae = lying (lit. laid) in sleep. Cf. II. 644. Some consider somno a dat. ad sommum. — 529. Animi. Gr. 399. 3. 4). A. & S. 213, R. 2. Phoenissa; sc. lenibat or tacet, as v. 528 is retained or rejected. — 533. Sic — insistit — thus then she begins to reflect. On adeo see on E. IV. 11. - 534. Em. See on E. I. 68. Irrisa; probably by Aeneas. - 535. Nomadum; for Africans generally. - 536. Sim. Gr. 515. IL; 516. 4. A. & S. 264. 2. - 537. Igitur implies that a negative answer has been mentally given to the preceding question. Ultima = infima, the most degrading. - 538. Sequar. Gr. 704. L 2. A. & S. 323. 1 (2) (a). Quiane, etc. The construction is, nequarne classes . . . quia juvat Teucros ante levatos esse auxilio (meo). -539. Bene; probably with memores. Stat = remains undiminished. The whole passage is strongly ironical. - 540. Fac velle (sc. me) = suppose I were willing. - 542. Laomedonteae. See on G. L. 502. — 543. Ovantes; including the notion of triumph. — 544. Stipata = accompanied. - 545. Inferar = shall I attack, pursue: lit. bear myself against. — 546. Agam pelago = shall I drive over the sea. - 547. Quin = nay. - 548. Prima; not implying that others did it afterwards, but that Anna was the author of the mischief. - 550. Non liquit = why was it not allowed me! a passionate exclamation. - 551. More ferae; referring merely to the life of beasts as contrasted with civilization. Tangere = to meddle with. - 552. Sychaeo. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4 (a). - 553. Rumpebat. See on III. 246.—554. Eundi. Gr. 563. A. & S. 275. III. R. 1 (2).—556. Forma dei; non deus ipse. Vultu. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. - 558. Coloremque. See on L 332. -559. Juventa. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I. — 561. Deinde == from this time, immediately. - 564. Mori. Gr. 552. 3. A. & S. 270, R. 1. Cf. v. 554. — 566. Jam = at once, presently. Trabibus; i. e. with Dido's fleet. - 569. Hija age = up then! away! Varium et mutabile. See on E. III. 80. — 571. Umbris = apparition. = 572. Patigat = worries, arouses. - 573. Praecipites = quick, quickly. Join with both vigilate and considite. - 575. Tortos twisted. - 577. Quisquis es; a saving clause thrown in from motives of reverence, lest the speaker should have mistaken the god or addressed him by a name unacceptable to him. - 578. Sidera. See on G. L 311. Coelo. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. — 581. Repluntque ruuntque = they both lay hold (of the cordage) and rush (to their posts). - 582. Deservere. See on G. I. 330. - 585. Tithoni. See on G. I. 446. — 586. E speculis = arce ex summa. See on v. 410. - 587. Aequatis . . . velis; i. e. the fleet going immediately before the wind. - 589. Pectus. See on I. 481, -591. Illuserit. See on IL 581 for the force of the fut. perf. - 593. Alli = some. For alii not preceded by alii, see Caes. B. G. I. 8. -595. Mentem ... mutat = turns my brain. A momentary return to calmness. - 596. Facta impia; referring probably to Dido's own faithlessness to the memory of Sychaeus. - 597. Decuit; sc. facts impia tangere te. - 598. Quem; sc. ejus before quem, or consider dextra fidesque equivalent to vir fidelis. - 599. Humeris. See on II. 708. - 600. Abreptum divellere. See on I. 69. - 603. Puerat; for fuisset. See on G. II. 133. Puisset. Gr. 516. Il. 1. A & S. 260, R. 3. - 604. Quem metui; a more direct way of putting the question, "whom should I have feared?" So v. 19, we have potui when we might have expected potuissem. Castra; transferred to naval matters, as in III. 519. - 605, 606. Implessem ... extinxem. Gr. 234 and 3. A. & S. 162. 7 (a) and (c). Super= insuper. Dedissem; sc. in ignes. Cf. II. 566. - 607. Sol is invoked as knowing all that is done on the earth. So ridera, v. 520.-608. Interpres - the medium. As Juno Pronuba, she had presided over the union of hearts, and so could impartially judge between them Conscia = witness. Cf. v. 167. - 609. Nocturnis . . . triviis = at the cross-roads by night. — 610. Dirae ultrices. Cf. v. 473. 611. Meritum - numen = turn against my ills the (wrathful) power which they have deserved. - 614. Fata Jovis. See on IIL 376. Hic - haeret = (and) this limit (i. e. decree) is fixed. -615. At = at least, yet. - 622. Tum = in the next place. - 623. Haco ... munera = these (i. c. such) funeral offerings; i. c. the news of these things. See on v. 387. — 625. Exoriare aliquis ... ultor= arise thou, some avenger. Hannibal is supposed to be meant. - 626. Sequare. Gr. 500 and I. A. & S. 264. 5. - 627. Dabunt se= dabuntur. - 630. Partes - omnes. See on vv. 285, 286. - 633. Antiqua. See on v. 458. Cinis ater; the natural identification of the human dust with the dust of earth. - 634. Mihi; with sist. -635. Properet. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262. 4. — 636. Monstrate = enjoined; i. e. by the priestess. Ducat; in its sacrificial sense. Cf. VI. 153. - 637. Sic; emphatic: Dido's object being to gain time. Veniat; same as properet. — 637. Quae — paravi = qua rite paravi et incepi. - 640. Dardanii . . . capitis ; like infandus caput, v. 613. Rogum; with capitis. — 642. Coeptis immanibus Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I. So morte, v. 644. — 644. Genas. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. - 645. She had been in her palace-tower, v. 586, from which she now descends. The pile was in the implument Cf. v. 494. — 647. Non — usus = a gift not sought for such a use. -648. Hic. See on I. 728 -649. Lacrimis et mente=for tears and thought. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. - 650. Novissima

a — Milliague... mage: promis-provinc the made A REAL PROPERTY AND ASSESSED TO THE REAL PROPERTY ASSESSED. many was being a defined him of the contract o A.O. hera I. 400. hera na eta 23. I.—200. Mar Maria . II brone "Te en una anno sun mandan l'e-See: Le seg mone de mone dans à line : Jones de a a the parties, I. r. - III. Darbanes, conservation post call Reports a cape of annique me maier (c.41.4 2.62.25 ; —<del>III</del>. Dominic der ten dans.—1955 It from the countr. —1955. Plant, retroubled, First Land - 2007 Promoter in 301.2 A Linkship. 440, See m. 2. 147, —57L Tyrus. in at. A. A. S. 34.—
67L Culmins—2002. In Tyrus. The Turbusantur. See or I. 38.
—67S. Mac illus. finit—2003 ins the thing vol. tac. it uses? CIII 356-876 Inc & 455 455 A 55-678. **Quality**—greener. The office of the question is now she shall been tes her sense of her nesertion. — 578. Vocanna = tweet deat athere are received. The construction may be explained by posing a suppressed condition: if I had had my will you would e invited me u singre vour inte. — 679. Tallimet. See en N. 954 for – 680. Struži, st. rojum. – 681. Sic. See na 11. 644. **šešis** ; wni. *191*. — **682. B**etimeti. See nr v. 1831. **— 683. Debe** -lymphis; a rhemonal inversion, the water hemy represented as g for the wounds which it is to work. CL III. 64, dow - another. M. Abbana. Gr. 403. 2. A. & S. 202. R. 4. Super = 17ng. See on III. 489. — 605. Logues. Gr. 487. A. & S. in, R. 6. Byaneszt. Soc on II. 455. — 632. Reporta = when it was found - 695. Quae - artus = to separate the struggli seed from the limbs (that were) joined (with it). - 696. Pato is to be understood of a natural, merita morte of a violent death prowaked by some action on the sufferer's part. — 698. Crinom; from the analogy of sacrifices, where a few hairs are plucked from the forehead of the victim as part of the offering (see VI. 245, 246), a dying person being regarded as a victim to the powers below. - 701. Tra-...adverso sole = drawing from the opposite sun - 702 Adatitit. See on G. L 330. Diti. Gr. 391. A. & % 484. 3.

# THE AENEID. Book V.

In the first half of the Aeneid it would almost seem as if Virgil had intentionally relieved those portions of his narrative which possess the most absorbing interest with others of a more level and less exciting kind. The detailed account of the agonies of the one night of Troy's capture was succeeded by a rapid sketch of the events of seven years of travel; and now we pass from the spectacle of Dido's frantic love and (as a modern reader will regard it) Aeneas's faithlessness to a description of the games celebrated by the Trojan hero in Sicily on the anniversary of his father's death. This serves to conduct us from the tragedy of the Fourth Book to the mysterious solemnities of the Sixth. Aeneas does not pass at once from the terrible conflict of love and duty to the initiation which is reserved for the chosen favorites of Heaven, but is shown to us as the pious and beneficent prince, reverentially dutiful to his father's memory, and kind and liberal to his followers and friends, - encouraging the ambition of his own men and returning the courtesies of the Sicilians by a display in which it is his honor to be the dispenser of honors to others.

#### ARGUMENT.

AENEAS, leaving Carthage, sets sail for Italy, but by the violence of a tempest is a second time driven on the coast of Sicily, where, assisted by Acestes, he celebrates games at the tomb of his father Anchises, on the anniversary of his death (1-603). In the meantime the Trojan women, instigated by Iris, the messenger of Juno, set fire to the ships, of which four are burned, the others being miraculously preserved by Jupiter (604-699). Anchises appears to Aeneas in a vision on the following night, and gives him advice and direction with regard to his future course (700-740). Aeneas founds the town of Acesta and leaves, as colonists, many of the matrons, and the old men unfit for active service in war, and himself again puts to sea with his fleet for Latium (741-778). In this voyage Neptune renders the sea propitious, and, at length, after his many wanderings, Aeneas reaches Italy, having, however, lost his pilot Palinurus when near the Hesperian coast (779-871).

1. Medium...tenebat...iter; meaning simply that he was well on his way.—2. Certus = unwavering; as an arrow going straight to its mark is called *certa sagitta*. Aquilone. Gr. 414.2. A. & S. 247. I.—4. Accenderit. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 266. 3.—5.

Amore. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 6. Notum = the knowledge; a me of the neuter participle often found elsewhere. It is one of the mbjects of ducunt. Gr. 580. A. & S. 274, R. 5 (b). — 7. Augurium = presage, conjectures. Pectora = animos. - 8-11. See on III. 192 - 195. - 12. Ipse. Things were so bad that even the pilot, etc. -14. Deinde; belonging not to the part. but to the verb. See on IL 391. For the transposition of deinde see on I. 195. — 15. Collimore arma = to reef the sails. - 16. Obliquat - ventum = and mens the swollen sail obliquely to the wind. -17. Auctor = 28 rearantee. — 18. Spondeat . . . sperem. Gr. 509. A. & S. 261. 2. **Lec...** coelo = hac tempestate. — 19. Transversa. See on E. III. 1-20. In -aer. It was the opinion of the ancients that clouds pure produced by condensed air. — 21. Contra; with both verbs. **Fantum sufficieus** = have we as much power (as is wanted). Cf. Tanto tractu, G. II. 153. — 24. Fraterna Erycis = fratris Erycis. Layx was son of Venus and Butes. See on I. 570. — 25. Servata ⇒ (already) observed; i. e. in their previous voyage to Sicily. — 27. Derno. Gr. 467. 2. A. & S. 145. I. 2. — 28. Sit. Gr. 486. II. A. & S. 160, R. 5. — 29. Quove = or (can there be any) whither. Optem. 3c. 525. A. & S. 265. — 30. Acesten. See on I. 195. — 34. Adrestuntur. Cf. I. 158.—35. Vertice = from the top. Cf. I. 403. -86. Adventum - rates. Hendiadys. - 37. In = with. Idystidis = Libycae. - 38. Crimiso - flumine = conceived of the iver (god) Crimisus: a river of Sicily. Gr. 425. 3. 1). A. & S. 246. The common construction is concipere de or ex aliquo. — 39. Veteparentum; i. e. his mother's Trojan ancestry. — 40. Granature reduces; sc. esse. — 42. Primo ... oriente = at the rising of be sun. See on III. 588. — 44. Tumuli; i. e. a mound made for the ectacion. — 45. A — divum; because Dardanus was the son of 'uniter. - 47. Ex quo (sc. tempore) = since. - 50. Sic di volustile; a formula of resignation. — 51. Gaetulis = Libycis. See on V. 40. Agerem = I were spending. - 52. Deprensus = surrised; i. e. by the arrival of the day at an inopportune time. Est suples Mycenae with the Argolic sea as distinguished from Aeneas's trican perils (Gaetulis Syrtibus). — 53. Ordine. See on III. 548.

\*\*Rempas\*\* = funeral processions. — 54. Suis\*\* = appropriate. — 55.

\*\*Thro=moreover. Ipsius virtually = ipsos. — 56. Numine. See ■ II. 777. — 59. Poscamus ventos = let us ask (him) for winds; e. favorable winds. — 60. Urbe. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. Velit. ir. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. — 62. Numero. Gr. 429. A. & S. 50. 1. - 64. Si = quum. - 65. See on IV. 119. - 66. Prima; e. first in order. Ponam certamina. See on G. II. 530. - 67. Marsu. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. So viribus. — 68. Jaoulo. iz. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. Inoedit melior = is more skilful. Aut

... seu are here treated as equivalents. - 69. Pidit = has confidence, dares. - 71. Ore favete. As the sacred rites at the tomb of Anchises are about to begin, Aeneas enjoins a solemn silence. Cingite ramis; a part of the ceremonial. - 72. Velat. See on II. 249; III. 174. Materna ... myrto. See on G. I. 28. - 77. B cho. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. So lacte and sanguing - 80. Iterum = again (hail). Recepti ... paternae = of my father micued; i. e. from the flames of Troy. - 81. Nequidquam; becau he was to lose him after all. - 82. Fatalia. See on IV. 355. - 83. Ausonium. See on III. 171. Quicumque est; since thus far he has only heard of it. - 84. Adytis is meant to indicate the same tity of the tomb. - 87. Cui. See on I. 448. Auro. Gr. 414 1. A. & S. 247. 1. - 89. Mills - colores. See on IV. 701. - 90. Ap mine. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. - 92. Dapes; the offerings to the altars. - 93. Depasta = tasted. It is explained by liberit. -94. Hoc. Gr. 414 2. A. & S. 247. 1. Instaurat; because of the suspension of the ceremonies occasioned by the appearance of the serpent. - 96. Binas; for duo. - 99. Acheronte remissos = sent back from the lower world; the shade being assumed to be present to partake of the funeral offerings, -100. Quae - copia = ead according to his ability. -102. Alii. See on IV. 592. Fust. See on I. 214.—105. Phaethontis = of the sun-god. Luce. Gr. 414 3. A. & S. 247. 2. - 108. Visurl. Gr. 578. V. A. & S. 274, R.6 (a). Certare. See on E. VII. 5. Parati. Gr. 438. 6. A. & S. 205, R.  $\mathfrak{F}(1)$ . -109. Ciroo = the concourse of people. -110. Tripodes. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. So coronae, palmae, arma, w tes, and talenta. - 111. Palmae. See on Hor. C. I. 1. 5. Pretical = pracmium; an appositive of palmas. Victoribus may be taken as the dat. of the possessor after some form of the verb men understood. — 114. Remis. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. So mak, v. 118. - 116. Agit = impels. Acri remige; i. e. by the aid of See on I. 564. — 117. Mox = soon afterwards. — 118. Gyas; sc. 44 Urbis opus; for urbis instar = the size of a city. Triplici... versu = with a triple tier of oars. - 120. Terno . . . ordine; in tribus ordinibus. See on I. 182. — 123. Cluenti. Gr. 45. 5. 2). A & S. 52. — 125. Olim. See on G. II. 403. — 127. Tranquillo = in a calm. Gr. 426. 1. A. & S. 253, N. I. Unda. Gr. 422. I. A. & S. 254, R. 3.—128. Campus. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. So ship. Apricis = basking in the sun. Statio = standing-place. - 130 Unde = that from thence. Gr. 500. A. & S. 264. 5 and R. 2. 132. Borte — legunt; because it was an object to secure the place which, as nearest to the goal, involved the shortest turn. - 133. Duotores; the commanders as distinguished from the pilots (see toru), v. 161. — 134. Velatur. See on III. 174. — 137. Haurit

= exhaust. - 141. Adductis . . . lacertis = by their contracted arms: lit. by their arms drawn to (their breasts); as in vigorous rowing. Versa = upturned. - 144. Praecipites - certamine = swiftly in the two-horse chariot race. —145. Corripuere. See on Ov. M. II. 158. For tense see on G. I. 49. So concussere, v. 147. Curoere. See on G. I. 512. — 146. Nec atc. See on II. 496. Bernissis ... jugis = over (lit. to) the flying steeds. Gr. 705. IL. A. & S. 324. 2. So pinus, v. 153. — 147. Proni — pendent = and hang forward to (ply) the lash. — 148. Studiisque faventum == with the eager acclamations of the favoring crowd. — 149. Incluse = confined (by the hills). - 150. Clamore; with pulsati. Resultent. The hills are said to rebound because the noise rebounds from them. - 151. Undis. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. - 152. Turbern — fremitumque = amidst the confusion and noise; i. c. of those whom Gyas is leaving behind. - 153. Remis; for remigibus. Pendere; with tarda. — 154. Aequo discrimine; i. c. from the Scylla. - 156. Habet; sc. locum priorem. - 157. Junotis . . . frontibus = with bows abreast - 160. Princeps = foremost -**162.** Quo = whither. Mihi. Gr. 389. A. & S. 228, N. (a). Dezeter. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a). So diversus, v. 166, and Interior, v. 170. Gressum = cursum. - 163. Stringat. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. -166. Iterum; with revocabut. -167. Rewooabat; i. e. a cursu quem ingressus erat. — 168. Tergo; i. e. of his ship. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. Propiora; sc. metae. — 169. Ine: Cleanthus. Radit — interior = skims along the left-hand way on the inside; i. e. between Gyas and the rock. — 172. Exarcit **Ingens** = fierce anger blazed forth in the bones (i. e. the very soul) of the young man. Ossibus. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, K. 3. — 174. Socium. Gr. 45. 5. 4). A. & S. 53. — 176. Rector . . . mapter = as helmsman... as pilot. -178. Gravis = moving slowby; partly with age (senior) and partly with his soaked dress. - 183. Duobus. Gr. 384. A. & S. 223.—184. Mnesthei. Gr. 46. 5. A. & S. 54. 5. — 185. Ante locum = the (advantageous) position (i. e. the one towards the goal) before (the others). Scopuloque propinquat; not, as in v. 159, comes near the goal as he advances, but gets the near side to the goal. Cf. vv. 202, 203.—186. Carina. Gr. 418. A. & S. 256, R. 16. So parte in next line. - 189. Hooerel socii = ye (former) associates of Hector. — 192. Gaetulis. CL v. 51. - 193. Maleae; the southern promontory of Laconia. Sequacibus; pursuing the skip, not each other. - 194. Prima == the first prize. - 195. Quamquam O; sc. si possem vincere. Gr. 704. I. 3. A. & S. 324. 33. -196. Hoc vincite = gain this point. 197. Wefas = a disgrace not to be named. - 199. Solum = the purfice of the sea; i. e. viewed as the support of the ship. — 201.

Ipse . . . casus = mere chance. Viris; the crew of the Pristis. Honorem; of getting before the Centaur, and so not being last .-202. Animi. Gr. 399. 3. 4). A. & S. 213, R. 1 (a). - 203. Interior; between Mnestheus and the rock. See on v. 169, and cf. v. 185. Iniquo; because too narrow. - 204. Procurrentibus = jutting out; probably under water. Murice = a jagged rock; resembling a shell-fish. - 208. Cuspide. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. - 211. Agmine - vocatis = with the quick motion of the oars and with the winds at his call. See on III. 253. He calls the wind to his aid by hoisting the sail. Some understand it of formal invocation. -212. Prona = sloping; i. e. down towards the shore, as the sea plain appears to one standing on the land. Aperto; because there was no longer any rock near which they had to keep. - 214. Latebroso = hollow; meaning probably no more than adapted for shelter. - 215. Exterrita . . . tecto = frightened from her covert. - 217. Radit= skims along. - 218. Ultima . . . aequora; the part of the course remaining after the goal had been passed. - 220. Alto. Virg. probably employed this word merely as an ordinary epithet of scopula, without considering its special propriety here. - 221. Brevibus vadis = on the shoal waters; i. e. near the rock. - 223. Consequitur = overtakes. Cedit; sc. Chimaera. — 225. Fine; i.e. of the course. — 228. Studiis. See on v. 148.—229. Hi—teneant = these (the crew of the Scylla) think it unworthy of them not to retain the glory (already) their own and the honor (already) won. - 231. Hos; the crew of the Pristis. — 232. Aequatis — rostris; like junctis frontibus, v. 157. - 233. Ponto; for ad pontum. - 234. Divos - vocasset = and had called upon the gods to be parties to his vow. — 237. Voti reus = bound by my vow: lit. debtor of my vow. - 240. Nereidum. See on E. V. 75. Phorci; a sea-god, the son of Pontus and Terra. Panopea. See on G. I. 437. - 241. Portunus; same as Melicertes or Palaemon. See on G. I. 437. Pater. See on G. II. 4 — 243. Condidit. See on G. I. 330 — 249. Honores. See on I. 253. — 250. Auratam = embroidered with gold. — 251. Meliboea. See on III. 401. — 252. Puer; Ganymedes. See on I. 28. Two scenes are represented, Ganymedes hunting and Ganymedes carried away. - 255. Jovis armiger; i. e. the eagle. Cf. I. 394. -257. In auras = at the sky: i. e. the dogs bay savagely at the eagle as he loses himself in the clouds. — 258. Qui; Mnestheus. Virtute. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. — 259. See on III. 467. — 260. Demoleo; not mentioned in Hom., and perhaps invented by Virg. - 262. Viro; after hair, as an appositive. - 263. Phegeus, Sagaris; personages created by Virg. — 264. Multiplicem; referring to the numerous lines of chainwork. - 265. Cursu is emphatic: not only was he able to wear

the mail, but to run with it on him. - 267. Argento perfecta = ergento affabre facta. — 268. Jamque adeo. See on II. 567. — 269. Tacinis for taeniis. Gr. 703. 2. A. & S. 322. 4. — 271. Ordine **uno** = disabled in one tier. - 273. Viae . . . aggere = via aggesta; or aggere may be the middle of the road, which was elevated a little, ss with us. — 274. Obliquum = lying crosswise. Ictu. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. So parte and oculis, v. 277. Arduus. Gr. 443. **△.** & S. 205, R. 15. — 278. Vulnere clauda = maimed by the wound. - 279. Nexantem nodis = tying himself into knots; for menentem se in nodos. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. — 281. Velis **plenis.** Cf. I. 400. — 283. Servatam. Gr. 580. A. & S. 274, R. 5 (c). — 284. Operum . . . Minervae; i. e. spinning, weaving, and mbroidery. — 285. Genus. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. Nati; sc. wher. — 287. Curvis; of a hill, as of a valley, II. 748. Collibus. Gr. 419. III. and 2. 1). A. & S. 249. I. — 288. Media — erat is coupled with quem - silvae, as though it had been et ubi theatri circus wet. Theatri circus = a circular space suitable for a show-ground. The valley with the surrounding hills formed a natural amphitheatre. -290. Consessu (dat, for in consessum) = to the assembly. Ex-**Exacto** = on an elevated place: the part, used substantively. -291. Qui; sc. eorum, limiting animos. — 293. Sicani. See on L. 557. - 294. Primi = foremost. - 295. Forma . . . juventa. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. I. So amore in next verse. — 296. Pueri; sc. Euryali. — 297. Regius = of royal blood. — 298. Hunc; sc. secutus Acarman; an inhabitant of Acarmania, a small province in Greece. -299. Ab. See on I. 550. Arcadio. See on E. IV. 58. Tegeasse; from Tegaca, a city of Arcadia. — 301. Acestae. See on I. 195. -304. Accipite . . . animis. See on III. 250. — 305. Mihi. Gr. 388. 4. A. & S. 225. II. — 306. Gnosia. See on G. I. 222. — 306. Honos. See on I. 253. — 309. Flava; like pallenti olivae, E. V. 16. — 312. Circum is an adverb. Auro. Gr. 428. A. & S. ser, R. 6. — 313. Fibula; a buckle enriched with a polished gem (abl. of quality). — 314. Abito. Gr. 537. A. & S. 267 (2). — 315. Locum = (their) ground. — 316. Corripiunt spatia = they dash en to the course. Spatia merely denotes the extent of the course. See on G. II. 541. Limen = the starting-point. — 317. Ultima element (sc. spatia) = they mark the end of the course; i. e. with the a. — 318. Omnia corpora = all the rest. — 320. Intervallo. Gr. 378. 2. A. & S. 236. — 323. Quo sub ipso = close up to whom. Ipso makes the proximity closer, as in III. 5. — 325, 326. Supersint, transeat; the pres. subj. used rhetorically for the pluperf., as in VI. 293, 294. See also on II. 599. — 326. Ambigunque relinquat = and would have left him behind (who is now) doubtful; i. e. would have made him doubtful no longer, but clearly

defeated. Ambiguamve is the common reading, but every known MS. gives ambiguumque. See Con. ad loc. - 328. Sanguine. Gr 414 & A. & S. 247. L - 330. Super (separated from fusus) = on the place. -331. Presso . . . solo = quum solum pressum esset. - 332. Titubata = tottering. Ipso; with both fimo and cruore. - 334 Oblitus; participle, like jactatus, I. 3. - 338. Plausu ... fremitu. Gr. 414. 3. A. & S. 247. 2. - 339. Nuno; having been originally fifth. Palma; for victor, by meton. - 340. Caveae ... ingentia = of the spacious theatre. Ora prima patrum. In the Roman theatre senators and distinguished persons occupied the front seals. -344. Veniens = showing itself. - 346. Subiit = successit. Ad ... venit = attained to. - 347. Reddantur; i. e. as his due. See v. 386. - 349. Movet - nemo; i. c. no one interferes with the order of the prizes as already awarded. - 350. Casus = the hard lot. - 352. Aureis. Gr. 669. II. A. & S. 306. 1. - 354. Me lapsorum. Gr. 410 and III. A. & S. 229, R. 6. Niso; sc. midi.-355. Coronam; literally. Cf. v. 309. Laude. See on L 461.-356. Tulisset. See on E. V. 34 - 357. Dictis. Gr. 437 and 2 A. & S. 241, R. 2. — 359. Efferti; i. e. from the ships. Didymaonis; not elsewhere mentioned as an artist. Artes. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. The plural for poetical variety. - 360. Danais. G. 388. 4. A. & S. 225. II. The shield had been torn down from a Trojan temple by the soldiers of Pyrrhus and given by Helenus to Aeneas. — 362. Dona peregit = he has distributed all the gifts. -363. Praesens = ready, prompt; belonging only to animus. 364. Palmis. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. — 366. Velatum tisque = adorned with gold and fillets; i. e. having the horns gilded and the brow decked with fillets. - 369. Murmure; i. e. of approbation. — 371. Idemque = et qui. Quo. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. Occubat = sepultus jacet. - 372. Buten; not otherwise known. Victorem; i. e. qui omnes devicerat. Immani - ferebat = who stalked along with giant bulk, coming (as he did to Troy), one of the Bebrycian house of Amycus. See Con. ad loc. - 373. Bebrycia; a poetical variety for Bebrycii, as Amycus was king of the Bebryces, the original inhabitants of Bithynia. — 375. Prima ... in proelia = for the beginning of the fray. — 378. Quaeritur; implying that the search still goes on. - 379. Adire = to confront, - 380. Alacris = elated. Excedere palma = were retiring from the prize; i. e. were yielding it without a contest. — 381. Plura; # an adverb. - 382. Tum. See on II. 391. - 384. Finis. Gr. 106 1. A. & S. 63. 1 (2). Cf. v. 328. Quo... usque: tmesis. — 385. Ducere; sc. me. Cuncti — fremebant. See on I. 559. — 386. Reddi. See on v. 347. — 387. Gravis . . . castigat = seriously chides. — 389. Fortissime frustra. See on IL 348. — 391. No). A. & S. 228, N. (a). Magister — memoratus — vain as your master. — 392. Eryx. See on v. 24 and 3. Tuis . . . teotis == from thy roof. — 394. Sub haso. 340. - 395. Sed enim. Sec on I. 19. Here the ellipapplied thus: sed (non sine causa cunctor) enim. - 397. 19. II. A. & S. 245. II. 1. Improbus iste = your aggart. - 400. Deinde. See on v. 14. - 402. Qui-4. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. In proelia . . . ferre manum in the close encounter: lit. to bear the hand for battle. andere - tergo. See on II. 236. Here the notion of rominent. — 406. Longe recusat = utterly shrinks Forb. says diu. - 407. Pondus . . . volumina verof zeugma. Aeneas feels the weight, and turns the saderingly over and over. — 411. Tristem; because ellus's friend and master. — 412. Germanus Eryx. 4-413. Sanguine ... oerebro; i. e. of those whom in his time. -414. His. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. See on E. VII. 61. -414. Aemula. Old age is rerival to vigorous youth, which it seeks to impair. t to Aequemus puguas, but it agrees better with Latin r it to something implied in the previous line; e. g. kis w wiendum. Sedet. See on II. 660. Auctor = (who er. — 419. Terga = gauntlets. — 423. Exuit = lays tibus. — 426. In digitos; with arrectus. — 429. Immanibus is said of the preliminary sparring, which proags on the encounter (pugnam lacessunt). - 431. Mema. Gr. 704. II. 2. A. & S. 323. 2 (3). Valens = powl. Vulnera = blows. So in v. 436. - 437. Gravis = his own weight. Nisu ... eodem = in the same tense 38. Corpore — exit; i. c. he eludes the blows by a a of the body and by vigilance. Tela. Gr. 371. 3. ) N. - 439. Molibus = engines. - 444. A vertice. II. 310. — 446. Ultro; i. e. without any impulse from 7. Ipse repeats the notion of ultro. Gravis graviterv. 118, the same thought is enforced twice by a partially ition. — 448. Quondam = sometimes. Cf. II. 367. o; a mountain in Arcadia. - 449. Ida. See on Ov. M. 50. Consurgunt studies; i. e. they rise eagerly from ind rush to the spot. - 451. Coelo. See on II. 186. --ira = kindles violence with anger. Se suscitat ira, A. well as ac, shows that ira is here abl. - 457. Ille has a rce, fixing attention on the person who is spoken of instead of tam multis, the regular correlative of quan tice the accumulation of frequentatives in this and the fol-

lowing line. - 466. Vires - numina = other strength (i. e. than at the beginning of the contest: it being either simply increased or superseded by divine power) and that the powers of heaven have changed sides. At the opening of the fight Entellus fell, and the advantage seemed to be on the side of Dares. - 467. Deo may be understood either of Eryx, helping Entellus (cf. v. 483), or general of the will of heaven, as in I. 199 and IV. 651. Que ... et = both . . . and - 471. Vocati; i. e. by the herald. Cf. vv. 244 fell -472. Palmam; lit. of a palm-branch. See on v. 111. - 473. Hic. See on I. 728. Superans = elated. - 476. Servetis revocatum = have rescued and are preserving. See on I. 69. - 477. Adversi = facing (him). - 478. Pugnae; gen. with donum. Cf. v. 365. 480. Arduus = rising to the stroke. Effracto - cerebro = drove them into the skull and dashed out the brains. - 483. Meliorem; because a more fitting sacrifice. - 484. Repono. Relinquishing forever the practice of the pugilistic art, he devotes, as was customary, the arms of his profession (artem) to his patron god. - 487. Ingenti manu; expressing the gigantic stature of the hero (ingente Aenean, VI. 413), and showing how he could set up the mast himself Cf. magna manu, v. 241. -488. Volucrem (= winged) implies the notion of fluttering. Trajecto in fune = by a rope tied around (it): lit. passed across.—490. Sortem. Sors is used generally in the sing. as opposed to other modes of choice, like the English "the lot," "by lot," and this probably accounts for its use here, though as a matter of fact there was a lot for each competitor. — 492. Hyrtacidae. Hippocoon seems to be the brother of Nisus, who was also son of Hyrtacus, A. IX. 177. Ante omnes; after primus, II. 40. Locus; the place, for the lot fixing the place. — 493. Modo = lately. Victor; though he was only the second winner. - 494 Oliva; i. e. the wreath he had won in the boat-race. - 495. Eurytion; not otherwise known, but appropriately made the brother of Pandarus, the great archer (clarissime) of the early part of the Iliad, who, instigated (jussus) by Minerva, broke the truce with the Greeks by shooting an arrow into their midst. - 498. Acestes; for the lot of Acestes. -499. Et = ctiam. - 500. Flexos incurvant = factunt et incurvant. - 501. Pro se = according to his ability. - 502 Nervo. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. - 505. Timuit - pennis; i.e. showed its fear by fluttering and clapping its wings. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. - 506. Plausu; i. e. of the spectators. Some take it of the bird's wings, as in the parallel v. 215, but the epithet ingenti seems to . forbid this. - 507. Arcu; including and specially referring to the string. — 511. Quis. Gr. 187. 1. A. & S. 136, R. 2. Pedem. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. - 513. Rapidus; because the bird would soon be out of his reach. Arou. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3**lontenta** = stretched. - 514. Fratrem; Pandarus, regarded after eath as a deified patron of archery, as Eryx is Entellus's patron of oxing. In vota vocavit. See on v. 234. — 515. Vacuo . . . coelo; i. e. high up in air. — 521. Pater = as a veteran. — 522. **fagno...** augurio = of high portent. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. -523. Docuit - ingens = the great event afterwards showed this. What event Virg. had in mind is doubtful. The various views of the ommentators are all, to say the least, quite as unsatisfactory as the interpretation, which referred it to the burning of the ships, vv. 59 foll. - 524. Bera; because the omen was not correctly interreted till after its fulfilment, when it was too late to avert the evil. -25. Liquidis; of clouds generally as opposed to solid matter like arth. - 526. Signavit, etc. See on II. 693 foll. - 527. Coelo. ir. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). Refixa = loosened. — 528. kinem = a trail of light. - 529. Attonitis - animis = stood med with astonishment. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. — 533. Voluit = has indicated his will. — 534. Exsortem — honorem = should sceive an extraordinary prize. The proper application of the word esertem is to a thing exempted from the ordinary division of the poil by lot and given to some distinguished person. Here it is aplied to the prize, of superior value to the rest, which is given to icestes as an extraordinary thing. — 537. In — munere — for a reat gift; instead of in munus, or muneri. Cisseus; a king of hrace, and father of Hecuba, the wife of Priam. — 538. Sui = f himself. It may however be sui amoris. - 541. Bonus = goodstured; i. e. kindly yielding his right. Praelato - honori = rudged the prize set above (his own). - 543. Ingreditur domis =enters on the gifts, attains the gifts. Gr. 386. A. & S. 224. — 45. Nondum - misso. Aeneas gives his directions before the hooting-match is over, that the procession may come on at once, nd the surprise be complete. - 546. Comitem. Comes may be sed of a senior attendant, or of one of equal age. - 547. Epytilen. See on II. 340. — 548. Vade age. See on III. 462. Si -eratum; implying that he had been previously told to do so. -50. Ducat. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. So ostendat. Avo in honor of his grandfather. - 551. Ipse; Aeneas. Longo ... **froo** = from the long show-ground. The circus, in spite of its name, ras not circular, but oblong. - 552. Infusum populum = the rowd that had poured in; i. e. during the games of boxing and rchery, which would not require a large field. - 553. Pariter exresses the general uniformity and symmetry of their appearance and novements. - 554. Quos - euntes = all of whom as they go; ith mirata, not fremit, which does not take the acc. of a person. -56. Omnibus — corona — the hair of all was bound according to rule with a wreath of stripped leaves; tonsa . . . corona being = to corona tonsae frondis. - 558. Pectore. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254. R. 3. - 560. Numero. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. Terni; for tra. Vagantur here and in VI. 886 is used of movement without my certain destination. - 562. Agmine partito; i. e. the whole band being divided into three companies as just described. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257. So magistris. Fulgent; like lucent, v. 554, of bright armor and general gay appearance. - 563. Acies; sc. est. - 564. Referens = reproducing. It was customary to give the grandson the grandfather's name. Polite. See II. 526 foll. - 565. Auctura may include the notion of bringing honor to the Italian nations as well as that of multiplying their numbers. Thracius. Thrace was famous for horses. - 566. Bicolor = dappled. Vestigia pedis = white fore-feet. - 567. Arduus = (carrying) high (his head). - 568. Alter = the second. Atys . . . Atii; a compliment to Augustus, whose mother belonged to the Atian gens. - 569. Pueroque puer. Gr. 596. A. & S. 279. 4. Cf. I. 684; III. 329. Iulo. See on sorori, IV. 31. - 572. Esse. Gr. 553. V. A. & S. 271, N. 3. - 575. Pavidos = trembling; i. e. through the modesty and timidity natural to boys. At this point Virg. goes back to v. 555, the intermediate lines simply describing their appearance as they were seen to enter. - 576. Parentum need not be restricted to parents, but may include remoter ancestry. - 578. Lustravere= had passed in review before. - 580-582. Olli - tulere. The simplest explanation of this passage is to suppose the three turnat each to divide into two parts (chori), of six horsemen each, one part retiring to the right, the other to the left, after which the three right chori and the three left turn about and severally charge each other, Discurrere pares, according to Virgil's wont, is explained by the following clause. Translate: they rode apart keeping in line (pares), and by threes divided the companies (the original turmae) into separate bands (chori), and again, when summoned, faced about and bore hostile weapons. - 583 - 585. Inde - armis = then they (the chori) enter upon other charges and other retreats, opposed in point of ground, and alternately intersect circles with circles, and present the image of a battle under arms. — 587. Pariter...feruntur = they (i. e. the six chori) ride side by side (in the same direction). - 589 - 591. Parietibus - caecis = constructed with blind walls; i. e. walls without door or window. Gr. 669. II. 3. A. & S. 306. I (3). Ancipitem - error = and to have had a complicated maze of a thousand passages (Gr. 428; A. & S. 211, R. 6), in consequence of which (see on G. I. 90) error undiscovered and irretraceable rendered deceptive (Gr. 501. I; A. & S. 264. 1 (a) and (b)) the marks of tracking (one's way). - 593. Impediunt; as in v. 585. -

594. Delphinum. Gr. 399. 3. 2). A. & S. 222, R. 2 (a). — 595. Carpathium. See on Hor. C. I. 35. & - 598. Rettulit = renewed, revived. - 599. Puer. Gr. 363 and 3. A. & S. 204 and R. 1 (a). — 601. Patrium . . . honorem = the ancestral observance. - 602. Troja. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. - 603. Hac . . . tenus: tmesis. Sancto = deified. Patri. See on v. 550. - 604. Fortuna - novavit = fickle Fortune was treacherous: lit. Fortune having changed herself made new (i. e. broke) her faith. - 605. Tumulo. See on avo, v. 550. — 606. Irim. See on Ov. M. I. 270. Cf. IV. 694. — 607. Ventosque adspirat. See on IV. 223. -608. Multa movens. Cf. III. 34. Necdum — dolorem. Cf. I. 25. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. — 609. Coloribus. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 610. Nulli. Gr. 388. 4. A. & S. 225. II. Cito ... tramite = along the swift (i. e. because sloping) pathway. Virgo. Gr. 363. A. & S. 204. — 615. Flentes = as they wept. Vada = waters. - 616. Superesse. See on me - desistere, I. 37. Vox...una = (this) was the common cry of all. - 617. Urbem orant. See on I. 437. - 620. Beroe. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. She is not mentioned elsewhere. Tmarii = of Tmaros; a mountain in Epirus. Dorycli. Doryclus in Hom. is a son of Priam, killed by Ajax. - 621. Cui probably refers to Beroe. Genus = family; i. c. ancestors of note. - 622. Sic; i. e. thus changed. Dardanidum. See on I. 560. Gr. 42. 3. 3.) A. & S. 43. 2. Matribus; not those who had given birth to Trojans, but the matrons of the Trojan nation. 623. Miserae. Cf. I. 94 foll.; III. 321 foll. Manus = band.
 Bello. Gr. 426. I. A. & S. 253, N. I. — 624. Traxerit. Gr. 519. A. & S. 264. 8 (1). — 626. Vertitur = is passing. — 627. Quum = during which time. Join freta and terras with ferimur (cf. the precisely parallel expression, I. 524), saxa and sidera with emensae. Saxa are the rocks which aggravated the difficulties of navigation. Inhospita; referring probably to saxa alone, and not to sidera. -628. Bidera; the constellations as the chart for sailing. - 630. Fraterni. See on v. 24. — 632. Nequidquam; because they seemed destined never to find a home. - 635. Quin agite = come on, then. — 636. Cassandrae. See on II. 246. — 638. Tempus. Gr. 362. A. & S. 210. Agl res. Gr. 549. A. & S. 269. — 639. Mora; sc. sit. Quatuor arae. They may have been erected for the purpose of sacrificing for a prosperous voyage, or by the captains of the four ships before engaging in the race. — 642. Procul = swung back. - 645. Pyrgo; not named elsewhere. - 646. Vobis. See on v. 391. Rhoeteia = Trojana. - 648. Qui - illi = what a divine air she has! - 652. Munere; i. e. the privilege of celebrating the festival in honor of Anchises. Inferret. See on III. 66. — 655. Ambiguae = hesitating. Spectare. Gr. 545. I. A. & S. 209, R.

 Miserum; i. c. strong, excessive. — 656. Fatis = according to destiny. — 657. Paribus . . . alis. Cf. IV. 252. — 660. Poda penetralibus; i. e. the hearths in the penetralia of the neighboring houses. - 661. Frondem = boughs. - 662. Vulcanus. See on G. I. 295. - 663. Piotas - puppes = painted sterns made of fir. See on G. I. 262. - 664. Cuneos = the seats. - 665. Eumelus; not known elsewhere. - 666. Respiciunt = look back and see -669. Castra may refer either to the ships or to the settlements of the Trojans near them. - 672. Spes. See on III. 103. - 675. Simul ... simul. See on L 513. - 677. Sicubi = wheresoever (they are). - 683. Est. See on IV. 66. Vapor = fire; effect for cause, but suggesting both heat and smoke as distinguished from bright flame. Toto - pestis = the destructive element sinks into and pervades the whole frame of the vessels. - 685. Abscindere. Gr. 545. I. A. & S. 209, R. 5. - 687. Si. See on IL 689. - 688. Quid. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). Pietas. See on II. 536.-689. Classi; with da. - 690. Tenues ... res = the reduced for tunes. - 691. Quod superest = that which (alone) remains; i.e. to complete my ruin. - 694. Sine more = with uncommon fury. 696. Turbidus = murky. Densis = thick, driving. - 697. Super = desuper. - 698. Vapor. See on v. 683. - 699. Peste. See on v. 683. — 702. Mutabat versans = was shifting, deliberating. 704. Tritonia. See on Ov. M. III. 127. Unum = singled out from the rest, in an especial degree. Unus in this sense is generally found in Virg. combined with some word implying comparison. See on I. 15; II. 426. — 705. Multa — arte = for his great skill (m prophecy). Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. - 706. Haec, etc. = she (Pallas) was accustomed to give, either such responses as the great wrath of the gods portended, or such as, etc. Lines 706, 707 are introduced parenthetically to explain the nature of the power given by Pallas to Nautes. — 708. Isque = and therefore he (Z. 333); acuse of anacoluthon (Gr. 704. III. 4. A. & S. 323. 3 (5)), isque taking up the sentence unfinished in vv. 704, 705, and thus leaving Nautes without any predicate. The common punctuation makes Nautes the subject of dabat, and haec agree with responsa; but the tense of dabat and the clauses vel quae, etc. are plainly general, and on the whole any other construction seems more forced and harsh than the anacoluthon Solatus. See on G. I. 293. - 710. Quidquid erit = whatever shall happen. — 711. Divinae stirpis. See on v. 38. — 712. Consiliis socium = as the partner of your counsels. Gr. 391. A. & S. 222. 3. Volentem. Nautes guarantees the readiness of Acestes to act. — 713. Superant = are superfluous; meaning the crews of the four burnt ships. Quos pertaesum est = who have become weary. - 715. Fessas acquore. Cf. vv. 615 foll. - 717. Habeant ...

16. See on v. 163. - 718. Permisso; i. e. by Aeneas as a comment to Acestes. - 720. Animo. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. 1. -5. Exercete. See on III. 182. — 728. Pulcherrima; construe h antecedent clause. — 729. Lectos . . . fortissima ; emphatic : was to take none but picked and brave men. - 732. Averna. e on III. 386. Near it was supposed to be the entrance to the rer world. — 733. Congressus . . . meos = an interview with . Namque. See on E. I. 14. -734. Tartara. See on G. I. - 735. Elysium; the abode of the blest after death, placed by m. in the lower world. Sibylla. See III. 443 foll. - 736. Sanine. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 739. Saevus; because breakin on the intercourse between father and son. Oriens. See on L 250. — 741. Deinde = now; conveying a reproach for not reining longer. Proripis; sc. se. Cf. E. III. 19. -744. Larem; ber the tutelary divinity of his family, or (sing. for plu.) the Penates, h which the Lares are often confounded. Canae. See on I. 292. metralia Vestae; for Vestam. — 743. Parre; same as mola salsa. 750. Transcribunt = transfer; i. e. by enrolling their names ong the citizens of the new city. Populumque volentem; i. e. men who desired to remain. - 751. Animos. Gr. 363. A. & S. Laudis. Gr. 409. 1. A. & S. 220. 3. - 753. Navigiis. Gr. J. II. A. & S. 223 and N. - 754. Numero. Gr. 429. A. & S. 1. Bello (dat. for ad bellum) vivida = ardent for war. - 755. bem — aratro; alluding to the custom of marking out the limits a new city by a furrow. - 756. Hoc Ilium, haec - Trojam; i. e. gives names to different quarters of the city. - 758. Indicit catis = and institutes a court and gives laws to the assembled. hers; i. e. to the senators. — 759. Erycino. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. t, R. 4 (a). So Anchises, v. 761. See on I. 570. — 760. Idaliae. e on I. 681. - 762. Aris. Gr. 422. 1. A. & S. 254, R. 3. eber et adspirans = blowing fresh and favorable. - 766. Comsee on G. I. 206. — 769. Fugae. See on III. 160. — 771. msanguineo = their kinsman; as being half Trojan. See v. 38. 773. Caedere ... solvi. See on III. 60, 61. Ex ordine; same ordine in v. 53 and III. 548, the reference here being to the previsacrifices. — 774. Tonsae . . . olivae. See on v. 556. — 781. se exeaturabile; for et inexsaturabile. The word is found nowhere e. — 783. Dies; for tempus. — 784. Infracta = checked. — 785. sdia de gente. Juno is not satisfied with having torn Troy as it re out of the heart of Phrygia. Nefandis. See on G. I. 479. -6. Traxe. Gr. 234. 3. A. & S. 162. 7 (c). — 788. Sciat illa = : may know; I do not. Gr. 485. A. & S. 260. II. - 789. Labycis in undis; with excierit. - 790. Coelo. Gr. 385. 5. A. & S. 223, 2. Maria - miscuit is one form of a proverbial expression, the

other form of which is given in I. 133. - 793. Per scelus = to crime; with actis; per suggesting the various steps from the inception to the execution of a criminal act. - 794. Classe ... amissa; an exaggeration, though the words are qualified in v. 796. Subegit; sc. Aeneam. Terrae. Gr. 424 3. 2). A. & S. 221, R. 3 (4). - 796. Quod superest = as to that which remains; i. e. of the ships and their crews. Of various interpretations this on the whole best suits the context, and is most consistent with v. 691. Dare tuta ... vela tibi = to intrust their sails safely to you. - 797. Laurentem. The Tiber was so called from Laurentum, the capital of Latium. - 798. Ea moenia, as no city has been mentioned, takes for granted fac previous knowledge of Neptune. - 800. Cytherea. See on I. 25% - 801. Merui; sc. fideres. - 803. Xanthum - testor is esplained by what follows. - 809. Dis ... viribus. Gr. 431. A. &S. 257, R. 7 (a). Aequis; i. e. to those of his opponent. - 810. Quum = although. Structa - Trojae. See on Hor. C. III. 3. 22. - 812. Portus ... Averni is the harbor of Cumae. See on III. 441, 442 -814. Unus; Palinurus. - 816. Laeta; proleptic. - 817. Auto = by means of the golden yoke. - 818. Manibus = from his hands. - 821. Aquis = in respect to its waters. - 822. Cete. Gr. 95. 1. A. & S. 94. — 823. Glauco. See on G. I. 437. So Palaemon and Panopea. - 824. Tritones. See on Ov. M. I. 333-Phorci. See on v. 240. — 825. Laeva; neut. plu. Thetis. See on E. IV. 32. Melite; one of the Nereids. So all mentioned in the next line. - 829. Intendi velis = the sail-yards to be stretched; meaning that sails are stretched on the yards. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. - 830. Una - pedem = they all tacked together. Pedes were ropes attached to the two lower corners of a square sail. These were fastened to the sides of the vessel towards the stern, an operation briefly expressed by fecere. Pariterque - sinus = and at the same time let out now the left-hand sheets and now the right. This is done to catch the wind as it shifts. - 832. Cornua = the extremities of the sail-yards. These are turned this way and that as the sail is shifted. Sua = favorable. - 834. Ad = after, according to -835. Mediam ... metam; i. e. the zenith. - 839. Dimovit ... dispulit; i. e. simply by flying through them. — 840. Somnia; for somnos. - 841. Insonti; because he did not yield to sleep volumtarily. - 842. Phorbanti; a name borrowed for one of Palinurus's comrades. — 844. Aequatae ... aurae. See on IV. 587. — 845. Labori. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. A rare construction. -847. Attollens . . . lumina; i. e. to look at the pretended Phorbas -848. Salis. See on I. 35. -849. Ignorare; i. e. to act as if I did not know it. Monstro. The sea is so called because of its treacherous and dangerous character. - 850. Credam; sc. o

(monstro). Auris; with deceptus. — 851. Fraude = by the treachery. — 853. Nusquam = nunquam. Bub = up toward. — 856. Cunotanti = to (him) resisting (it). Bolvit = relaxes; opposed to the unremitting tension that Palinurus had kept up. — 857. Vix...et. See on II. 172. Primos; for primum. We should say, scarcely had sleep begun to relax his limbs. — 861. Ipse... ales; i. e. Somnus. — 863. Promissis = in accordance with the promise. — 864. Jamque adeo. See on II. 567. Birenum. See on Hor. E. I. 2. 23. — 866. Rauca; with sonabant. — 870, 871. These lines are the words of Aeneas, as we learn from the beginning of the next book. — 871. The loss of burial was a great misfortune, but to lie unburied on a foreign shore was sorrow upon sorrow.

## THE AENEID. Book VI.

THE celebrity of the Sixth Book of the Aeneid is one of those broad and acknowledged facts before which minute criticism is almost powerless. There is indeed no part of the work which more completely exemplifies the characteristics of Virgil as a poetical artist. He appears not only to reproduce Homer, but to absorb him. Aeneas sees all, or nearly all, that Ulysses sees, - his parent, his friends, his enemies, and the heroes and heroines of previous legend: but he sees much more besides. Instead of a place of simply ghostly existence, where suffering and doing seem to be the exceptions, and dreary, objectless being the rule, we have a territory mapped out and sharply divided, - a neutral region for those who are unfortunate rather than blameworthy, a barred and bolted prison-house of torture for the bad, a heroic Valhalla for prowess, genius, and worth. All that later Greek religion and philosophy taught by legend, allegory, and symbol, is pressed into the service of poetry, and made to contribute to the production of a grand and impressive picture. As a climax to the whole, the Pythagorean doctrine of transmigration is invoked for the purpose of showing Aeneas the vision of the future, as he has already seen the vision of the past. He beholds the spirits that are to appear as actors in the great drama of Roman history, each even now wearing his historical form; and the line of worthies ends with the young hope of the nation, whose untimely death was still fresh in the memory of his countrymen when the poet wrote.

#### ARGUMENT.

AENEAS having landed at Cumae, immediately seeks the cave of the Sibyl, and consults the oracle: from it he learns some particulars of his dangers and further labors (1-155). He performs funeral rites to the body of Misenus; and while engaged in the preparations for this ceremony, discovers the golden bough, which, as a gift to Proserpina, would gain for him permission to pass to the Elysian shades, to meet and converse with his father Anchises. Provided with it and accompanied by the Sibyl, he reaches the entrance to the infernal regions (156-336). On the hither side of the Styx he meets with the shade of his quondam pilot Palinurus, and after receiving from him a detailed account of the circumstances attending his death, he promises to perform to him the due obsequies on his return to earth, and to erect a cenotaph (337-383). Crossing the Styx, he traverses the district occupied by the spirits of infants, and of those who had been unjustly put to death, and enters that where wander in solitude illrequited lovers, - their own murderers. In this latter place he falls in with Dido, who, however, indignantly declines a conversation (384-476). In the region of slain warriors, Deiphobus, among others, presents himself, all mangled as he was (477 - 534). He passes Tartarus on the right, and is instructed by the Sibyl in all the varieties of punishment, which were inflicted on the grossly wicked in the abode set apart for them (535-627). He next reaches the palace of Dis, and, having fixed the golden bough on the entrance, directs his course to the habitations of the blessed, and, under the guidance of Musaeus, at length finds Anchises (628-678). Having fully discoursed on the nature of the soul, its purification, and the processes necessary to bring about final perfection, Anchises lays briefly before Aeneas the history of the Roman empire, which his posterity are to found (679-888). On the conclusion of the interview our hero and his guide ascend to earth again through the ivory gate, the Sibyl departing to her cave, and Aeneas to his fleet, which he moors at Caieta.

1. Classique — habenas; i. e. he spreads his sails to the wind. Cf. V. 662 and Ov. M. I. 280. — 2. Cumae. See on III. 441. — 3. In heroic times, ships were brought to land stern foremost, for convenience in putting to sea again. — 4. Fundabat; i. e. fundo alligitas tenebat. — 7, 8. Venis. Cf. G. I. 135. On the whole passage cf. A. I. 174 foll. Pars — silvas probably refers to scouring the woods for game, water, etc. Cf. I. 184 foll. Some understand it of getting fuel. Tecta; appositive of silvas. — 9-13. The Sibyl's cave is the adytum of the temple of Apollo, which seems to have been on the slope of a hill (hence arces), with the sacred grove (Triviae lucos)

oth sides and in front. On Trivia = Hecate, cf. IV. 609. Al-= majestic; or it may refer either to arces, or to the size of the ie, which Serv. says was fifteen feet high. Horrendae; I. e. 1 inspired by the god. Cf. 47 foll., 77 foll. Procul; at some nce from the landing. Cul = into whom; with inspirat. Some e it = whose. Cf. I. 304. Mentem; prophetic insight. Anin; energy of expression. Delius. See on III. 162. -14-17. the story of Daedalus, see Ov. M. VIII. Introd. Pennis; instrutal abl. Coelo; dat. with credere. Enavit. Cf. IV. 245. tos. See on Ov. M. I. 132, 171. Chalcidica. See on v. 2. -Cf. I. 534. Templa; also a votive offering. — 20 - 22. Letum; red. Androgeo. Gr. 46. 3. 1). A. & S. 54. 1. He was the A Minos, and (according to one of several legends) was killed by s who envied his success in the Panathenaic games. It was beof his death that Minos exacted of the Athenians (Ceoropidae, Cecrops, the founder of Athens) the tribute (poenas) here mend. Tum indicates the transition to a second sculpture. Cor-Cf. II. 18. Stat - urna = stat urna, et sortes inde ducuntur. k. Contra and respondet imply that the Cretan sculptures a pendant to the Athenian. Gnosia. See on G. I. 222. On a mari cf. alta, V. 588. — 24-26. Crudelis; since the passion me beautiful bull was a punishment from Venus, whom she had ded. Supposta = substituted. Furto = furtim. Mixtum is explained by proles biformis. Veneris = amoris. Monuta; plu. for sing. referring only to the Minotaur. — 27-31. rus; gen. with labor. Some make it an appositive of labor. escription of the Labyrinth, V. 588 foll. Reginae; not Pasi-, but her daughter Ariadne. Cf. I. 273. Sed enim. See on . Amorem; i. c. for Theseus, to whom (not to reginae) ves-. refers. Ipse; even he, the framer of the maze. Icare. See v. M. VIII. Introd. **Sineret**; sc. si. Gr. 510; 503. 1; 504. 2. S. 261, R. 1 and R. 5. — 32, 33. Conatus erat; sc. Daedalus, ed in patriae = the father's, as in I. 643. Protinus = sucrely. Omnia; a dissyllable. See on tenuia, G. I. 397. — 34-Perlegerent . . . afforent. For the tense see on sineret, v. Delphobe; one of several names given to the Cumaean Sibyl. icd = (the daughter) of Glaucus, perhaps the prophetic sea-god. 197. 1 (1). A. & S. 211, R. 7 (1). Regi; Aeneas. - 37-39. = these that you are gazing at. Intacto; that have never been 1. Praestiterit. Gr. 485. A. &. S. 260, R. 4. Bidentes. n IV. 57. -41. They had been standing before the gate, and are summoned within. — 42-44. A description of the adytum, i, as at Delphi, was a cavern in the rock. Euboicae rupis; ill of Cumae. Ingens; with latus. Aditus...ostia; a sort

of hendiadys: aditus per centum (i. e. multa) iata astia. They would seem to be the doors between the adytum and the temple. - 45. Idmen; sc. antri. Poscere fata is explained by vv. 51, 52. The sacrifices had been performed, but prayer was still necessary to obtain the responses, and this was the time for prayer, since the god had manifested himself. For the construction see on G. L 213.-46. Cui. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). - 47. Unus = the san (as before). - 49, 50. Rabie; with tument. Videri; with major. Cf. niveus videri, Hor. C. IV. 2. 59. Gr. 552. 3. A. & S. 270, R. 1. The Sibyl seems to increase in stature under the divine afflatus. - 50. Mortale. Cf. I. 328. — 51. Cessas in vota; i. e. cessas vota facerel Forb. compares audere in proelia, II. 347. - 52. Ante; sc. quan feceris vota. - 53. Attonitae; referring to the spellbound silence which prevents the opening (Henry). - 54, 55. Cf. II. 120. - 56. Cf. I. 597. - 57. Direxti. Gr. 234 3. A. & S. 162, 7 (c), -58. Aeacidae. See on I. 99. - 59. Penitusque repostas = longe remotas. Cf. III. 364 - 60. Massylum. See on IV. 132. Syrtibus; abl. Cf. IV. 172 (Con.). Many make it dat. like sinu, III. 692.-62. Hac . . . tenus: tmesis. Fuerit. Gr. 487. A. & S. 260, R. 6 Trojana fortuna is said bitterly: Troy's usual fortune. - 66-68. Venturi = the future. Gr. 399. 2. 2). A. & S. 213, R. 1. Nonfatis; parenthetical. Fatis; dat., like fatis debitus Arruns, Xl. 759. or abl., like fatis mihi debita tellus, VII. 120. Da...considera Cf. V. 689. — 71 - 76. Aeneas promises the Sibyl that her oracular books (see on Hor C. S. 5) shall be deposited in a temple. Lectos viros; i. e. the *quindecimviri*. Alma. See on G. I. 7. Tantum is common in adjurations. Foliis, etc. Cf. III. 444. Canas; sc. ut. Cf. III. 457. — 77-80. Phoebi nondum patiens = not yet yielding to Phoebus; i. c. struggling against the divine possession, which is a painful strain upon her mortal nature. Immanis; adverbially with bacchatur. Possit. See on recurras, Hor. S. IL 6. 31, and cf. A. I. 181, etc. Excussisse; aoristic perf. So patuere, v. 81. Fatigat, etc.; a metaphor taken from the use of the bit in managing a horse. Cf. vv. 100, 101. The object of fingit is the Sibyl herself, not os. Cf. G. II. 407. Premendo; by restraint. — 81, 82 Aeneas is in the temple, the Sibyl in the adytum, the cavern beyond See on v. 43. — 83 - 87. Sed — manent is made a parenthesis by many critics, but, since O - periclis is in fact an announcement, the pointing here adopted seems better. Terrae; the limiting rather than the locative genitive. **Sed** — volent = but they shall not wish that they had come; i. e. shall wish they had not come. Thybrin. Cf. II. 782. — 88 - 92. Simois . . . Xanthus. Sec on I. 100, 473 Defuerint. Gr. 473. 1. A. & S. 259, R. 1 (5). Achilles; i.c. Turnus. Cf. E. IV. 36. Partus. Cf. II. 784. Latio = in Latium.

Satus — dea = and he too born of a goddess (i. e. Venilia). Addita serely strengthens nec usquam aberit. Quum makes the transition rom the declarative to the exclamatory form of sentence. - 93. Lainia was to be the prize of the second war as Helen had been of the sst. Hospita; i. e. non Trojana. - 95. Contra; sc. mala. Auientior = all the bolder (for opposition). - 96. Quam = as far as. -97. Urbe; i. e. Pallanteum, the city of Evander, with whom Aeneas Remards makes an alliance (Book VIII). — 99 - 101. Remugit is aplained by antro; the cave echoing the voice of the Sibyl. Obaris - involvens = wrapping truth in mystery. Ba has the force fades. The metaphor is the same as in v. 77 foll. Furenti. Gr. 384. L. A. & S. 223. Sub pectore. See on I. 36. Vertit = plies. - 104. **61** = mihi. — 105. Peregi. Cf. exigit, IV. 476. — 107. Dicitur = said (to be). Acheronte refuso = of (from) overflowing Acheron: be abl. being either absolute or descriptive. See on G. II. 492. -09. Contingat. Gr. 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. So doceas and andes. — 110, 111. Cf. II. 721 foll. Humeris. Gr. 414. 4. A. : S. 247. 3. - 112-114. Maria - ferebat; i. e. he sailed on every m with me, and bore all the dangers of wind and wave. Invalidus; c. etsi. Sortem = the (usual) lot. - 116 - 118. Gnati patrisque. ir. 406. I. A. & S. 215. Potes omnia = you are all-powerful. iz. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). Hecate. See on IV. 511. Avernia. £ vv. 237 foll. and Ov. M. V. 540. - 119-123. Si potuit, etc. be conclusion is implied, not expressed: If others have obtained is favor, why should not I, whose claims are as great? Orpheus. ce Ov. M. X. Introd. and cf. M. XI. 2. Cithara. Gr. 419. IV. L&S. 244. Pollux. See on Hor. C. I. 3. 2. Castor was mortal, blux immortal. The latter was allowed to share his immortality th his brother, the two dying on alternate days, or, according to nother myth, for alternate half-years. Thesea... Alciden. Cf. v. 392, 393 and see on Hor. C. IV. 7. 27. Memorem. Gr. 486. II. L& S. 260, R. 5. Mi = mihi: possessive dat. Cf. I. 380. - 124. LIV. 219. — 126. Averno; dative for in Avernum: to the lower orld. — 127. Atri. See on Ov. M. V. 404 and Hor. C. I. 24. 18. — 29-132. Aequus here = kind, partial. Ardens, etc. Cf. v. 394. lement - atro; i. e. between the place where they are now standand the shades a pathless forest and the river Cocytus intervene. **thru** = winding. - 133. Cf. II. 10, 349. - 134. Innare. Gr. 563. 6. L&S. 275. III. N. 1. Lacus; because a sluggish stream. Cf. v. 23.—136. Arbore; poetic abl. of place.—137. Foliis...vimi-. Gr. 429. A. & S. 250. I. -138. Proserpina is Juno inferna, B Pluto is Juppiter Stygius, IV. 638. Dictus sacer = dedicatus. -39. Convallibus; instr. abl. — 140, 141. Sed: but, hard as it is ) find the bough, it is the only passport. Qui. The construction

is: non ante datur quam (ei) qui, etc. i. e. non datur nisi ei qui.-144. Simili is virtually = codem. Metallo; with frondescit.-145. Ergo; since it is so important. Rite = duly; with repertum. or, as most critics prefer, with carpe. - 149. Jacet = lies (unburied). See on II. 557. Tibi; dations incommodi. - 150. Punere. Cf. II. 539. - 151. Consulta = the decrees (of the gods, or of destiny). Pendes = delay, linger. - 152. Sedibus; i. c. the tomb. Sepulcro. Cf. III. 67. -153. Duc; sc. ad aras. Nigras. Cf. v. 243. Prima = preliminary. - 156. Lumina. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. - 158. Cui. See on II. 704. - 159. Vest figit; i. e. walks slowly, as one lost in thought. - 164, 165. Acollden; probably son of Aeolus, a noble Trojan, mentioned XII. 541. Ciere. See on E. V. t. - 167. Lituo. See on Hor. C. I. 1. 21 Join with insignis. - 168. Illum; Hector. - 170. Inferiors; a Grecism for inferiorem. - 171. Personat. See on I. 741 and the VI. 417. Concha; Triton's own instrument. Cf. Ov. M. I. 333.-173, 174. Exceptum . . . immerserat = exceptrat et immerseral Cf. III. 332. - 176-178. Cf. I. 220. Jussa; acc. with festinant. Cf. IV. 575. Aram sepulcri; i. e. a pyre piled up like an altat. Coelo educere. Cf. II. 186. - 179-182. Itur. Cf. IV. 151. Cuneis, etc. Cf. G. I. 144. Montibus; sc. de. Advolvunt; sc. litori, or pyrae. - 183, 184. Primus; like praecipue, v. 176. Aeneas takes up an axe like the rest. - 187-189. Arbore = on the tree. Ostendat. Gr. 488. 1. A. & S. 263. 1. The sense is: Would that the first part of the Sibyl's words may prove as true as the second has done. -190. Forte denotes the coincidence. -193 Maternas. Cf. V. 72 and G. I. 28. — 194. Este — est; i. e. cst duces viae, si qua est. Cursum = (your) flight. - 195. Pinguem = rich (as producing aught so rich). -196. Rebus; dative. "Forsake not our cause at this crisis." - 197. Pressit; i. e. refressit. - 198. Ferant. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Cf. II. 171. - 199, 200. They keep flying on and alighting to feed alternately. Prodire; historical infin. Possent. Gr. 500. A. & S. 264. 5. Servare. Cf. v. 33& — **201. Graveolentis**. Gr. 669. II. A. & S. 306 (1) and (2). — 203. Sedibus optatis = having chosen their place to settle; or optatis may refer to Aeneas's wish to find the tree. Super = on the top of. -204. Aura = splendor. -206. Non sua; as in G. II. 82. Seminat = produces. - 211. Cunctantem; with reference to avidus, not = resisting. See vv. 147 foll. - 212. Nec interea; a common form of transition in Virgil. — 213. Cineri; proleptic. Ingrato = gratiam non sentienti: unconscious. - 214-217. Join taedis with pinguem, robore with ingentem (Henry and Con.). Cf. IV. 505. Atris; i. e. from funereal trees. Ante ... constituent = place in front; i. e. as a facing to the pile. This

seems, on the whole, the simplest and most satisfactory of the various interpretations. Decorant que - armis; i.e. they throw upon the pile the arms of Misenus, or those of enemies despoiled by him. -218, 219. Undantia; with flammis, referring to the boiling. Expediunt. See on I. 178. — 220. Fit gemitus. Cf. I. 725; II. 209. Toro = feretre, the bier being burnt on the pile. Defleta; like fici, v. 481, the de, however, adding intensity. — 221. Nota; i.e. which he had worn when alive. Some understand it to refer to the emstom of wrapping the dead in purple robes at great Roman funerals. -222. Feretro; abl. probably, though it may be the dative. The acc. is more common with this sense of subire. - 223 - 225. Ministerium; in apposition with the action of the preceding verb. A. & S. **204.** R. 9. Subjectam . . . tenuere = subjecere et tenuere. II. 37. Parentum = majorum. Dapes; the victims. Olivo; for eles, as in E. V. 68. Gr. 428. A. & S. 211, R. 6. — 228. Lecta; collected from the pile. Cado; an urn. - 229 - 231. The lustration is performed to purify the crews from the pollution caused by the dead body, v. 150. Socios unda; a variety for circumtulit socies ram undam. Rore et ramo: hendiadys. Novissima verba. Cf. IV. 650. — 233. Arma must refer to remumque tubamque, if we understand that his arms were burnt on the pile, v. 217. Or we may adopt the explanation of Serv. that the arms were sculptured on the tomb. Viro explains sua, which would naturally refer to Aeneas. -235. It is still known as Punta di Miseno. — 237. This cave is not the one mentioned in vv. 11, 42.—238. Tuta = sheltered: part. as in I. 571. — 242. The genuineness of this verse is doubtful. Aornon; i. e. hirdless. — 243. See on v. 153, and cf. V. 97. — 244. Cf. V. 237 and IV. 61. - 247. Cf. IV. 510, 511. - 249. The blood is caught in bowls that it may afterwards be poured out, apparently on the ground. Cf. III. 67; V. 78. Ipse: Aeneas also performs a sacrifice, in the Homeric fashion. -250. The mother of the Furies was Nox, and her great sister was Terra. See on Ov. M. X. 46. - 252. Stygio regi = Pluto. Cf. IV. 638. Sacrifices to the infernal gods were performed by night. Cf. Hor. C. S. Introd. - 253. Solida = integra. Inchoat. Cf. instaurat, IV. 73. - 254. Super . . . fundens: tmesis. For super see on puer, E. IX. 66. - 256. Cf. IV. 490. Juga silvarum; i. e. the ridges covered with woods. Cf. Hor. S. II. 6. 91. -257. Canes; infernal hounds accompanying Hecate. - 258. Profani; the companions of Aeneas who were not to go with him. — 260. Why Aeneas in told to draw his sword is not clear. Cf. vv. 290 foll. It might serve, from association, "to keep his courage up." - 261. Animis. Gr. 419. V. A. & S. 243. - 264. Cf. V. 235. Umbrae are the ghosts, the silentes of v. 432. - 265. Cf. IV. 510. Phlegethon. Cf. vv. 550 foll. Loca; vocative, like Umbrae, Chaos, and Phlegethon.

-266. Sit - fas = let it be right for me. The second sit = lient, or fas may be understood. - 268. Obscuri. Cf. II. 135. - 269. Inania regna. Cf. leves populos, Ov. M. X. 14. — 270 - 272. Cl. II. 255, 340. Incertam lunam; "the struggling moonbeam's misty light." Maligna. See on G. II. 179. Juppiter; as the god of the sky. See on E. VII. 60. - 273. Cf. II. 469. - 274. Ultrices Curae; the stings of conscience (Serv.). - 276. Malesnada = which tempts to crime. Turpis = squalid. -278-281. Malagaudia = malae mentis gaudia, i. e. all evil pleasures. The Funes have their home here, though they are at work elsewhere, v. 563. Ferreique. Gr. 669. II. A. & S. 306. I. Crinem. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. - 282 - 284. In medio; sc. vestibulo. Vulgo; with tenere rather than ferunt. Vana; fallacious as well as in substantial. Haerent; sc. somnia. - 285 - 289. Monstra ferarum = monstruosae ferae. Scyllae; rhetorical plural, like Milton's "Hydras and Chimæras dire." Cf. III. 420 foll. Briareus. See on Gyas, Hor. C. HI. 4. 69. Belua Lernae; the Lernaean Hydra. slain by Hercules. Gorgones. See on Ov. M. IV. 779. Harpyise See III. 211 foll. Forma — umbrae: i. e. the triple-bodied giant Geryon. Cf. Hor. C. II. 14. 8. - 293, 294. Admoneat . . . irrust See on I. 58, 59. Diverberet. Cf. V. 503. - 295 - 297. Virgil's conception of the four infernal rivers is very confused. Aeneas crosses but one, which, though called the Styx, v. 385, would seem to be the same as the Acheron or Cocytus here. Eructat = disgorges. -299, 300. Terribili squalore; not with horrendus, but as a second epithet. Stant - flamma; i. e. his eyes are fixed orbs of fire. Cf. Hor. C. I. 9. 1. — 302 - 304. Ipse; old as he was. Vells; either dat. (tends the sails) or abl. (manages the boat by means of the sails). Ferruginea; the same as caeruleam, v. 410. Sed senectus = but a god has a fresh and vigorous (lit. "green") old age. — 305. Huc... ad ripas. See on E. I. 54. — 310. Lapsa; nearly = decussa (Död.). Ad terram; i. e. to the shore of the warmer clime which they have sought beyond the sea. — 311. Annus. See on Hor. Ep. II. 29. — 313. Primi — cursum = ut frimi transirent, to cross first. — 314. Amore; as in I. 171. — 316. Submotos arcet. See on submersas obrue, I. 69. — 318. Quid vult = what means. - 320. Cf. III. 668. - 322. Deum. See on E. IV. 49. — 323. See on v. 296. For vides cf. I. 338. — 324. Cf. Ov. M. II. 45. Numen. See on undas, Ov. M. II. 101. — 327, 328. Datur; sc. Charonti. Transportare; sc. mortuos. Gr. 374 6 A. & S. 233 (1). Sedibus. See on v. 152. — 330. Cf. v. 316. Stagna; as in v. 323. — 331. Cf. v. 197 and V. 244. — 334. Leucaspim; not mentioned elsewhere by Virg. Oronten. See I. 113. - 335. Simul; with obruit. It is quite as well to join it, as Con.

th sectos, and to refer simul to Aeneas: who had been with ough all his wanderings. — 338. Libyco; i. c. from Libya, they had meanwhile visited Sicily. - 339. See. V. 835 foll. the abl. including the notion of the acc: effusus in undas in wrsu. So medioque sub aequore, v. 342. — 343 - 345. Mihi. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). This prediction is not elsewhere ed by Virg. Ponto = on the sea. - 347. Cortina. See on -348. Deus = any god. See v. 341. He knew nothing of mnus had done. - 350. Cui; with either datus or haeret both. With regebam supply quo from cui. - 351. Prac-= in my fall: intrans. Maria. See on numen, v. 324. Undis; abl. abs. — 356. Aqua; with vexit, like pelagoque X. 165, fertur aqua, VIII. 549. Many join it with violentus. **Ab unda;** with **prospexi**, as in v. 385. — 358 – 361. Cf. IV. 613. Tenebam . . . invasisset. Gr. 512. 2. 2). A. & S. 4 (1) (a). Uncis manibus; as in G. II. 365. — 362. Cf. L. **B63.** Cf. III. 600. Quod. See on II. 141. — 364. Cf. IV. 366. Namque potes; i. c. you can easily find my body. — L. v. 194. —368. Cf. II. 777; V. 56. — 369. Cf. v. 134. extram; the hand of promise, not of help. Cf. III. 610. Cf. G. I. 37. - 376. Cf. II. 689; IV. 292. - 377. Cf. tolle Hor. A. P. 367. — 380. Cf. V. 605; IV. 623. — 381. Cf. v. t is still called Punta di Palinuro. - 382. Parumper = for - 383. Cognomine; adj. with terra. Some read terrae. -rgo indicates a resumption of the main subject. Peragunt; arly = pergunt. - 387. Ultro; as in II. 145. - 389. Jam. with fare: speak from the place where you are, without comrer. — 392-394. Neo vero = nor indeed. Alciden ... L See on vv. 122, 123. Pirithoum; king of the Lapithae v. 601). He and Theseus became close friends and aided her in every project. Each was ambitious in love, and reto wed a daughter of Zeus. Theseus fixed upon Helen, and friends succeeded in carrying her off. Pirithous determined Persephone (Proserpina), the queen of Hades (Pluto), and s, who would not abandon his friend, went with him to the rorld; but Pluto, knowing their design, seized them and fastem to a rock. Heracles (Hercules) afterwards freed Theseus, not rescue Pirithous. See also on Hor. C. IV. 7. 27, and cf. 4 80. Dis: Theseus from Neptune, Pirithous from Jove. 31. — 395, 396. Cf. Ov. M. X. 65 and note. See also below, - 397. Dominam = our queen (or, my mistress). Ditis; zalamo. - 398. Amphrysia; from her association with who is called Amphrysius from the river Amphrysus in ly, on whose banks he fed the herds of Admetus. - 400 -



Hor. C. II. 13. 34. — 418. Imma: III. 631. — 423. Cf. I. 193. — 42 Continuo; immediately on leavin expertes. - 430. Mortis; with d 217, R. 3 (a). — 431. Hae . . . sec -432, 433. Minos. See on I Hor. C. III. 1. 16. Concilium: cit == learns what their lives ha against them. — 435. Insontes: death. Manu; nearly = ipsi. — - 440. Pusi = spreading. - 441 444. Curae; as in IV. 1, etc. -4 Minos and wife of Theseus. She polytus, by whom she was repuls Procrim; the wife of Cephalu killed. The legends concerning Briphylen. See on Hor. C. II wife of Capaneus, who was struck he had defied the god. While his into the flames and destroyed he Laodamia; who voluntarily dies 448. Caeneus; one of the Lap who was changed by Neptune int form in the lower world. - 454. J -456. Nuntius; i. e. the blaze as in Hor. C. I. 24. 5. — 457. Et A. & S. 270, R. 1 (c). — 458. Fu it death that I brought upon you Cf. II. 142. - 462. Senta = hor ready moving away. Adspects

if a crag of Marpensa (a mountain of Paros). - 473. Hemma; the nites of v. 443. IIII. See on mate, v. 343. - 474. "He answers all ter cares and equals all her love." Dryden. Curis; dative. Gossran makes it abl. - 475. Ci V. 700, 869. - 477. Datum; i. e. /atr commones (Wr.). Con. makes it = diction a Silyilla. Molitur. See m G. L 329. — 478. Secreta; set apart for them. — 479, 480. He sees the heroes of the Theban war, the great event of the heroic per before the siege of Troy. - 481 - 485. Ad superos = apr eres, v. 568. Con. thinks it means that the wail was raised to the hies (cf. v. 561). Cadraci. See on Hor. C. II. 13. 11. Longo maine, as in IL 766, is nearly = ingenti multitudine. The heroes med are mentioned by Homer as among the most distinguished of e Trojans. Cereni sacrum; consecrated to the service of Ceres, rhaps her priest. Idaeus; in Hom. the charioteer of Priam. Here is armor-bearer also. Cf. II. 476. — 488. Conferre gradum = o walk by his side. - 491-493. Trepidare; historical infin., so alled. So vertere, tallere. Vocem; the war-cry, not a cry of terror. -495-497. CL II. 310. Ora, etc. Gr. 380. A. & & 234. IL.— 196. Adea. See on E. IV. 11. - 499. Cf. IV. 304 - 500. Genus. X V. 45. — 502, 503. Cui — licuit = who has had his will of you o far? Suprema nocte; sc. Trojac. So in v. 513. - 505. Cf. IL 108, 304. - 506. Cf. III. 68. - 507. Locum; i. e. the memory f the place. Cf. vv. 235, 381. Te; thy body. Cf. v. 362. - 508. Patria terra; with ponere, not with decedens. - 509. Tibi. Gr. **38.4.** A. & S. 225. II. — 511. Lacaenae = the Spartan woman; contemptuously for Helen. See on I. 650, and cf. II. 601. - 512. Mersere. Cf. vv. 429, 615. — 515, 516. See on II. 237, 238. il6. Peditem. See on I. 564. — 517. Evantes orgia = celewrating the rites of Bacchus by shouting Evan; i. e. the name of Recchus. A Grecism. — 519. Bumma — vocabat. From this re learn that Helen from the top of the citadel gave the signal to Agamemnon for the fleet to start. Cf. II. 254 foll. - 523. Egregia; ronical. — 525. Limina = the chamber; unless we are to suppose hysteron-proteron. - 526. Amanti; contemptuously of Menelas, as if he were a new lover whose heart Helen was anxious to vin. — 529. Hortator scelerum. Cf. II. 164. Aeolides; refering to the post-Homeric slander which made Ulysses the son of ilsyphus, who was son of Acolus. See on II. 7. - 530. Instaurate = repay. - 533. Quae . . . fortuna; i. e. quae alia fortuna. Fatimt = harasses. - 534. Loca turbida = a region of chaotic gloom. -535. Hac vice sermonum = during this interchange of dispurse. Gr. 426. 1. A. & S. 253, N. I. Quadrigis. Gr. 414. 4. L & S. 247. 3. — 536. Cursu = in her course. Axem = heaven. -537. Traherent. Gr. 486. 4. A. & S. 261, R. 4 and 5. - 538.

Comes = as a companion. - 541. Dextera quae = which on the right. The antecedent of quae is hac. - 542. Iter Elysium Se on III. 507. Nobis implies that they were not to visit Tartares. Laeva - mittit; instead of saying it conducts them to Tartarus where they are punished. - 545. Explebo numerum = I will fill up the number (of the shades); i. e. by rejoining them. - 546. Utere = habe. - 547. In verbo = even while he was speaking. -548. Respicit; often used of looking in another direction or at another object. Cf. II. 615; III. 593. - 549. Moenia = fortification, stronghold. - 550. Torrentibus suggests the notion of a torrent as well as that of scorching flame. - 551. Phlegethon acts at a moat, apparently outside the walls. - 552. Adversa; i. e. facing the beholder. - 554. Stat; combining the notions of height and fixity. Ad auras; as if surgit or se tollit had preceded. So in v. 561. - 555. Tisiphone. See on G. I. 278. - 557. Exaudiri; historical infin -558. Ferri is explained by catenae. Tractae. Gr. 580. A. & S. 274. R. 5 (a). - 561. Urguentur; sc. scelerum facies. - 563. Casto. See on III. 409. Insistere; commonly with dat .- 564. Hecate. See on v. 118. - 566. Gnosius. See on G. I. 122. Rhadamanthus See on Hor. C. II. 13. 22. - 567. Castigatque, etc.; hysteronproteron. Dolos = crimes; conceived of as skulking from justice and pleading not guilty. - 568, 569. Quae ... commissa placula = what expiations of wicked deeds committed. Furto = in comcealment; called furtum as a fraud on justice. Distulit in seram ... mortem = has put off to (this) late death; meaning, not a deathbed confession, but a suppression of guilt till it is revealed in the lower world. - 570. Accincta = armed. - 571. Quatit = lashes. - 572. Sororum. See on G. I. 278. - 574. Custodia = custos; i. e. Tisiphone. — 577. Saevior; i. e. than Tisiphone. — 578, 579. CL IV. 445; G. II. 292. — 580. Genus Terrae. See on G. I. 279. Hor. C. III. 4. 73 foll. — 582. Aloidas. See on Hor. C. III. 4. 49 foll. - 585. Salmonea; the son of Aeolus and brother of Sisyphus. For his arrogance in pretending to be equal to Jupiter and in imitating his thunder and lightning, that god hurled him to Tartarus by a thunderbolt. — 588. Mediae — urbem = through (his) city (i. e. Salmone) in the middle of Elis. - 590. Nimbos = thunder. -591. Simularet. Gr. 591. A. & S. 264. 8 (1). — 593. Ille is semipleonastic, as in I. 3; V. 458. - 594. Turbine. See on I. 45. -595. Tityon. See on Ov. M. X. 43.—598. Poenis. Gr. 419. Ill. A. & S. 250. 2 (1). — 599. Epulis. Gr. 384. A. & S. 223. — 600. Fibris. See on G. I. 484. — 601. Ixiona. See on Ov. M. X. 42 Pirithoum. See on v. 393. Lapithas (a rude tribe of mountaineers in Thessaly) seems to stand for the whole nation, Ixion and Pirithous being mentioned only as specimens. - 602. Jam jam. See

1 II. 701; IV. 371. Cadentique. The hypermeter has a rhetoriil effect, the overlapping syllable expressing the just-falling stone. -D3. Genialibus = banqueting. - 604. Toris. Gr. 384 1. A. & S. 12. - 605. Furiarum maxima; Alecto or Megaera, Tisiphone ing otherwise employed. See v. 555. - 607. Exsurgitque; as they were persisting in their attempt to eat, in spite of her prohibi--608. Quibus invisi. Gr. 388. 4. A. & S. 225. IL The exreasion is general, though Virg. may have thought of special inances like Atreus and Thyestes, Eteocles and Polynices. - 609. smexa; metaphorical, as in IV. 51, but here of the web of trickery id wrong in which the patron is supposed to entangle his client. The we of the Twelve Tables made the crime here mentioned capital. -10. Divitiis — repertis = brooded alone over treasures found; a of all who are greedy of gain. — 611. Posuere = dedere. — 13. Impia. See on G. I. 511. Pallere dextras; i. e. to violate e pledge of fidelity given to their masters. — 615. Quam poenam; bespectant; quam being relative, not interrogative, like quae in ext clause. Poenam must be supplied after doceri; likewise formam ad fortunam in the next clause. Forma ... fortunave = form or t (of penal suffering). The form itself is said mergere, as it receives nem when they are engulfed in the abyss. - 616. Que. See on . II. 87. - 618. Theseus. See on vv. 122, 393. Phlegyas, the ther of Ixion and a king of the Lapithae, set fire to the temple of pello, who killed him with his arrows. Non temnere divos is mlanatory of discite justitiam, justitia being the rendering of their mes to all, gods as well as men. — 621. Auro. See on I. 484. — 622. Int... refixit. See on Ov. M. I. 92. - 623. Invasit; with thalemm = invaded, with hymenaeos = sought. - 625. Sint. See a G. II. 43. — 629. Susceptum — munus = finish the task you ave undertaken; i. e. carrying the golden bough to Proserpina. — 630. **yelopum** — caminis = reared by the forges of the Cyclops; i. e. Vulcan and his Cyclops. See on G. I. 471. Cf. Hor. C. I. 4. 78. -631. Adverso - portas; i. e. in the arched gateway fronting us. -632. Haec ... dona; for the singular. Praecepta; sc. deac. £ v. 142.—633. Opaca viarum. Sec on I. 422. —634. Corripunt medium. Cf. V. 316. — 635. Corpus = aqua; as was cusmary on entering a temple. Recenti aqua; emphatic, like fuvine erive, II. 719. — 637. Munere = offering. Divae; Proserpina. -638. Locos. See on I. 365. - 638. Vireta = green retreats. -39. Portunatorum; i. e. in which the happy dwell.—640. Largior -purpureo = here the ether clothes the fields more expansively , e. than in the gloomy regions of Tartarus) and with a dazzling ght. Largior is a predicate, and so is coupled with lumine purpus, both qualifying sestit. Cf. Extremus guleaque ima, V. 498. - 641. Solem - norunt ; i. e. they have a sun and stars of their own, distinct from those in the upper world. - 645. Threicius ... sacerdos. See on Ov. M. X. Introd. Cf. Ov. M. XI. 2; Hor. C. l. 24 13; III. 1.3. The long robe was characteristic of musicians. - 646.

Obloquitur numeris = sings responsive to the numbers; l. e. to the beat of the dancers. Septem - vocum; the seven notes of the seven strings of the lyre, but produced of course by the voice -647. Pectine = plectro. - 649. Annis. Gr. 426. A. & S. 253 -650. See on I. 284; III. 107, 108, 168. -651. Virum; with both arma and currus. Inanes = ghostly, shadowy. -653. Gratia = love, fondness. Currum; for curruum. - 654. Nitentes. See on III. 20. — 657. Vescentes = feasting. Choro = in a band - 658. Superne = in the upper world. — 659. Plurimus...volvitur = rolls full and strong; i. e. through the upper world. The legend was doubtless suggested by the fact that the Po, with which the Romans identified the Eridanus, not far from its source, flows underground for two miles. Eridani. See on G. I. 482.—660. Manus; sc. sunt qui.—662. Vates = poets.—663. Vitam; not their life, but life generally. Per artes = artibus. - 664. Merendo = by their services. - 665. Vitta is the mark of consecration, being worn by the gods and by persons and things dedicated to them -667. Musaeus is the mythical father of poets, as Orpheus of singers. – **668. Humeris**. Gr. 418. A. & S. 256, R. 16. – **670**. Illius. Gr. 411. 3. A. & S. 247, R. 2 (a). — 674. Rivis. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. - 675. Si - voluntas = if such is your wish; i. e. to see Anchises. — 676. Jam = at once. — 678. Dehinc. See on I. 131. Linquint; i. e. Aeneas and the Sibyl. — 679. Penitus — virenti = deep in a verdant dale. - 681. Studio recolens = earnestly contemplating. Suorum = of his progeny; explained by cares mepotes. - 682. Forte recensebat; i. e. Anchises happened to be reviewing that part of the whole multitude when Aeneas appeared -683. Manus = martial exploits. - 687. Parentil. Gr. 388. 4 A & S. 225. II. - 690. Futurum; with duccham as well as rebar. -691. Tempora dinumerans; i. e. counting the days till Aenes might be expected to come. Fefellit; of disappointment and wasted labor. — 694. Quid. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 232 (3). — 696. Limina Gr. 379. 4. A. & S. 237, R. 5 (c). Tendere. Gr. 553. V. A. & S. 273, N. 4 (b). — 699. Memorans. See on II. 650. — 700. Colla Gr. 384. 1. A. & S. 224, R. 1 (b). — 703. Reducta = retired. See on I. 161. - 704. Virgulta - silvis = the shrubbery rustling with the woods. Cf. III. 442; XII. 522, virgulta sonantia lauro. -705. Lethaeum . . . amnem; Lethe, a river of the lower world, the drinking of whose waters caused forgetfulness of the past. Praenatat Cf. praestuit, Hor. C. IV. 14. 26. - 707. Ac velut = even 2s. Cf.

IV. 402. — 708. Circum ... funduntur = swarm around. — 709. Strepit — campus; the apodosis of the sentence, and referring to the shades. - 710. Subito; adj. with visu, and explaining horrescit. -711. He fluming porro = that river in the distance. - 715. Securos latices = care-dispelling draughts. - 717. Jampridem .. cuplo belong to the preceding line as well as to enumerare. Gr. 467. 2. A. & S. 145. I. 2. Meorum = of my descendants. -719. Ad coelum = to the upper light. - 720. Sublimes = on high; with ire. Cf. I. 415. — 721. Dira cupido. See on G. I. 37. -723. Suscipit = resumes, replies. - 724-751. Anchises explains that everything in nature is pervaded by one great spirit, that this in men is clogged by the body, and consequently that after death there has to be a longer or shorter purification, after which the soulsare sent back into the world to animate other bodies. — 725. Titaniaque astra; i. e. the sun: poetical plu. for sing. Cf. IV. 119. — 727. Corpore. Cf. G. II. 327. — 728. Inde, etc.; i. e. this union of mind and matter is the cause of individual life in animals, which consist of soul and body. - 730. Igneus; the pure ether of the divine soul being regarded as flame. Cf. v. 746. - 731, 732. Seminibus = seeds (of life). Quantum = so far as. Tardant... hebetant. Cf. V. 395, 396. Moribunda; stronger than mortalia. -733, 734. Hinc; from this influence of the body. Neque casco = their gaze cannot pierce the sky, imprisoned as they are in darkness and a blind fleshly dungeon. - 737, 738. Penitusque; where we should expect sed penitus. Multa; i. e. multum vitii. Diu; with concreta. Modis miris. Cf. I. 354. — 740 - 742. A threefold purification, by air, water, and fire, is described. Inass; with ventos. Infectum = with which they are infected. -743, 744. Quisque — Manes = each of us suffers his own Manes; i. e. each spirit has its individual discipline. The rest of the passage, which is one of the hardest in Virgil, seems to mean that all the shades are sent into Elysium after their purgation, but that while the greater part only pass through on their way to Lethe, a few, of whom Anchises is one, are allowed to remain there and complete a still higher purification. But this interpretation, the best that can be given, is not entirely satisfactory, and it may be, as Con. thinks, that this is one of the passages which Virg. left unfinished. — 745 - 747. Longa dies. Cf. V. 783. Temporis orbe. Cf. v. 748. Concretam. Cf. v. 738. Sensum = soul. Aurai. See on III. 354. Ignem. Cf. v. 730. — 749. Cf. vv. 714, 715. — 750. Cf. v. 241. — 754. Posset. Gr. 486. III. A. & S. 264. 5, R. 2. — 755. Legere = to scan. -756. Deinde = hereafter. - 757. Itala de gente = of Italian birth; i.e. the descendants of Lavinia. Cf. v. 762. - 758. Cf. v. 680. — 759. Cf. III. 379. — 760. Pura hasta = a headless spear;

given to young men on their first military success. Gr. 419. II. A. &S. 245. II. 1. - 761, 762. Lucis loca; a place in the upper world Auras aetherias. Cf. I. 546. - 763. Silvius became the recognomen of the Alban kings. Postuma = latest. - 765. Ct Liv I. 4: casu quodam in silvis natus. - 766. Unde = a quo, as in V. 13. etc. Longa Alba. See on I. 271. - 767, 768. Proximus and loosely, as Procas was the twelfth (some say fourteenth) king of Alla. Capys was the sixth, eighth, or minth; Numitor succeeded Proces -769 - 770. Acneas Silvius was one of the earliest of the Alban kin Serv. says that he was kept out of his kingdom fifty-three years by a usurping guardian. - 772. Atque iidem civicas gerunt coronas, tam deducent cives in colonias (Wr.). The civic wreath was originally given only to the soldier who saved the life of a comrade in battle. - 773-775. The places named are old Latin towns. Fidence is more unmon than Fidena. Collatinas = of Collatia, Pometios; for Pomento or Suessa Pometia. On Gabii and Fidenae cf. Hot. E. I. 11. 7, 8-777. The meaning is, that Romulus shall appear on earth to join his grandfather, whom, according to the story, he restored to his rights Mavortius, Cf. I. 276. - 778. Assaract. See on I. 284. Ilia. See on I. 274. - 779. Viden'. Gr. 669. I. 3 and IV. Stant. See on E. V. 7. — 780. Et — honore; i. e. Romulus is already marked as a child of the upper air (superum) by his father's token, the two-crested helmet (Con). Wr. makes superum gen. plu. with pater: the father of the gods already marks him with his own honor; i. e. with divise beauty and majesty. — 782. Animos; her greatness of soul. — 782. Cf. G. II. 535. - 784, 785, See on Ov. M. XI. 16. Turrita; referring to the mural crown she wore. — 790. Magnum — axem; i.a. destined to go to the upper world. - 792, 793. Aurea - saecula Cf. Hor. C. IV. 2. 39 and note. - 794. Saturno. Gr. 388. 4. A. & S. 225. II. Cf. E. IV. 6. Super = beyond. Garamantas. See of IV. 198. Indos. See on Hor. C. I. 12. 51. On the whole passage, see on Hor. C. IV. 14. 39 foll. - 795 - 797. Extra sidera, like extra - vias, refers to the zodiac. Tellus; Ethiopia. Atlas, etc. Cf. IV. 481, 482. — 799. Maeotia tellus; i. e. the Scythians about the Macotis Palus, the sea of Azov. - 800. See on Ov. M. II. 254 and cf. septemfluus, M. I. 423, septemplice, M. V. 187, etc. Turbant; intrans. — 801. Cf. vv. 123, 392 and Hor. C. I. 12. 25, etc. — 802. 803. Fixerit. Gr. 515. I. A. & S. 263. 2 (1). Three of the labors of Hercules are mentioned: the killing of the Cerynitian stag, the Erymanthian boar, and the Lernean hydra. Cf. v. 287 and V. 448. 805. Liber. See on Ov. M. III. 636. Nysa, the legendary momtain on which Bacchus was brought up, was identified with various places in Europe, Asia, and Africa. - 809. Sacra ferens. See on G. II. 476. — 810, 811. Regis; Numa Pompilius. Fundabit

continet et firmedit. Curibus; an ancient Sabine town. - 814. halles (sc. Hostilius); the third king of Rome. - 815, 816. Cf. hann. Sabinus : Ancus Martius vivente Tullo aegre ferebat, quum e tope regia se jactaret, praelatum sibi Tullum. Itaque statuerat fame populari Tullum regem cum tota familia occidere. — 817, 818. has not chosen to call Tarquin superbus, but has transferred the whet to Brutus, the majestic and inflexible founder of Roman libty. Receptos; i. e. transferred from the kings to the consuls. — 22. Mova bella; the conspiracy to restore the Tarquins. — 822, 28. The meaning is, that he will risk being called cruel by posterity, illong as he forces them to acknowledge that he is great. — 824, 28. Decios. See on G. II. 169. Drusos; referring especially to the conqueror of Hasdrubal. See on Hor. C. IV. 4. 37. grantum; T. Manlius Torquatus, who caused his own son to be eaded (hence sacrum securi) for fighting contrary to orders. Ca-Filmm. See on Hor. C. I. 12. 37 foll. He recovered the standula (signa) taken by the Gauls at the battle of the Allia. — 826. selbas . . . armia. Cf. G. I. 489. Fulgere; an older form than Cf. G. I. 456. — 830. Socer; Caesar, whose daughter Julia pey married. Monoeci; the port of Hercules Monoecus, the ndern Monaco, where was a promontory and a temple, whence arx, in III. 531. - 831. Adversis - Bois = arrayed against him The an Eastern army; referring to the composition of Pompey's for-832 Animis - bella; a variety for adsuescite animos bellis. -833. Note the alliteration. — 837. Ille; L. Mummius. Triumsta; a poetical construction. Cf. Hor. C. III. 3. 43. Capitolia. pe on Hor. C. IV. 3. 9. Corintho. Cf. Hor. E. II. 1. 193. Gr. 11. A. & S. 257. - 838. Cf. I. 284, 285. Ille; probably L. Aemil-B Paullus. See on Hor. C. I. 12. 38. - 839. Aeaciden; probmby Perseus, the Macedonian king, who is said to have been a dezendant of Achilles. — 840. Cf. I. 41; II. 165, 403, etc. — 841. beo; the Censor. See on Hor. C. I. 12. 34. Conse; A. Corness Cossus, who won the spolia opima, B. C. 428.—842-846. waschi genus; Tiberius, who was general in the second Punic ar; a second of the same name, who distinguished himself in the panish wars; and the brothers Tiberius and Caius, the tribunes, ho died the death of martyrs in the protection of the oppressed plesians. Scipiadas; not the Scipios who fell in Spain, but the der and younger Africanus. Potentem = ofulentum, as in Hor. .IL 18. 13. Pabricium. See on Hor. C. I. 12. 37 foll. Berrane; a agnomen of M. Atilius Regulus, said to have been given him bemae he was sowing when the news was brought him that he was ected consul. See on Hor. C. III. 5. 13. Quo - rapitis; alluding the numbers and exploits of the Fabii, which tire him who tries to

tell them. Maximus; Q. Fabius Cunctator, famous for his "masterly inactivity" while dictator in the second Punic war. Verse 846 is taken almost verbally from Ennius. - 847 - 850. Alii refers to the Greeks, the natural rivals of Rome. Mollius = more gracefully; with some reference, perhaps, to giving the soft appearance of flesh Orabunt - melius ; i. e. excel in oratory. Coeli meatus. Cf. G. II. 477. Radio. See on E. III. 41. - 851-853. Romane; an address to the nation. Hae - artes = these shall be your arts; i.e. shall stand to you in the place of sculpture, eloquence, and astronomy. Pacisque - morem; i. e. compel them to cultivate the arts of peace (Wr., Henry, and Con.). Parcere, etc. Cf. Hor. C. S. 5t. - 855-859. Marcellus; the elder. See on Hor. C. I. 12. 46. Tumultu; a Gallic war. Poenos; in the second Punic war. Tertia arma The spolia opima were won only thrice in Roman history; by Romalus, Cossus (see on v. 841), and Marcellus. Quirino. See on L 292. -860-863. Una; with Marcellus. Frons - parum; saddened with the presage of death. - 865. Quantum - ipso = how commanding is his presence ! - 866. Cf. II. 360. - 868. Gnate. Wr. remarks that Virgil prefers the archaic spelling in solemn passages. - 870, 871. The construction seems to be: Romana propago visa (est) nimium potens (futura fuisse). Propria. CLE. VII. 31. - 872, 874. Mavortis; with urbem, and perhaps with Campus also (Con.). See on I. 276. Aget = will send forth. Tiberine; sc. pater. Tumulum; the mausoleum of the Julian family in the Campus Martius, erected by Augustus five years before. -876. Romula; the form of the noun used as an adjective. Cf. I. 686; III. 602; IV. 552; and Hor. C. S. 47. — 878. Cf. I. 292 and Hor. C. S. 57. - 879 - 881. No one would have been his match in fight, had he been destined to live. - 883. See Life of Virgit. Tu - eris = you shall be a true Marcellus; i. e. worthy of your ancestral renown. - 884. Spargam. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. Cf. V. 79. — 886. Munere. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I. — 887. Aëris; with campos: the shadowy plains. - 890. Deinde. See on v. 756. - 891. Laurentes populos; the Latini, from Laurentum, "the city of Latinus." — 892. Cf. III. 459. — 893 - 896. The gates of Sleep are from Hom. Od. XIX. 562 foll. Fertur = is said (to be). Veris Umbris; real spirits which appear in sleep. Candenti - elephanto = gleaming with the polish of dazzling ivory. Cf. V. 267. - 898. No good reason can be given why Aeneas should have been dismissed by one gate rather than the other. - 900. Caietae; the modern Gaeta. Recto litore; sailing straight along the shore (Wr., Forb., Con., et al.). Limite is found in three or four inferior MSS. - 901. Cf. III. 277, and see on vv. 4, 5 below.

## THE LIFE OF HORACE.

RACE is his own biographer. All the material facts of his perhistory are to be gathered from allusions scattered throughout ems. A memoir, attributed to Suetonius, of somewhat doubtthenticity, furnishes a few additional details, but none of moeither as to his character or career.

IMTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS was born VI. Id. Dec. A. U. C. Dec. 8, B. C. 65), during the consulship of L. Aurelius Cotta Manlius Torquatus. His father was a freedman of the of Venusia, the modern Venosa, the inhabitants of which belies son was born. He had acquired a moderate independence vocation of coactor, a name borne indifferently by the collectors bild revenue and of money at sales by public auction. To of these classes he belonged is uncertain, but most probably to tter. With the fruits of his industry he had purchased a small rty near Venusia, upon the banks of the Aufidus, the modern of in the midst of the Apennines, upon the doubtful boundaries cania and Apulia. Here the poet was born, and in this picule region of mountain, forest, and stream the boy became d with the love of nature, which distinguished him through

describes himself (C. III. 4. 9 foll.) as having lost his way, when d, upon Mount Vultur, and being found asleep under a coverlaurel and myrtle leaves, which the wood-pigeons had spread eld this favorite of the gods from snakes and wild animals. The y of the future poet said to have been drawn from the incident time was probably an afterthought of Horace himself, who had rgotten Anacreon and the bees; but whatever may be thought comen, the picture of the strayed child, asleep with his hands f spring flowers, is pleasing. In his father's house, and in those Apulian peasantry around him, Horace had opportunities of ting familiar with the simple virtues of the poor, — their indence, integrity, chastity, and humble worth, — which he loved to ust with the luxury and vice of imperial Rome. Of his mother

no mention occurs, directly or indirectly, throughout his poems. This could scarcely have happened, had she not died while he was very young. He appears also to have been an only child. No doubt he had at an early age given evidence of superior powers; and to this it may have been in some measure owing, that his father resolved to give him a higher education than could be obtained under a provincial schoolmaster, and, although ill able to afford the expense, took him to Rome when about twelve years old, and gave him the best education which the capital could supply. No money was spared to enable the boy to keep his position among his fellow-scholars of the higher ranks. At the same time, he was not allowed to feel any shame for his own order, or to aspire to a position which he was unequal to maintain. His father taught him to look forward to filling some position akin to that in which he had himself acquired a competency, and to feel that in any sphere culture and self-respect must command influence, and afford the best guarantee for happiness. Under the stern tutorage of Orbilius Pupillus, a grammarian of high standing, richer in reputation than gold, whose undue exercise of the rod the poet has condemned to a bad immortality, he learned grammar, and became familiar with the earlier Latin writers and with Homer. He also acquired such other branches of instruction as were usually learned by the sons of Romans of the higher rank. But, what was of still more importance, during this critical period of his first introduction to the temptations of the capital, he enjoyed the advantage of his father's personal superintendence, and of a careful moral training. His father went with him to all his classes, and, being himself a man of shrewd observation and natural humor, he gave bis son's studies a practical bearing, by directing his attention to the follies and vices of the luxurious and dissolute society around him, and showing their incompatibility with the dictates of reason and common sense. From this admirable father Horace appears to have gathered many of "the rugged maxims hewn from life" with which his works abound, and also to have inherited that manly independence for which he was remarkable, and which, while assigning to all ranks their due influence and respect, never either overestimates or compromises its own. Under the homely exterior of the Apulian freedman we recognize the soul of the gentleman. His influence on his son was manifestly great. In the full maturity of his powers Horace penned a tribute to his worth (S. I. 6. 65 foll.), in terms which prove how often and how deeply he had occasion in after life to be grateful for the bias the early communicated. His father's character had given a tone and strength to his own which, in the midst of manifold temptations, but kept him true to himself and to his genius.

At what age Horace lost his father is uncertain, but probably be-

ore he left Rome for Athens, to complete his education in the Greek litrature and philosophy, under native teachers. This he did some time etween the age of seventeen and twenty. At Athens he found many oung men of the leading Roman families, engaged in the same purtifts with himself. He was no careless student of the classics of Frecian literature, and, with a natural enthusiasm, he made his first cetical essays in their flexible and noble language. His usual good ease, however, soon caused him to abandon the hopeless task of emfating the Greek writers on their own ground, and he directed his forts to transfusing into his own language some of the grace and belody of these masters of song. In the political lull between the uttle of Pharsalia, A. U. C. 706 (B. C. 48), and the death of Julius mesar, A. U. C. 710 (B. C. 44), Horace was enabled to devote himelf without interruption to the tranquil pursuits of the scholar. But then, after the latter event, Brutus came to Athens, and the patrician outh of Rome, fired with zeal for the cause of republican liberty, blitted his standard, Horace, infected by the general enthusiasm, acepted a military command in the army which was destined to encounter the legions of Antony and Octavius. His rank was that of ribune, and his appointment excited jealousy among his brother ofiters, who considered that the command of a Roman legion should ave been reserved for men of nobler blood. Here probably he first hane into direct collision with the aristocratic prejudices which the raining of his father had taught him to defy, and which, later in his life, redged to the freedman's son the friendship of the emperor and of faccenas. At the same time he had manifestly a strong party of riends, who had learned to appreciate his genius and attractive qualiles. It is certain that he secured the esteem of his commanders, and were an active part in the perils and difficulties of the campaign, which translated in the total defeat of the republican party at Philippi, A. U. 7.712 (B. C. 42). A playful allusion by himself to the events of hat disastrous field (C. II. 7. 9 foll.) has been turned by many of his ommentators into an admission of his own cowardice. This is abard. Such a confession is the very last which any man, least of all Roman, would make. The allusion could only have been dropped y one who felt that he had done his duty, and that it was known he and done it. It was no discredit to Horace to have despaired of a name which its leaders had given up. After the suicide of Brutus md Cassius, the continuance of the contest was hopeless; and Horsee may in his short military career have seen, in the jealousy and elfish ambition of many of his party, enough to make him suspicious A success, even if that had been attainable. Republicans who neered at the freedman's son were not likely to found any system of iberty worthy of the name.

Horace reached home, only to find his paternal acres confiscated. His life was spared, but nothing was left him to sustain it but his pen and his good spirits. He had to write for bread (E. II. 2. 50 foll.), and in so doing he appeared to have acquired not only considerable repute, but also sufficient means to purchase the place of scribe in the Quaestor's office, a sort of sinecure clerkship of the Treasury, which he continued to hold for many years, if not, indeed, to the close of his life. It was upon his return to Rome that he made the acquaintance of Virgil and Varius, who were already famous, and to them he was indebted for his introduction to Maecenas. The particulars of his first interview with his patron he has himself recorded (S. I. 6.55 foll.). The acquaintance rapidly ripened into mutual esteem. It secured the position of the poet in society, and the generosity of the statesman placed him above the anxieties of a literary life. Throughout the intimate intercourse of thirty years which ensued there was no trace of condescension on the one hand, nor of servility on the other. Maecenas gave the poet a place next his heart. He must have respected the man who never used his influence to obtain those favors which were at the disposal of the emperor's minister, who cherished an honest pride in his own station, and who could be grateful without being obsequious. Horace is never weary of acknowledging how much he owes to his friend. When he praises him, it is without flattery. When he soothes his anxieties or calms his fears, his words breathe an unmistakable sincerity. When he resists his patron's wishes, he is firm without being ungracious. When he sports with his foibles, he is familiar without the slightest shade of impertinence.

By Maecenas Horace was introduced to Octavius, probably soon after the period just referred to. In A. U. C. 717, a year after Horace had been admitted into the circle of his friends, Maecenas went to Brundisium, charged by Octavius to negotiate a treaty with Marcus Antonius. On this journey he was accompanied by Horace, who has left a graphic record of its incidents (S. I. 5). It is probable that on this occasion, or about this time, the poet was brought to the notice of the future emperor. Between the time of this journey and A. U. C. 722, Horace, who had in the mean time given to the world many of his poems, including the ten Satires of the first book, received from Maccenas the gift of the Sabine farm, which at once afforded him a competence, and all the pleasures of a country life. The gift was 2 slight one for Maccenas to bestow, but he no doubt made it as the fittest and most welcome which he could offer to his friend. The farm was situated in the valley of Ustica, about twelve miles from Tibur (Tivoli), and, among its other charms, possessed the valuable attraction for Horace, that it was within an easy distance of Rome. Here

spent a considerable part of every year. Here he could entertain stray friend from town, —his patron Maecenas, upon occasion, —nd the delights of this agreeable retreat were doubtless more than a supensation for the plain fare, or the thin home-grown wine with hich its resources alone enabled him to regale them.

The life of Horace from the time of his intimacy with Maecenas pears to have been one of comparative ease and of great social enyment. He was soon admitted to the friendship of Augustus, and the close of his life his favor at court continued without a cloud. agustus not only liked the man, but entertained a profound admiram for the poet. That Horace had fought with Brutus against him, d not operate to his prejudice. The poet was not ashamed of the st, and Maecenas and Augustus were just the men to respect his dependence, and to like him the better for it. Their favor did not wil him. He was ever the same kindly, urbane, and simple man letters he had originally been, never presuming upon his position, w looking superciliously on others less favored than himself. At all nes generous and genial, years only mellowed his wisdom and gave finer polish to his verse. The unaffected sincerity of his nature id the rich vein of his genius made him courted by the rich and noe (C. II. 18. 9 foll.). He mixed on easy terms with the choicest ciety of Rome; and what must that society have been which includ-I Virgil, Varius, Plotius, Tibullus, Pollio, and a host of others who ere not only ripe scholars, but had borne and were bearing a leading et in the great actions and events of that memorable epoch?

The health of Horace, never very vigorous, appears to have deined for some years before his death. He was doomed to see some his dearest friends drop into the grave before him. This to him, ho gave to friendship the ardor which other men give to love, was e severest wound that time could bring. "The shocks of Chance, e blows of Death" smote him heavily; and the failure of youth, ed spirits, and health, in the inevitable decay of nature, saddened e thoughtful poet in his solitude, and tinged the gayest society with elancholy. Maecenas's health was a source of deep anxiety to him; and one of the most exquisite Odes (C. II. 17) addressed to that slued friend, in answer to some outburst of despondency, while it spresses the depth of the poet's regard, bears in it the tone of a an somewhat weary of the world. He declares that, if untimely te shall snatch away his patron, he will not survive him; and e prophecy was fulfilled almost to the very letter. The same year L. U. C. 746, B. C. 8) witnessed the death of both Horace and inecenas. The latter died about the middle of the year, committing s friend, in almost his last words, to the care of Augustus: bratij Flacci, ut mei, esto memor. On the 27th of November,

when he was on the eve of completing his fifty-seventh year. Honce himself died, of an illness so short and sudden that he was unable to make his will in writing. He declared it verbally before witnesses, leaving to Augustus the little which he possessed. He was build on the Esquiline Hill, near his patron and friend Maccenas.

There are no authentic busts or medallions of Horace, and his descriptions of himself are vague. He was short in stature; his eye and hair were dark, but the latter was early silvered with gray. He suffered at one time with an affection of the eyes, and seems to have been by no means robust in constitution. His habits were temperate and frugal, as a rule, although he was far from insensible to the charms of a good table and good wine, heightening and heightened by the zest of good company. But he seems to have had neither the stomach nor the taste for habitual indulgence in the pleasures of the table. Latterly he became corpulent and sensitive to the severity of the seasons, and sought at Baiae and Tibur the refreshment or shalter which his mountain retreat had ceased to yield to his delicate frame.

Of all his writings, Horace himself appears to have ascribed the greatest value to the Odes, and to have rested upon them his claims to posthumous fame. They were the result of great labor, as he himself indicates (C. IV. 2. 27 foll.); and yet they bear pre-eminently the charm of simplicity and ease. He was the first to mould the Latin tongue to the Greek lyric measures; and his success in this difficult task may be estimated from the fact that, as he was the first, so was he the greatest, of the Roman lyrists. Quinctilian's criticism upon the Odes can scarcely be improved: Lyricorum Horatius fere solus legi dignus. Nam et insurgit aliquando, et plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae, et variis figuris, et verbis felicissime audax. In this airy and playful grace, in happy epithets, in variety of imagery, and exquisite felicity of expression, the Odes are still unsurpassed among the writings of any period or language. It is these qualities and a prevailing vein of genial and sober wisdom, which imbue them with a charm quite peculiar, and have given them a hold upon the minds of educated men which no change of taste has shaken.

Horace was not and could not have been a national poet. He wrote only for cultivated men, and under the shadow of a court. Beyond a very narrow circle his poems could not have been read. The very language in which he wrote must have been unintelligible to the people, and he had none of those popular sympathies which inspire the lyrics of Burns or Béranger. The Roman populace of his time was perhaps as little likely to command his respect as any which the world has ever seen; and there was no people, in the sense in which we understand the word, to appeal to. And yet Horace has many

points in common with Burns. "A man's a man for a' that," in the whole vein of its sentiment is thoroughly Horatian. In their large and genial views of life they are closely akin; but the fiery glow of the peasant poet is subdued to a temperate heat in the gentler and physically less energetic nature of Horace.

In his amatory verses the same distinction is visible. Horace writes much about love, but he is never thoroughly in love. He seems to have known by experience just enough of the tender passion to write pretty verses about it, and to rally, not unsympathetically, such of his friends as had not escaped so lightly from its flame. The attempt to make out the Lydias and Lalages, the Lyces and Phrynes of his Odes as real objects of attachment is one of the many follies in which his commentators have wasted much dreary labor.

Horace's Satires and Epistles are less read, yet they are perhaps intrinsically more valuable than his lyric poetry. As reflecting "the age and body of the time," they possess the highest historical value. Through them the modern scholar is able to form a clearer idea in all probability of the state of society in Rome in the Augustan age, than f any other phase of social development in the history of nations. Horace's observation of character is subtle and exact, his knowledge of the heart is profound, his power of graphic delineation great. A genial humor plays over his verses, and a kindly wisdom dignifies them. As a living and brilliant commentary on life, as a storehouse of maxims of practical wisdom, couched in language the most apt nd concise, as a picture of men and manners, which will be always fresh and always true, because it was true once, and because humen nature will always reproduce itself under analogous circummances, his Satires, and still more his Epistles, will have a permanent celuse for mankind. In these, as in his Odes, he inculcates what is fitting and decorous, and tends most to tranquillity of mind and body, mather than the severe virtues of a high standard of moral purity, To live at peace with the world, to shun the extremes of avarice, luxery, and ambition, to outrage none of the laws of nature, to enjoy if wisely, and not to load it with the cares which the lapse of a few brief years will demonstrate to be foolishness, is very nearly the sum of his philosophy. Of religion, as we understand it, he had little. Although himself little of a practical worshipper (C. I. 34. 1), he respected the sincerity of others in their belief in the old gods. But, in common with the more vigorous intellects of the time, he had outgrown the effete creed of his countrymen. He was content to use it for poetical purposes, but he could not accept as matter of belief the mythology about which the forms of the contemporary worship still clustered.

## NOTES

ON THE

## SELECTIONS FROM HORACE.

## THE ODES. BOOK I.

ODE I. — It is probable that the first three books of Odes were published together, with this as a preface, A. U. C. 730, B. C. 24. It is a graceful dedication to Maecenas of a work the composition of which had occupied and amused the poet at intervals for some years. It was probably at his patron's instigation that he arranged his fugitive pieces, and put them forth in this collected form.

1. Atavis = ancestors; properly, an ancestor in the fifth degree, thus: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus. Maecenas belonged to the family of Cilnii, formerly Lucumones or princes of Etruria. -2 Cf. Virg. G. II. 40. — 3. Sunt quos = aliquos. The indicative is used when particular persons are alluded to, as here the Greeks in opposition to the Romans. The subjunctive is used, as Dillenb. expresses it, quum non tam esse aliquid ostenditur quam quale quid sit describitur. Cf. Gr. 501. 2. A. & S. 26. 46 and R. 4. Curriculo = either the chariot (from currere, as vehiculum from vehere) or the course. On Olympicum, see on Ov. T. IV. 10. 95, and Virg. G. L 59. — 4. Collegisse. Gr. 542. 2. A. & S. 268. 2, R. 2. The perfect instead of the present is used, like the Greek aorist, to express a complete action, or one frequently repeated, not a continuing course of action. Cf. C. I. 34. 16; III. 2. 30, etc. Meta = the goal; a conical pillar at the end of the course, round which the chariots turned on their way back to the starting-place. A skilful driver turned the goal as closely as possible without touching it; hence evitata rotis. Fervidis. Cf. Milton: "then stayed the fervid wheels." - 5. Palma; i.e. the palm-branch which was presented with the crown to the victor in the games. — 6. Terrarum — Decs = exalts them, (as if they were) lords of the world, to the gods. The whole passage has been a very perplexing one to the critics. Some make dominos in apposition with Deos. Some put a period

after nobilis, and consider evehit as impersonal; translating: It exalts the lords of the earth (i. e. ironically, the Romans), to the gods - this one, if, etc. The chief difficulty with the punctuation and interpretation we have followed is, that it leaves hunc and illum to depend on juvat; a harsh construction (though not so bad as joining them with dimoveas, as some have done), but one which is adopted and defended by Dillenb. and others. On evehit ad deos, cf. C. IV. 2. 17, 18.—8. Tergeminis honoribus is by most critics understood to refer to the three curule magistracies, those of the aedile, praetor, and consul; but some make it = maximis honoribus. The case is ablative; but a few of the commentators make it dative for ad honores. On tollere, see Gr. 553. V. A. & S. 271, N. 3; 274, R. 7 (6). The construction is a very common one in Horace. -10. Libycis. The great bulk of the corn consumed at Rome was imported from Sicily and Libya. See C. III. 16. 26, 31. The area was a raised floor on which the corn was threshed; and after the wind had winnowed it the floor was swept, and the corn was thus collected. See Virg. G. I. 178 foll., where full directions are given for making an area. - 11. Scindere is the proper word for the plough; findere for the hoe or smaller instruments. Attalicis conditionibus; i.e. the most extravagant terms. There were three kings of Pergamus of this name, which was proverbial for riches. The third left his great wealth to the Romans, B. C. 134. See C. II. 18. 5. — 13. Dimo**veas.** From the meaning of de, down from, demoveo is more properly used when the place from which the removal takes place is expressed, and dimoveo, when the sentence is absolute, as here. Trabe. Gr. 705. III. A. & S. 324. 3. Cf. carina, C. I. 35. 7. Cypria. See on Virg. A. I. 622. Cypria, Myrtoum, Icariis, Africum, are all particular names for general, used to give life to the description. -14. The Myrtoan Sea, like the Icarian (see on Ov. M. VIII. 230), was a part of the Aegean. - 15. Fluotibus. Gr. 385 and 5. A. & S. 223, R. 2 (b). Africum = the west-southwest wind, which elsewhere Horace calls pracceps, proterous, etc. Cf. Virg. A. I. 85. - 16. Otium - sui = the peaceful fields about his native town. - 18. Pati. Gr. 552. 3. A. & S. 270, R. 1 (a). This is a Greek construction, and very frequent in Horace. Pauperiem is not extreme poverty (egestas), but narrow means. Cf. C. III. 29. 56. -19. Est qui. See on sunt quos, v. 3. Massici. See on Virg. G. II. 143. - 20. Solido die; i.e. to break in upon the hours of business. The solidus dies ended at the dinner hour, which, with industrious people, was the ninth in summer and tenth in winter. The luxurious dined earlier, the busy sometimes later. - 21. Viridi = evergreen. See on Ov. M. I. 104. Membra. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. - 22. Caput == the source. Sacrae; i.e. to the nymphs of the stream. Cf. Virg.

E. I. 53. - 23. The lituus was curved in shape (but less so than the cornu) and sharp in tone, and used by cavalry; the tuba was straight and of deep tone, used by infantry. Cf. Ov. M. I. 98. For the construction, see Gr. 385. 5. A. & S. 245. II. 2 and R. t. - 24. Matribus. Gr. 388. 4. A. & S. 225. II. So catulis, v. 27. - 25. Detestata; used passively. Gr. 221. 2. A. & S. 162. 17. Manet= pernoctat. Jove = coelo, Cf. Virg. E. VII. 60; G. I. 418; IL 325, 419. So Ennius: Istic est hic Jupiter quem dico, quem Graed vocant aerem. - 28. Teretes = firmly twisted. Plagas; nets of thick rope, used in hunting the larger beasts. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 131. Marsus (see on Virg. G. II. 167); for Marsicus, as in C. II. 20. 18. So Bithynus, C. I. 35. 7; Colchus, II. 13. 8; Italus, II. 13, 18; Maurus, I. 22. 2, etc. - 29. The ivy, sacred to Bacchus, made a fit garland for a lyric poet. - 31. Cum Satyris = et mlyrorum. Cf. C. I. 12. 44; 24. 4; III. 1. 36; 3. 24; 18. 12, etc.-33. Euterpe, the Muse, was said to have invented the tibia, and she especially presided over music. Polyhymnia, or Polymnia, another Muse, invented the lyre. - 34. Lesboum; i. e. of Sappho and Alcaeus, who were natives of Mytilene in the island of Lesbos. See on Ov. M. X. 55. Tendere. See on tollere, v. 8. - 36. Gr. 705. V. A. & S. 324. 5.

ODE II. — The prodigies described at the beginning of this justly celebrated Ode are those which were said to have followed the death of Julius Caesar. They are related also by Virgil, G. I. 466-489, which passage and the verses that follow it to the end of the book, should be read in connection with this Ode. It is very probable that Horace had this description in his mind when he wrote. He refers to these prodigies as evidences of the divine wrath for the guilt of the civil wars. He then invokes one god after another to come and restore the state, and finally fixes upon Mercury, whom he entreats to take upon himself the form of a man (i. e. Augustus), and not to leave the earth until he has accomplished his mission and conquered the enemies of Rome. The ode was probably written on the return of Augustus to Rome, after the taking of Alexandria, A. U. C. 725, B. C. 29.

1. Terris. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. Dirae belongs to both nivis and grandinis. This is very common in Horace. Cf. C. I. 31. 16; 34. 8; III. 2. 16; IV. 14. 4, etc. — 2. Rubente = red; i.e. with the reflected glare of the thunderbolt. — 3. Dextera. Gr. 148. 3. 1). A. & S. 106. Jaculatus; with the accus of the thing struck, as in the only three instances in which Horace uses the word. In Virg. A. II. 276 the dative is used. Arces; the sacred buildings on the Capitoline Hill. — 5. Terruit ne = terruit, ut metucrent m.—

6. Pyrrhae. See on Ov. M. I. 260 foll. — 7. Proteus. See on Ov. M. II. 9. - 8. Visere. See on tollere, C. I. 8. - 11. Superjecto (ac. terris) = poured over the earth. - 12. Damae is both masc. and fem. See Gr. -13. Flavum; because of the sand washed down in its stream. Horace does not mean that he himself had seen these things, but that his generation had seen them. Retortis - undis = its waters driven violently back from the shore of the Etruscan sea; i.e. from its mouth. Some take littore Etrusco for the Etruscan or right bank of the river, as opposed to sinistra ripa, v. 18. - 15. Dejectum. Gr. 569. A. & S. 276. II. Monumenta regis; i. e. the palace of Numa adjoining the temple of Vesta. See on Virg. G. I. 498. - 17. Nimium; with querenti. Tiber is represented as taking upon himself, without the sanction of Jove, and in consequence of Ilia's complaints, to avenge the death of Julius Caesar, the descendant of Iulus, her ancestor. Ilia, or Rea (not Rhea) Silvia, is variously reported to have been married to the Tiber and the Anio, because into one of those streams she was thrown by order of Amu-Hes. -18. Sinistra ripa (i. e. looking down stream); on which Rome was situated. — 21. Audiet — ferrum = shall hear that citisens have sharpened the sword; i. e. inter se, for civil war. - 22. **Quo — perirent =** by which it were better that the hostile Parthians ahould die. Persians, Medes, and Parthians are names freely inter-changed by Horace. The Parthian Empire, at this time, extended nearly from the Indus to the Roman province of Syria, into which the Parthians often made incursions. See v. 51. The name of Augustus did something towards keeping them in check, but they were held by the Romans to be their most formidable enemies. -23, 24. Vitio - juventus = our children thinned by the crimes of their fathers; not only by bloodshed, but by immorality. — 26. Imperi. Gr. 45. 5. 1). A. & S. 52. Rebus. Gr. 384. II. A. & S. 223, N. — 27, 28. Virgines. Vesta was the tutelary goddess of Rome. See on Virg. G. I. 499. She turns a deaf ear to the prayers of her virgins, because Caesar as Pontifex Maximus had particular charge of her temple and rites. Carmina, hymns, is opposed to prece, as a set formula to other prayers. - 29. Partes = munus, officium. - 30. Venias. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. — 31. Humeros. See on membra, C. I. 21. - 32. Augur; as the god of divination. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 376. — 33. Mavis; sc. venire ad scelera nostra expianda. Erycina. See on Ov. M. V. 363. Cf. Virg. A. V. 759. Apollo is invoked as the steadfast friend of Troy; Venus, as the mother of Aeneas and the Julian family; and Mars (Auctor), as the father of Romulus. — 34. Joous = Mirth. Circum; the prep. after the noun, as often in the poets. Cf. C. III. 3. 11; Virg. A. I. 32; II. 792, etc. — 36. Respicis = thou regardest. — 38. Leves = burnished.

39. The order is, et vultus Mauri peditis acer in cruentum hosten. Peditis; i.e. equo dejecti. The troops of Mauritania were chiefly cavalry. - 41. Juvenem; i. e. Augustus, who was forty years old at the time. Cf. Virg. G. I. 500. Juvenis and adolescens were used of any age between pueritia and senectus. Cicero speaks of himself as adolescens at the age of forty-four, and as senex at sixty-two. - 42. Ales; with filius. See Virg. A. IV. 239 foll. Mercury is selected as the representative of Augustus, because he is the messenger of peace. -43. Filius. Gr. 369. 2. A. & S. 52. Vocari. See on tollere, C. I. 1. 8. - 45. Serus; adj. for adv., as often. Cf. C. I. 7. 17; 10. 3; 12. 57, etc. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15. Redeas. Gr. 488. I. A. & S. 260, R. 6. So tollat, ames, and sinas. - 46. Laetus = propitious. Quirini. See on Virg. A. I. 292. - 49. Triumphos; object of ames. Cf. C. I. 1. 19, 20. Augustus had just celebrated, or was about to celebrate, three triumphs on three successive days, for his victories, (1.) over the Gauls, Pannonians, and Dalmatians, (2.) at Actium, and (3.) at Alexandria. - 50. Pater. The title of fater patriae was not assumed by Augustus till A. U. C. 752. It was the highest title of honor that could be given to a citizen, and was first given by the Senate to Cicero (the army had previously bestowed it on Camillus), on the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy. Princeps (sc. senatus); a title taken by Augustus, A. U. C. 726. - 51. Inultos = unpunished. See on v. 22. - 52. Caesar. Macleane speaks of the unexpected introduction of the name of Caesar at the end of the ode, as "an instance of consummate art."

ODE III. — This Ode is addressed to the ship which was carrying Virgil the poet to Greece, perhaps on that voyage from which be only returned to die, A. U. C. 735, B. C. 19.

1. Sic, in this place, is = an emphatic utinam; the object of the wish being a means by which the desired end may be accomplished. It is not precisely like those passages in which sic follows the prayer on which it depends, where condition and consequence are clearly marked, and an opposite wish is implied, if the condition be not fulfilled. Cf. Virg. E. IX. 30. — Diva; i. e. Venus, who, as born of the sea, was supposed to have power over it. Cf. Virg. A. V. 800, 801. Hence she was sometimes called marina, had temples built for her in harbors, etc. Cypri. See on Virg. A. I. 622. Gr. 399 3. A. & S. 213, R. I (3).—2. Fratres; i. e. Castor and Pollux, who were worshipped as the protectors of travellers by sea. The Greeks called them αρωγόναυται, "sailor-helpers." They were placed by Jupiter in the constellation Gemini; but lucida sidera here is thought by some to refer to the electrical phenomena, now known among sailors as "St. Elmo's fires," which the ancients supposed to indicate the

presence of Castor and Pollux. - 3. Pater; i.e. Aeolus. See on Virg. A. I. 52 foll. — 4. The Iapygian or northwest wind, so called from Iapygia in Apulia whence it blows down the Adriatic, was favorable for a voyage from Brundusium, where Virgil would embark for Greece. — 6. Finibus; dative with debes and reddas. Macleane considers it the ablative of the place where the debt was to be paid. -8. Cf. C. IL 17. 5.—9. Illi. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1).—
12. Africum. See on C. I. 1. 15.—13. Aquilonibus; the north winds. See on factibus, C. I. 1. 15.—14. Hyadas. See on Ov. M. III. 595; Virg. G. I. 138; A. I. 744.—15. Arbiter = tyrant. Cf. C. III. 3. 5. Hadriae = the Adriatic. Gr. 44. A. & S. 42. 2. -16. Sew (sive) is omitted before tollere. This is common in Horace. Pomere = to smooth. Cf. Virg. A. I. 66. - 17. Gradum = approach; i.e. what form of coming death should he fear, etc. -18. CL Milton: "Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Dry-eyed behold?" The ancients wept more freely than men do now. Caesar, describing the effect of fear on his men, says: Hi neque vultum fingere neque interdum lacrimas tenere potuerunt. (B. G. I. 39). -20. Acroceraunia; a promontory in Epirus (now Cape Linguetta) the western end of the Montes Ceraunii. Cf. Virg. G. I. 332; A. III. 566 - 22. Dissociabili; used actively, like illacrimabilem, C. II. 16, which is used passively, C. IV. 9. 26. - 24. See on Ov. M. I. 134. —25. Audax — perpeti; i. e. bold to endure all sufferings. Perto endure to the end. - 26. Vetitum with nefus is not altogether redundant. It expresses crimes which are obviously forbidden, as shown by the obstacles thrown in the way of their commission. -27. Genus = filius; i.e. Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven and gave it to mortals. For this he was chained to a pillar, where an eagle fed upon his liver, which grew as fast as it was consumed; and Pandora was sent down to earth (for the various forms of the myth see any Classical Dictionary) with all the ills and diseases that have since been the lot of mortals. - 28. Mala = mischievous (in its consequences). — 32. The order is tardaque necessitas leti, prins zmoti, corripuit gradum. - 34. Daedalus. See Ov. M. VIII. 183 and Virg. A. VI. 14 foll. - 36. Perrupit; last syllable lenghtened by the arsis. Acheronta; put, as often, for the lower world. See on Virg. G. II. 492. Herculeus. Gr. 398. 2. A. & S. 211, R. 4 (a). The reference is to the twelfth labor of Hercules. See on Virg. A. VI. 395. — 37. Ardui. Gr. 396. III. ; 441. A. & S. 212, R. 3, N. 3. -40. Iracunda ponere fulmina = to lay aside his wrathful thunderbolts.

ODE IV. - L. Sestius, whose name is used in this Ode, served with Horace under Brutus, and they were no doubt on terms of inti-

macy. The poem professes to be written at the beginning of spring, and its subject is the uncertainty of life and the duty of enjoying it.

1. Solvitur. Cf. the description of spring, Virg. G. L 44 foll. Favoni = of Favonius; i.e. Zephyr, or the west wind, -2 Machinae; the rollers used to launch vessels after they had been drawn up on shore during the winter. Carinas. See on trabe, C. I. 1.13. - 3. Neque ... aut ... nec. The two first of these form me branch of the sentence, and the last the other. - 4. Canis pruints = the hoar frost. - 5. Cytherea; from the island Cythera, Secon Virg. A. I. 680. - 6. Gratiae = the Graces; daughters of Jupiter and Euronyme, according to Hesiod (cf. Milton's L'Allegre), the personifications of grace and beauty, and usually, as here, the attendants of Venus. Decentes = comely. - 7. Graves = laborious. Cyclopum. See on Ov. M. I. 259. — 8. Vulcanus. See on Ov. M. II. 5. Urit = kindles up. Cf. incendimus aras, Virg. A. III. 279. Vulcan is hard at work, getting bolts ready for the thunderstorms of summer. - 9. Nitidum; i. e. with oil. Cf. C. II. 3. 13. Impedire = vincire. The myrtle was sacred to Venus. Cf. Virg. E. VII. 62. - 11, 12. Fauno = Faunus; the Latin god of fields and shepherds, worshipped also as an oracular divinity. From his varied manifestations, the idea arose of a plurality of Fauns. See on Ov. M. I. 193 and Virg. G. I. 10. The Faunalia took place on the Ides of December. But a lesser festival was observed on the Ides of February, at the advent of Faunus, or Pan, the two being identified by the later Romans. See on Ov. M. XI. 147 and Virg. G. 1. 17. At that time the flocks and herds went out to graze, and the god was invoked for their protection. Immolare takes either the accusative or the ablative of the victim. Here the MSS, vary and many editors adopt agna and haedo. -13. Pulsat = knocks at the door. Cf. Ov. Heroid. XXI. 46: Persephone nostras pulsat acerba forcs. — 14. Reges = the rich; as often in Horace. Cf. C. II. 14. 11; C. II. 18. 34; E. I. 10. 33; A. P. 434, etc. -15. Longam = far-reaching. -16, 17. Premet belongs more properly to nox, but is joined, by zeugma, with Manes and domus. Gr. 704. I. 2. A. & S. 323 (b) (2). Fabulae = unreal, visionary. Cf. C. IV. 7. 16 and Persius, S. V. 152: cinis et Manes et fabula fies. Exilis = bare, or joyless. Some make it = shadowy. Simul = simul ac, as often in Horace. Cf. C. I. 9. 9; C. I. 12. 27; C. II. 16. 2; C. III. 4. 37; C. IV. 7. 10, etc. -18. Regna vini. It was usual at feasts for one to be chosen by lot or by throw of dice, as president, called by the Greeks συμποσίαρχος. and by the Romans rex bibendi or magister bibendi, his office being principally to regulate the quantity and quality of wine to be drunk-Talis = dice; not the adjective with vini, as a few of the editors have made it. - 19. Quo. Gr. 414. 2. A. & S. 247. 1. (2).

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1 Their = lines or over 1 to some lines with Accessed of the count of Later and the first the designation administrative BOTH AND THE STATE OF THE SAME AND A STATE OF THE STATE O was to an an an anni a mairt a mairt a mad when I am a larger I in this are a superior as a contraвым оператиче с так потаком муника кои.... — 2. Вроменя — Epicese, the that if the twent limit little of the local of Asia Marce Brownian Committee See 21 . 1 1 . 1 . 1 . 2 - 2 Thebes the chief my if blenta was sail to be the hothings of Barrhas. Dalphi, m. Norm Parmers was immes at its crack it Analia. See on On M. I. pay-pai - 4. Tempe. See in Virg. & 11 and -5-7. Sunt - altern = There are those who make it the single becomes if their lives it held if makes Minerya's are it understood some, and to gather a manual from every place to encoune their broad Perpetunia carmon = 1 communes poem, such as an Epic. "A branch from every sieve" more instally, "an object anch from every quarter." means that the various themes connected with the glory of Athens are as hirre-trees, from each of which a branch is placked to brack the poet's brown. The alive was sacred to Minerva. CL Virg. G. II. 151. 8. Phyrimas = many a one; common with a noun, but nowhere else found alone. In honorem, we the ablative, is an unusual construction — 9. Homer calls Argos introductor (= aptum equis, the plain in which the city was built being turnous hy breeding horses. Juno had a celebrated temple between Argus and Mycesse. Dites = solizouros. Homer, Il. VII. 180. Cl. olow Myrenas, Virg. A. I. 284 - 10. Patiens; referring to the patient endurance which was the result of the Spartan discipline. - 11. Larissa was a city of Thessaly, on the Peneus, in an extensive plain famed for its fertility. Percussit = has struck; the English verb being used in the same figurative way as the Latin. - 12. Albuneae. Albunea, one of the Sibyls worshipped at Tibur, gave her name to a grove and fountain. There is a beautiful ruin at Tivoli which still goes by the name of "the Temple of the Sibyk" - 13, 14. The Anio, now the Teverone, was famous for its falls. Tiburnus, or Ildustus, was one of the mythical founders of Tibur. The orchards of Tibur were celebrated. - 15. Albus = clear; because it clears the sky. CL clarus Aquilo, Virg. G. I. 460. Deterget; an older form than detergit. - 17. Sapiens. See on serus, C. l. 2. 45. - 21. Tui; hecause he probably had a villa there. Teucer was brother of Ajan, and son of Telamon, king of Salamis, the island on the southern coast of Attica where Themistocles defeated the forces of Xerxes. When he returned from Troy his father refused to receive him, because he came without his brother, whereupon he went with his followers to Cyprus, and built a city there which he called after his native place, Salamis. Quum fugeret tamen is an imitation of the Greek καὶ φεύγων όμως. But this use of tamen is not uncommon in Cicero. Teucer selected Hercules as his protector, and so wore a crown of poplar, which was sacred to that hero. See Virg. E. VII. 61. - 22. Lyaeo. See on Ov. M. XI. 67. Cf. Virg. G. II. 229; A. I. 686, etc. - 25. Melior - parente = Fortune, kinder than my father. - 27. Duce et auspice. Horace here puts into Teucer's lips technical distinctions of which he could know nothing. The commander-in-chief of a Roman army had a power called imperium given him, in virtue of which his acts in the war in which he was engaged were done on behalf of the state. He alone had the power of taking the auspices under which the war was carried on. The difference between dux and auspex was the difference between a commande who had the imperium (and therefore the auspicium) and one who had not. If an imperator commanded in person, the war was said to be carried on under his ductus as well as his auspicia; otherwise only under his auspicia, his legatus being the dux. - 29. Ambiguam = of doubtful name; i. e. liable to be confounded with the old Salamis. Tellure; i. e. in Cyprus. -30. Cf. Virg. A. I. 198 foll.

ODE IX. — This is a drinking song for the winter, imitated from an Ode of Alcaeus. A party is supposed to be assembled in the city, and one calls on the master of the feast to bring out his best wine, and make the fire burn bright, that they may banish care and all thought of the future, since youth is the time for innocent enjoyment.

1, 2. Stet = stands out; i. e. having a fixed and prominent appearance. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 300. See on Adspice ut, Virg. E. V. 6. Soracte was one of the Faliscan range of hills, about 2,200 feet high, and twenty-four miles from Rome. It is seen very clearly from the northern part of the city. —4. Laborantes. Cf. C. II. 9. 7.—5. Constiterint = have ceased flowing. Aouto is applied to cold, like our words sharp, keen. Horace applies it to heat also. See E. I. 10. 17. —7. Deprome = draw out; i. e. from the diota (so cadus; all which were names for the vessels of earthenware or glass in which the wine was kept, as we keep it in bottles. The name of the wine is applied, by metonymy, to the vessel containing it.—8. Thaliarche = feast-master. See on C. I. 4. 18. Some critics have

thought it a proper name by which the poet addresses one of his friends; C. Proculeius, Ritter thinks, because the quantity of the syllables of the two names is the same (as was customary in fictitious names, it is said), and for some minor reasons. - 9. Permitte divis. Cf. Milton: "Live well; how long or short permit to Heaven." Simul. See on C. I. 4. 17.—10. Pervido = boiling. Cf. Virg. G. I. 327.—13. Sit futurum. Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. Fuge = seeli. Gr. 552. I. A. & S. 271, N. 3.—14. Quem dierum oum**que** = quemcumque diem. Gr. 187. 5; 396. III. A. & S. 136, R. 3; 212, R. 2. Dabit. Gr. 475. 3. A. & S. 259, R. 4 (3). -16. Puer = while you are young. Gr. 363. 3. A. & S. 204, R. 1 (a).

—17. Virenti; sc. tibi. Gr. 386. 2. A. & S. 224, R. 1.—18. Campus; sc. Martius. See on Virg. A. VI. 873. Areae were open places about the temples and elsewhere, used as promenades, and for games. - 20. Composita = appointed, agreed upon. Repetantur. Gr. 488. II. A. & S. 260, R. 6. — 21, 22. The order is, Et nunc gratus risus (repetatur) ab intimo angulo, proditor latentis puellae. — 24. Male pertinaci = mischievously obstinate, or (since male may be taken in either sense) not obstinate; that "yieldingly resists," as an old English ballad has it. Cf. Virg. E. III. 65 and Thomson's "maid, On purpose guardless, or affecting sleep."

ODE X. — In this Ode, which is a translation or close adaptation of one written by Alcaeus, the attributes and legends belonging to Hermes, the Greek divinity, are applied to Mercurius, the Latin, who was properly the god presiding over commerce.

1. See on Virg. A. IV. 247 foll. — 2. Feros — recentum = the rude manners of the early race of men. Voce. Hermes was the herald of Zeus and the god of eloquence. Decorae = graceful; i. e. giving grace to the limbs. — 6. Lyrae. Hermes was said, when a child, to have taken the shell of a tortoise and put strings to it, making the lyre. - 7. Hermes, as the god of gain, was the patron of thieves. — 9. Translate in the following order: Olim Apollo, dum te puerum terret (terrebat) minaci voce, nisi reddidisses boves per dolum amotas, risit viduus (spoliatus) pharetra. Hermes is also said to have stolen, when a child, some cows of Apollo's. After some time, that god discovered the thief, and, when threatening to punish him if he did not restore them, he turned and found his bow and arrows gone; and Horace says he smiled at the expertness of the theft. This story is said to have been invented by Alcaeus. -13. Atridas. See on Virg. A. L 458.—14. Ilio; here neuter, from Ilion, or Ilium. See feminine form, C. IV. 9. 18. Priamus. Cf. Virg. A. I. 483-487. - 15. Thessalos ignes; i. e. the watch-fires of the Thessalian troops of Achilles. Trojae; dative with iniqua.

-17-19. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 242-244, where also we have a description of his virga, or caduceus. On levem cf. Ov. M. X. 14. Deorum; partitive genitive.

ODE XI. — The swarms of impostors from the East, who pretended to tell fortunes at Rome, in the time of the Empire, became a public nuisance, and laws were passed against them, but without the effect of putting them down. Horace here warns a friend, whom he calls Leuconöe, not to give heed to them.

1. Quaesieris. Gr. 488. II. A. & S. 260, R. 6. So Sapias, etc., vv. 6, 7. On soire nefas, cf. C. III. 29. 29-32.—2. For neo with the imperative (or subjunctive imperative) cf. C. 1. 9. 15; C. III. 29, 6, etc. Babylonios numeros the calculations of the Chaldaeans.—3. Ut = quanto.—4. Hiemes = annos.—6, 7. Spatio—reseces; i. e. cut down far-reaching hopes and confine them within a narrow compass. Cf. C. I. 4. 15.—8. Carpe diem = seize the (present) day.

ODE XII.— The object of this Ode is to celebrate the popular divinities and heroes of Rome; but the design is so worked out as to draw the chief attention to Augustus.

1. This opening is taken from the beginning of the second Olympic Ode of Pindar:—

ἀναξιφόρμιγγες υμνοι τίνα θεον, τίν' ήρωα, τίνα δ' ἀνδρα κελαδήσομεν ;

2. Celebrare. See on C. I. 1. 8. Horace invokes the Muses without much discrimination; but Clio is not improperly invoked here, as the Muse of history. Calliope, the Epic Muse, is invoked C. IIL 4. 2; Melpomene, the tragic, is asked for a dirge, I. 24. 3, and is invoked by Horace as his patroness in C. IV. 3; Euterpe and Polymnia, the proper lyric Muses, occur C. I. 1. 33. — 3, 4. Jocosa imago = the sportive echo. - 5, 6. Helicon. See on Ov. M. IL 219. Pindo. Ov. M. II. 225. Haemo. Virg. G. I. 492; II. 488, where the same epithet is used. — 7-10. Temere = involuntarily, not knowing why. See on Ov. M. XI. 1. Calliope was the mother of Orpheus. Cf. Virg. E. IV. 55-57.—11, 12. Auritas=listening, attentive. Ducere. See on C. I. 1. 18.—13-16. Parents = Jupiter. Cf. Virg. E. III. 60; A. I. 229, 230. Variis horis= the changing seasons. Mundum = the sky; as in Virg. G. 1. 240. - 17 - 20. Unde = from whom. Cf. C. I. 12, 17. Even Cicero uses it of persons. Nec - secundum. Cf. Milton: "for none I know, Second to me or like, equal much less"; and again: "no fair to thine Equivalent or second." Cf. Virg. A. V. 320. Pallas is said to be next to Jupiter, not absolutely, but among those qui generanter

ipo, and only these are mentioned. - 21 - 24. Proelis refers to the war of Bacchus with the giants, and his Indian conquest. See on Ov. M. IV. 605. Te. Gr. 371. 3. 1). A. & S. 232 (2) and N. I. Liber. See on Ov. M. III. 636. Virgo = Diana. Cf. the Greek Κόρη, Πάρθενος. Homer calls her θηροκτόνος, the slayer of wild beasts. So Apollo is έκηβόλος, the far-shooter, and κλυτότοξος, famed with the bow. - 25 - 28. Alciden = Hercules, who was the reputed grandson of Alcaeus. Pueros; i. e. the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter and Leda. See on C. I. 3. 2. Pugmis; ablative from pugnus. Pollux was a pugilist; πὺξ ἀγαθόν, as Homer says, of which pugnis nobilem is a translation. Castor was lawodayor, the horse-tamer. For syntax of superare, see on C. I. 1. 18. Simul; sc. ac. Alba stella = lucida sidera, C. I. 3. 2. - 31. Voluere; i. e. the Dioscuri. Ponto. Dillenb. says that the poets use the dative with recumbere, as with incumbere in prose. Cf. Virg. G. I. 401. — 34-36. Pompili = Numa Pompilius. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 810. Tarquini. It has been much disputed whether this refers to Tarquinius Priscus or Superbus. Ritter, Dillenburger, and others make it the latter; Macleane favors the former, taking superbos in a good sense (= splendidos) as in C. I. 35. 3. Catonis = M. Cato Uticensis, who put himself to death rather than fall into the hands of Julius Caesar. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 841. On memorem, see Gr. 525. A. & S. 265. The order is, dubito (utrum) prius post hos memorem Romulum, an quietum Pompili regnum, etc. — 37 - 44. In Scauros the plural is used for the singular, and M. Aemilius Scaurus is meant, who was consul B. C. 115. The story of M. Atilius Regulus, who as consul commanded the Roman army in the first Punic war, and was taken by the Carthaginians, is told in C. III. 5. L. Aemilius Paullus commanded with Varro, his colleague in the consulship, at the battle of Cannae, when the Romans were defeated by Hannibal, and Paullus lost his life by refusing to fly when he might have done so. C. Fabricius Luscinus (cf. Virg. A. VI. 844) was consul and commanded in the war with Pyrrhus B. C. 278, three years after which M. Curius Dentatus was consul and commander in the same war. Both of these consuls were celebrated for the simplicity of their habits, and for rejecting the bribes of the Samnites. The older Romans wore their hair and beards long. L. Furius Camillus is he who was said to have forced the Gauls to raise the siege of the Capitol, B. C. 390. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 825. Insigni Camena = in lofty song. Saeva does not necessarily bear a bad sense, nor is it so used in C. III. 16. 16. Apto cum lare = with a suitable house; i. e. of a size proportionate to the small ancestral farm. The lar, or household god is put for the house. See on Virg. A. V. 744 and cf. the similar use of penates. - 45-48. Occulto ... aevo = "in the impercep-

tible lapse of time." Marcelli = M. Claudius Marcellus, who took Syracuse in the second Punic war, B. C. 212. His name stands also for his descendants, and particularly the young Marcellus, who married Julia, the daughter of Augustus, B. C. 25, and died in less than two years after. Cf. Virg. VI. 855 foll. The star of Julius Caesar and the lesser lights of that family are meant by what follows. At the death of Caesar, a comet is said to have appeared, which was supposed to be his spirit translated to the skies. - 51, 52. Tu regnes = Thou shalt reign, with Caesar thy vicegerent (on earth). -53-56. Parthos. See on C. I. 2. 22. Latio is put for the Reman Empire. Justo = legitimate, complete. Orae. Gr. 386.
A. & S. 224. The Seres and Indi are not much distinguished by Horace, and, when he is speaking of the East, their names are used indefinitely for the farthest nations known to the Romans in that direction. They are often, as here, associated with the Parthians. Cf. Virg. G. II. 121. - 59, 60. Parum castis = pollutis, polluted, profaned. Lucis. See on terris, C. I. 2. I. Cf. C. L 3. 40.

ODE XIV. — During the troubles in Mitylene, his native city. Alcaeus wrote an Ode, of which this seems to be a close imitation. It was written most probably during the civil wars, that is, between B. C. 41 and 30 (when Horace returned to Rome). The state is likened to a ship drifting out to sea with its rigging crippled, and in danger of destruction.

4. Remigio. Gr. 393. 5. 3). A. & S. 250. 2 (1). — 5. Africa. See on C. I. 1. 15. - 6. Gemant. See on Adspice ut, Virg. E. V. 6. So possint. Cf. C. I. 9. 1. Sine funibus = without rigging. Some make it = without girding-ropes; referring to Acts xxvii. 16.-7, 8. Carinae; poetic plural. Cf. C. I. 35. 7 and see on trabe, C. L. 1. 13. Imperiosius = too violent. Gr. 441. 1. A. & S. 122, R. 3. 10. Di. There was usually a niche in the stern of a ship where the image of the tutelary god was kept. Pressa = oppressu. Voces = you may invoke. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. 1. -11 - 13. The best ship timber came from Pontus. See on Virg. G. I. 58. Pinus is in apposition with the subject of jactes, and nobilis agrees with silvae. — 14-16. Pictis. Cf. Virg. A. V. 663. Nisi — ludi**brium** = if you are not fated to be the sport of the winds. Gr. 508 and 2. A. & S. 261, R. I. - 17 - 20. Taking the Ode as an address to the state, we can only understand Horace to mean, that while he was attached to Brutus, or before he had received pardon, he had no other feelings than fear for his own safety and disgust with the state of the country; but now, under Augustus, he watches its fate with the affection and anxiety of a friend. The order is, (Tw) quae nuper eras mihi sollicitum taedium (et quae) nunc (es) desiderium

curaque non levis, vites acquora interfusa (inter) nitentes Cycladas. **Sitentes** = shining; as cliffs do in the sun. The Cyclades abound in white marble. See on Virg. A. III. 127.

ODE XVI. — Horace appears to have written some severe verses against some woman or other, and this seems to be written in mock penitence for that offence. He represents the evils of anger, and begs her to destroy his verses and forgive him.

2, 3. Quem — iambis = Put what end you will to those abusive verses. On pones see Gr. 470. 1. A. & S. 259. 4. Flamma. Gr. 414. 4. A. & S. 247. 3. — 3. Hadriano. Cf. C. I. 3. 15. — 5 – 8. **Dindymene** = Cybele, the mother of the gods; so called from Mount Dindymus, in Galatia, where she had a temple. Her priests were called Galli (from this locality) and Corybantes. Her rites were celebrated by these priests in a very mad fashion, as were those of Bacchus. Cf. Virg. A. III. 111 and Ov. M. XI. 16. Sacerdotum fimits both mentem and incola. For a description of the Pythian pessession, or inspiration, see Virg. A. VI. 77 foll. On the Bacchic frenzy cf. Virg. A. IV. 301 foll. and Ov. M. XI. 3 foll. Acuta gemmant aera = redouble the blows on the shrill brass; i. e. the cymbals. Non sic = non tanto cum impetu. - 9-12. Norious. The best steel for sword-blades came from Noricum, on the Danube. Exens = rushing down, descending. - 13-16. This story is not found elsewhere. It would seem to be a merry invention of Horace, to add to the ironical extravagance of the poem. Principi limo = the primary clay; i. e. the raw material with which he began. —17 -20. Irae - stravere; referring to the quarrel between Atreus and Thyestes which ruined the royal house of the Pelopidae. Et - perirent = and has ever been the final cause of the fall of lofty cities. **Urbibus.** Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 and N. Stetere, expressing "a fixed fact," is more forcible than fuere would be. - 22. Compesce mentem = be appeased. - 23. Celeres iambos = hasty iambics. Cf. A. P. 251. — 25. Mitibus. Gr. 416. 2. A. & S. 252, R. 5. — 26 – 28. Fias. Gr. 503. I.; 505. A. & S. 263. 2. So reddas. — Opprobriis. Gr. 431. A. & S. 257.

ODE XXII. — Aristius Fuscus was an intimate friend of Horace. See S. I. 9. 61 and E. I. 10. He is said to have been a grammarian and a writer of plays. The subject of the Ode is the security and happiness of the upright man. He is safe wherever he may go; even the wild beasts will not harm him.

1, 2. Integer vitae. Gr. 399 and 3. 4). A. & S. 213 and R. I (a). So amens animi, Virg. A. IV. 203. Cf. Milton: "from sin and blame entire." Mauris = Mauritanicis. The Mauritanians

were famous for their skill in the use of the javelin. On jaculis see Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 250. 2 (2). -5 - 8. Syrtes; i. e. along the burning coast bordering on the Syrtes. See on Virg. A. I. 146; IV. 41. Cf. C. I. 31. 5. Caucasum. See on Virg. G. II. 440; A. IV. 367. Fabulosus = famed in fable; not, fabulous. Hydas pes; one of the tributaries of the Indus, now the Behut, or the % lum, or (Macleane) the Vitasta. - 10, 11. Canto. Gr. 467. 4 A. & S. 259 (1) (c). Curis expeditis = with cares forgotten. Some read curis expeditus, free from care. -13-16. Portentum = monster. Daunias (sc. terra) = Daunia; the ancient name of northern Apulia, derived from Daunus, a native king, the father-in-law of Diomed. Militaris = famed for its soldiers. Aesculetis; a word not found elsewhere. The Apulian slopes of the Apennines were thickly wooded. Jubae tellus. Juba, the son of Hiempsal, was king of Numidia. His son, by favor of Augustus, was restored to that kingdom, but afterwards received in exchange for it Mauritania and parts of Gaetulia. It is uncertain which of the two kings Horace had in mind, or whether he means generally the northern parts of Africa, which were famous for lions. - 17 - 20. Pone. Gr. 535 2. Pigris = torpid, unfruitful. Juppiter. See on C. I. 1. 25. Urget = broods heavily over. - 21, 22. These verses describe the torrid zone, as vv. 17-20, the frigid. Domibus negata = uninhabitable; literally, denied to dwellings. — 24. Dulce. Gr. 335.4 1). A. & S. 205, R. 10.

ODE XXIV. — Quinctilius Varus was born at Cremona, and was a neighbor and friend of Virgil, through whom it is probable Horace made his acquaintance. He is referred to in the *Ars Poetica*, v. 438 foll., as a discerning critic. He died young, B. C. 24, and this Ode is intended to console Virgil for the loss of his friend.

1-3. Desiderio; dative, instead of the genitive. Gr. 398 § A. & S. 211, R. 5 and N. Capitis. The Greek and Latin poets use the head for the whole person, especially in expressing affection. Melpomene. See on C. I. 12. 2.—5. Ergo = can it be that?—7, 8. Cf. C. S. 57 foll.—9. Bonis. Gr. 391. A. & S. 222. 3, R. 1 and (c). So nulli and tibi.—11, 12. Tu—deos = It is vain, alas! that with pious prayers thou dost ask the gods to restore Quinctilius, whom thou didst intrust to their keeping, but not on these terms (i. e. that they should take him away).—13. Quodsi. Horace never uses sin, which Virgil uses as often and in the same way as Horace uses quodsi = but if. Orpheo. See on C. I. 12. & Cf. Ov. M. XI. 2, 92.—15—18. Imagini = shade; the unsubstantial body in which the soul dwelt after death. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 292 foll. Virga. See on C. I. 10. 18. Non—recludere = not in-

chigent enough to our prayers to undo the door of fate; i.e. the door of Hades when Fate has closed it. Precibus is the dative, depending either on lenis (Ritter) or on recludere. Nigro = dark, gloomy; like everything in the lower world. Even Proserpina is called furva in C. II. 13. 21. See on Ov. M. V. 404. Gregi = ad gregon. Gr. 384. 2. 1). A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. — 19, 20. Durum:—nechas = 't is hard to bear; but patience makes that lighter which no power can change. Donatus says that Virgil was much in the habit of commending this virtue of patience, saying that the hardest fortunes might be overcome by a wise endurance of them. Cf. Virg. A. V. 710. Therefore, says Fabricius, Horace consoles Virgil with his own philosophy.

ODE XXVI. - This Ode is an invocation of the Muse, praying her to do honor to L. Aelius Lamia, a Roman of noble family, who distinguished himself in the war with the Cantabri. It would appear that, at the time it was written, the affairs of the Parthians were secupying a good deal of attention at Rome, since Horace speaks of himself as the only one who gave no heed to them. The circumstances that may be supposed to be referred to are to be gathered from the following account. In the year B. C. 30, Phraates (Arsaces XV.) being on the Parthian throne, and having by his cruelties made himself obnoxious to his subjects, Tiridates, likewise one of the fam-By of Arsacidae, was set up as a rival to Phraates, but was defeated in his attempt to dethrone him, and fled for protection to Augustus, who was then in Syria, after the death of M. Antonius. Shortly afterwards, however, the Parthians succeeded in getting rid of their king, and Tiridates was called to the throne. In B. C. 25, Phraates, having obtained assistance from the Scythians, returned and recovered his kingdom; and Tiridates fled to Augustus once more for protection. He was then in Spain. The assembling of the Scythian force and the alarm of Tiridates are evidently referred to here, and the two seem to be associated. It is natural to infer, therefore, that it was just before Tiridates fled from his kingdom, in B. C. 25, that the Ode was composed.

1. Cf. C. III. 4. 25. — 2. Mare Creticum = the Cretan Sea; lying north of Crete, here put for the sea in general. See on C. I. I. 13.—3-5. Portare. Gr. 553. V. A. & S. 274, R. 7 (b). Cf. C. I. I. 8. Quis = queis = quibus. Gr. 388. 3. A. & S. 225. II. Some make it nominative with rex. Aroto. See on Virg. G. I. 246 and Ov. M. II. 129, 171. Tiridaten. Cf. Virg. G. II. 496. — 6. Integris = pure. — 9. Pimplea = Muse; from Pimplea, a hill and fountain in Thrace, sacred to the Muses. — 10, 11. Fidibus novis = lyric strains new (to the Romans). Cf. C. III. 30. 13. See also C. I. I. 34 and note.



L DealCatum ..... ..... temple. - 2. Novum. New win Sardinia, like Sicily, was famed for applied to the soil; here to the cr opimas . . . feracis. Calabria, in ! its pastures. Ebur Indioum. (167. Liris. This river, now calk country of the Aequi, and, passing thum, emptied itself below Minturn of the stream is much broken by applies only to the lower part, wh flows quietly through Latium. - \$ 157. Calena is transferred from t C. I. 9. 7. Cales was in Campa: Vitem is governed by both pram wine taken in exchange for Syris costly merchandise of the East, ports. A mercator was a deale travelled into foreign parts. The class, and penetrated into barbare gerous seas. The mention of the immediately after Syra merce; be ally, and does not aim at strict ac his verse. The travelling merch ace. See C. I. 1. 15; C. III. 24 elsewhere. - 15 - 20. Leves = Ep. 2. 58. Frui - mente. Th mihi, et valido et integra cum mem 262, R. 4. Latoe (Λατφε); i.e. == at non, etc. This is the second fond no degenerate old age, nor d

conscience, which told him that he had been too careless of that an acceptance which governs all things. He seems to express anore than mere poetical feeling; and the power acknowledged is not the conventional Fortune of the next Ode, but the Supreme Being, who declares his existence by the voice of conscience, through sudden impressions and startling signs, such as, under some form or other, we may believe Horace was struck with.

2. Insanientis sapientiae = a mad philosophy; the Greek σοφία ἄσοφος. It is an example of axymoron, the rhetorical figure which "unites words of contrary significations, thus producing a seeming contradiction." - 3. Consultus = versed in, learned in. -4. Iterare = retrace, return to. -5-8. Diespiter = Jupiter. It is said to be compounded of dies, an old form for diei, and pater. Purum; sc. coelum. See on Virg. G. I. 487. Volucrem. See on dirac, C. I. 2. 1. -10, 11. Taenari. See on Ov. M. X. 13. Atlantous finis. Atlas was supposed to be the boundary of the world in that direction. See on Virg. A. IV. 247.—12-16. Valet nuture. Cf. Luke i. 52, Psalms lxxv. 6, 7, etc. For the construction, see on C. I. 16. 25. Valere with the infinitive is not used by prose writers till after the Augustan age. Apicem; properly the tust on the top of the Flamen's cap, but applied to the cap itself, and figuratively, as here, to the royal crown. Stridore = whirring (of her wings). Sustulit. Gr. 471. 3. On posuisse cf. collegisse, C. L. I. 4 and note.

ODE XXXV. — When Augustus was meditating an expedition against the Britons, and another for the East (A. U. C. 727, B. C. 27), Horace commended him to the care of Fortune the Preserver, to whom this Ode is addressed. The goddess Fortuna, under different characters, had many temples at Rome; but her worship was most solemnly maintained, when Horace wrote, at Praeneste and at Antium, where she had an oracle, and was worshipped under a double form as prespera and adversa. She was represented on Roman coins with a double ship's rudder in one hand and a cornucopiae in the other, which may furnish a clew to the allusions in the second stanza. There are passages which may have been drawn from paintings in the temple at Antium.

1. Antium was a maritime town of Latium, now Porto d' Anzo.

—2-4. Praesens = potens, as often. It expresses the presence of the gods as shown by their power. Cf. Psalms xlvi. I. See Ov. M. III. 658. There is no other instance of praesens with an infinitive. See on C. I. 1. 18. Funeribus is ablative of means, used with vertere after the analogy of mutare. See on C. I. 16. 23, and cf. A. P. 226, the only other instance of the construction. —6-8. Ruris limits



means is, that tyrants are afraid power, represented figuratively The repetition of these words s quens, the thronging people. ( -17-20. The several things holding are emblems of tenacity the clamp, and the molten lead ture, as many have supposed. trabales; nails of the larges houses. There is one in the N of Tuscany, at Florence, weig Clavi trabales had passed into a Cicero (in Verr. Act. II. 5. 2 dicitur, trabali clavo figeret. C1 the nails of Fate, see C. III. 2 28. The picture in these lines rich man in adversity, going f breast, and accompanied by a those who only cared for his we fore, is represented the man wl in that of Fidelity, the small Fortune is represented in the g and Fides in a white veil, em veil on their heads men offer Virgil (A. I. 292) Cana Fides, Nec — abnegat (sc. se) = neFerre - dolosi = too faithle share his adversity. Dolosi is pe See Introduction. Britannos a metaphor taken from the sw:

no author but Horace, who uses it here and in C. III. 29. 47. The Managetae are said by Herodotus (I. 204) to have inhabited the great plain east of the Caspian; but the Romans had no distinct knowledge of them, and the name is used for the unknown regions of Northern Asia, like the name of the Scythians.

ODE XXXVII.—The occasion that gave rise to this Ode, and the time therefore of its composition, are sufficiently clear. Intelligence of the deaths of M. Antonius and Cleopatra was brought to Rome in the autumn of B. C. 30, and on this occasion Horace wrote the following Ode, which is directed chiefly against Cleopatra.

2-4. Saliaribus. A Saliaric banquet is a rich banquet, fit for the Salii, the priests of Mars. The feasts of the Pontifices were proverbial for profusion. On great occasions a banquet was set out, in place of a sacrifice, and the images of the gods were placed on couches, as if to partake of it. This was called a lectisternium. The imperfect erat seems to mean that this was the time the Fates had intended for such festivities. The Greeks used the imperfect ἐχρῆν in the same way. -5-8. Antehac is a dissyllable. Cf. C. I. 35. 17. Nefas; sc. erat. Caecubum = the Caecuban wine; here put for choice wines in general. Cellis. The cella was, properly speaking, a chamber, partly above and partly under ground, in which the dolia were kept. That in which the amphorae were stored was called apotheca, and was in the upper part of the house: hence the terms depromere, deripere, descendere. Capitolio = urbi. See C. III. 3. 42; III. 30. 8. Dementes. Gr. 704. III. A. & S. 323. 3. Cf. Virg. A. II. 576: sceleratas poenas. Imperio is used for the sovereign power of Rome, as in C. III. 5. 4.—10, 11. Virorum is ironical. Quidlibet—sperare = wild enough to expect anything. See on perpeti, C. I. 1. 18. So tractare, v. 27. Impotens here expresses want of self-control. — 12-15. Cleopatra's fleet escaped from the battle of Actium, but M. Antonius saved no more than his own ship, in which he fled to Egypt. On lymphatam, see note on Ov. M. XI. 3. Marcotic wine came from the shores of Lake Mareotis, near Alexandria. Cleopatra's fleet fled from Actium, before a blow was struck, under the influence of a panic; but Horace chooses to say it was a verus timer. The historical facts are not accurately represented in this Ode. Though it is said that Cleopatra meditated a descent upon Italy, if she had been successful at Actium, she fled from that place to Egypt, and never went near Italy, whither Augustus returned after the battle; and it was not till the next year, A. U. C. 724, that he went to Alexandria, and the deaths of M. Antonius and Cleopatra occurred. — 20. Haemoniae = Thessaly, of which it was the ancient name. - 21. Quas. Gr. 445. 5. A. & S. 206 (11). - 23, 24. Latentee reparavit oras

= (literally) took in exchange for her own kingdom shores out of the sight of men. Cf. C. I. 31. 12. It is said that Cleopatra contemplated quitting Egypt, to escape from Augustus, and that she transported vessels across the desert to the Red Sea; but they were destroyed by the Arabs, and she abandoned her design. —25. Jacentem is to be taken figuratively, not literally. —26-29. Asperas = venomous. Atrum = deadly. Corpore; instrumental ablative. Deliberata — ferocior = growing bolder when she had resolved to die. —30-32. Liburnis; sc. navibus. These were light ships, taking their name from the Liburni, a piratical tribe on the Illyrian coast. Augustus employed them in his expeditions against Sex. Pompeius, and they were of great service at Actium. Invidens = disdaining. Privata. Gr. 547. A. & S. 271, N. 5. Triumpho. Gr. 384. 2. 1). A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2.

ODE XXXVIII. - This little Ode is either a translation or an imitation of the Greek, probably the latter.

1. Persicos. The luxury of the Persians was proverbial. Apparatus is a rare word in poetry. —2. Philyra was the Greek name of the linden-tree, the thin inner bark of which was used in making chaplets. —3. Mitte. Gr. 552. 1. A. & S. 271, N. 3. —5-8. Allabores = that you labor to add. The word occurs in no other writer. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. Sedulus belongs to the subject of allabores. Arta = thick, close-leaved.

## THE ODES. BOOK II.

ODE II. — This Ode on the moderate desire and use of wealth is dedicated to C. Sallustius Crispus, grand-nephew of the historian and inheritor of his property.

1. Argento; dative of possessor. Color = beauty, or lustre. — 2-4. Lamnae; for laminac = money. Nisi splendeat. The conclusion (apodosis) is implied in inimice. — 5-8. Proculeius. C. Proculeius is stated by the Scholiasts to have assisted his brothers who had lost their property in the civil wars. Animi limits notus. Gr. 399. 3. 4). A. & S. 213, R. 1 (a). Metuente. Cf. Virg. G. I. 246. — 9-12. Cf. Proverbs xvi. 32. Gadibus. Gades (Cadiz) was taken poetically for the western limit of the world. It was originally, like Carthage, a Phoenician settlement, of which there were many in

Spain, whence Horace says uterque Poenus, the Phoenicians in Africa and those in Hispania. Unl; sc. tibi. —17-23. Phraates was restored to the Parthian throne B. C. 25. It is called the throne of Cyrus, because the Parthians succeeded to the greater part of the empire founded by Cyrus the Great. See on C. I. 2. 22. Plebi. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 3. The final syllable of beatorum is elided. Populumque — vocibus — and teaches men not to use wrong names for things. Tutum and propriam mean that the crown and the laurel are indisputably his by right. Oculo irretorto — with steady eye; not with the sidelong glance of envy.

ODE III. — The person to whom this Ode is addressed is generally supposed to be Q. Dellius, who, from being a follower, first of Dolabella, and then of Brutus and Cassius, became a devoted adherent of M. Antonius, till shortly before the battle of Actium, when he quarrelled with Cleopatra and joined Augustus, who received him with favor. Dellius was called desultor bellorum civilium, in allusion to the desultor of the circus, who rode two horses at the same time. The subjects of the Ode are moderation, the enjoyment of the present moment, and the certainty of death.

Non secus = as well as. Non secus ac is the usual phrase. 4. Moriture = who art doomed to die; or, since you must die. The conditional clauses which follow depend on this word, not on memento arreers. - 6. Remoto gramine = in a secluded grassy spot. -8. Interiore - Falerni = with old Falernian (wine). The cork of the emphora was stamped with the name of the consul in whose year it was filled, or a label with that inscription was fastened to the vessel, and the amphorae being placed in the apotheca as they were filled, the oldest would be the innermost. - 9. Quo = to what purpose? The idea is: What were the shade and the cool stream given for, if not to be enjoyed? Populus. The Greeks had two names for the poplar, - λευκή, which was white, and αίγεφος, which was dark. Virgil calls the white bicolor. Amant, as in C. III. 16. 10, is used like the Greek φιλοῦσι, are wont. —11, 12. Quid — rivo = To what purpose does the flying stream struggle to haste down its winding channel? The stream is represented as striving to hurry on, in spite of the obstructions offered by its winding banks. - 14, 15. Flores; for the garlands which they wore at feasts. Res = circumstances, opportunities; or, as some give it, wealth. Sororum = the Fates. See on Ov. M. I. 256 and X. 31. -17-20. Cf. C. II. 14. 31 foll. Horace uses lavit, not lavat, the usual prose form. Divitie. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I. - 21 - 24. Inacho = Inachus, the earliest mythical king of Argos. Gr. 425. 3. 1). A. & S. 246, R. 2. The order is, Nil interest divesne natus ab Inacha, an pauper et de infima gente, sub

divo moreris, etc.; i. e. it matters not whether rich and noble, or poor and of humble birth, etc. Gr. 526. II. A. & S. 265, R. 2. Victima — Orci = (since you must be) the victim of pitiless Pluto. Nil. Gr. 380 and 2. A. & S. 232 (3). — 25 - 28. Cogimur = we are driven (like sheep). Cf. Virg. E. III. 20. Urna. Cf. C. III. I. 16. The notion is that of Fate standing with an urn, into which every man's lot is cast. She shakes it, and he whose lot comes out must die. Ovid has imitated this passage, Met. X. 32. Cumbae; i. e. Charon's boat. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 298 foll. The word is in the dative (= in cumbam) and is the form usually found in inscriptions for cymbae.

ODE IX.—C. Valgius Rufus was a poet of much merit, and appears to have been sad for the loss of a young slave, not of his son, as some critics have supposed. At a time of public rejoicing (probably at the closing of the gates of Janus, B. C. 24) Valgius is called upon to cease from writing mournful verses on Mystes, and to turn his thoughts to the praises of Augustus.

1-6. Nubibus. Gr. 422. 2. A. & S. 255, R. 3 (b). Inacquales = varying, fitful. Macleane makes it = informes (rough), C. II. 10. 15. The table-lands of Armenia are intensely cold in winter, and covered with snow and ice. The summers are hot and dry. - 7-12. Gargani = of Garganus, an Apulian range terminating in the bold promontory of the same name. It is still covered with woods. Laborant. See on C. I. 9. 4. Mensas per omnes corresponds to semper and usque above. Tu - ademptum = but them art ever dwelling in doleful strains upon the loss of Mystes. Tibi Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. I. Vespero surgente refers to Venus as the evening star and fugiente as the morning star. Dillenburger calls attention to the fact that Venus is not morning and evening star on the same day; but, as he adds, non tenentur poetae certis immutabilibusque mathematicorum legibus. Longfellow, alluding to a similar poetic liberty in his "Occultation of Orion," says that his observation is taken "from the hill of song, not that of science." - 13-16. Ter - functus = who had thrice completed the (usual) age of man. Cicero (de Senect. 10) says: Nestor tertiam jam aetatem hominum vivebat. But the length of an "age" cannot now be determined. Antilochus, the son of Nestor and friend of Achilles, was killed by Memnon. He was famed for his beauty and manliness, as well as for his filial piety. On the death of Troilus, see Virg. A. I. 474-17-20. Mollium = weak, unmanly. Querelarum. Gr. 409. 4 A. & S. 220. 2. Cantemus. Gr. 488. II. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Rigidum Niphaten = ice-bound Niphates; a mountain range east of the Tigris. - 21 - 24. Flumen = the Euphrates. It is the subject of volvere, which verb depends on cantemus. So equitare. Vertices = waves. Some read vortices, which is merely another form of the same word. Quintilian explains how vertex passed into its applied meanings, thus: "Vertex est contorta in se aqua, vel quiequid aliud similiter vertitur. Inde propter flexum capillorum pars est summa capitis, et ex hoc quod est in montibus eminentissimum. Recti singuam dixeris hace omnia vertices; proprie tamen, unde initium est." (VIII. 2.) Gelonos. This was one of the tribes on the north bank of the Danube. Intra praescriptum; i. e. within limits that Caesar should prescribe them.

ODE X.—Licinius Murena, or A. Terentius Varro Murena, as he was called after his adoption by A. Terentius Varro, was a man of restless and ambitious character, and finally paid the penalty of his rashness with his life. It is very probable that Horace wrote this Ode to his friend to warn him of the tendencies of his disposition, and to recommend to him the virtue of moderation. All else that we learn from Horace's poems respecting Murena is, that he was of the college of augurs, and that he had a house at Formiae, where he received Maecenas and his party on their way to Brundisium (S. I. 5. 37 foll.).

2-4. Procellas. Gr. 371. 3. 1). A. & S. 232 (2). Iniquum == perilous. — 5-8. Auream mediocritatem = the golden mean. Obsoleti = gone out of use; hence, old, dilapidated. Invidenda aula = an envied palace; perhaps, "the envy of a palace." Cf. C. III. 1. 45. - 9-12. Ingens, celsae, and summos are emphatic. It is the lofly pine, that is oftenest shaken by the winds, etc. Summos = the highest; not the tops, as some give it. Fulgura = fulmina, as in Virg. G. I. 488. -13-15. Sortem is the object of metuit and sperat. Informes. See on v. 3 of the preceding Ode. -17-20. Olim = by and by. The word being derived from the demonstrative pronoun ill-, of which the older form is ol-, or oll-, and which only indicates the remoter object, signifies some time more or less distant either in the past or future. So likewise quondam, which is akin to quum, an adverb relating to all parts of time, signifies any time not present; here = at times. Cf. Virg. A. II. 367. Apollo is almost always represented with a bow and arrows, or a lyre, or both. Homer has many epithets describing him with his bow. The ancients believed him to be the punisher of the wicked and the author of all audden deaths among men, as Diana (Artemis) was among women. - 22. Appare = show thyself. Idem. Gr. 451. 3. A. & S. 207, R. 27 (a). Cf. v. 16.

ODE XIII. - The accident referred to in this Ode probably hap-

ing impression on the Romans. Catenas et Italum robur - the bonds and the prowess of the Roman. Some critics understand robus = Tullianum robur, the famous prison in Rome, described by Sallust Catil. 55), and mentioned by Livy, Tacitus, Festus, et al. It is not easy p decide between the renderings, but "the strength of Italy" seems he simpler. Among the things which the Roman soldier carried to nattle with him (an axe, a saw, etc.) was a chain to secure any prisoner might take. To this Horace perhaps refers in catenas. Cf. C. III. L 22. -21 -28. Purvae. See on C. I. 24. 18 and cf. Virg. VI. 134. Bedesque - piorum. According to the notions of the ancient roets, the great divisions of Orcus were three: 1st, Erebus, the region of darkness and mourning, but not of torment, which lay on the manks of the Styx, and extended thence over a considerable tract swards the other two; 2d, Tartarus, the place of punishment; and Llysium, the place of happiness. In the first of these Minos preided, in the second, Rhadamanthus, and in the third, Aeacus. In he Homeric times Elysium was upon earth in the paraper rigor, the Islands of the Blest." Aeoliis - popularibus = Sappho complaining on the Aeolian lyre of the maidens of her country. Some of Sappho's poetry, of which fragments remain, is addressed to her roung female friends, and complains with jealousy of their transfering their affections to others. Horace alludes to this. The Aeglians settled in Lesbos, Sappho's native island (C. I. 1. 34), wherefore her yre is called Aeolian. Plenius = in grander strains. Alcaeus took m active part in the civil struggles in Mitylene, and was banished by he victorious party. He could sing, therefore, from experience, of he perils of the sea, and of exile, and of war. - 29 - 32. Utrumpue; i. e. Sappho and Alcaeus. Mirantur ... dicere = mirantur ficentem; a Grecism. Magis modifies bibit. Densum humeria = crowded together. On bibit aure, cf. Virg. A. IV. 359 and 661. Shakespeare (Othello): "with greedy ear devoured up my diszourse." Pope also: "Such the pleased ear will drink with silent oy." Lincoln quotes Wordsworth: -- "his spirit drank the specacle." It would be easy to multiply examples of this poetical illusration of one of the five senses by another. - 33 - 36. Carminibus; ablative of cause. Belua = Cerberus; usually described as saving three heads (Virg. A. VI. 421; Ov. M. X. 65, etc.), but someimes with fifty, sometimes a hundred. Eumenidum. See Ov. M. K. 45, 46 and note. -37-40. Quin et = moreover; nay, even. Quin (= qui ne) is strictly an interrogative, and = why not? but like the Greek οὐκοῦν, it is used in direct affirmations, as here and shen. Prometheus. See on C. I. 3. 27. Pelopis parens = Tanbalas. See on Ov. M. X. 41. Laborum. Gr. 409. 2. A. & S. 220, L. Orion. See on Ov. M. VIII. 207; Virg. A. I. 535. Lymons in

elsewhere only of the feminine gender. Homer represents the heroes as following in Elysium the favorite pursuits of their lives on earth. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 651 foll.

ODE XIV. The subject of this Ode is the certainty of death for all men. The tone is rather more melancholy than is usual with Horace.

5-8. Quotquot - dies = quotidie. Ritter thinks this makes the expression a ridiculous hyperbole, and prefers to render it, oder wie viele Tage (im Jahre) ablaufen mögen, that is, or as many as there are days in the year! Illacrimabilem = the tearless; i. e. pitiless. Geryonen = Geryon. See on Virg. A. VL 289. On Tityon, see Virg. A. VI. 596 and Ov. M. X. 43. - 9-12. Unda; i. e. of the Styr. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 438, 439. Scilicet = assuredly. Omnibus. Gr. 388. I. A. & S. 225. III. Munere. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I. Reges. See on C. I. 4 14 Coloni. See on C. I. 35. 6. Inops is used by Horace, sometimes in an extreme, sometimes in a qualified sense of want, but generally the latter, like pauper. See on C. I. 1. 18 On the whole passage cf. C. II. 3. 21 foll. and Job iii. 19. -14-20. Hadriae. See on C. I. 3. 15. Corporibus; dative with nocentem. Dillenb. thinks it might be governed by metuemus; but, as Macleane remarks, "Horace would not put the participle absolutely for noxium, especially with a dative immediately following and depending on another word." Austrum. See on S. II. 6. 18. Cocytos. See on Virg. A. VI. 297. Danai genus = the Danaides. See on Ov. M. X. 44; and also for Sisyphus. Laboris. Gr. 410. 5. 1). A. & S. 217, R. 3. — 23 - 28. Cupressos. The cypress was sacred to Pluto. It was planted at graves, and branches of it were used in connection with funeral rites. Brevem dominum ("cujus dominium breve est") = "their sometime lord" (Martin), like the Greek δεσπότην όλιγοχρόνιον. It is nearly, but not precisely = "their short-lived master," as usually rendered. Caecuba (sc. vine) = Caecuban wine; which took its name from the Caecubus ager, 2 district in Latium, bordering on the gulf of Amyclae. Clavibus Gr. 705. V. A. & S. 324. 5. Superbo agrees with mero. This reading is supported by better MSS. than superbum, superbus, and superbis, each of which has its defenders among the critics. The pride of the heir is transferred to the wine. Pontificum - coenis = better than (that drunk at) the banquets of the pontifices. See on C. I. 37. 2.

ODE XV. — When Augustus had brought the civil wars to an end, B. C. 29, he applied himself to the reformation of manners, and Horace probably wrote this and other Odes (II. 18; III. 1-5) to promote

the reforms of Augustus; perhaps by his desire, or that of Maecenas. They should be read together, and with C. I. 2. From the reference to the temples in the last stanza, it may be assumed perhaps that this Ode was written B. C. 28, when Augustus set himself particularly to restore the public buildings, which had fallen into neglect during the civil wars.

Augustus passed several sumptuary laws to keep down the expensive habits of the rich citizens, regulating in particular the cost of festivals and banquets. But they soon fell into disuse and contempt, as Tiberius, writing to the Senate fifty years afterwards, declared: "Tot a majoribus refertae leges, tot quas divus Augustus tulit, illue oblivione, hae, quod flagitiosius est, contemptu abolitae securiorem luxum fecere (Tac. Ann. III. 54). Horace in this Ode complains that the rich are wasting their means on fine houses and luxurious living, contrary to the example of their forefathers, who were content to live in huts while they built handsome temples for the gods.

1-4. Jam = soon. Regiae moles = regal piles; i. e. the villas of the rich. See on C. I. 4. 14. Undique - lacu = on every side fish-ponds will be seen spread out more widely than the Lucrine lake. See on Virg. G. II. 161. Cicero (ad Att. I. 18, 19, 20) complains that some of his contemporaries (piscinarii he calls them) were so devoted to their fish-ponds that they cared more for them than for all the interests of the state, as if this might fall and they still keep their playthings. Ita sunt stulti ut amissa republica piscinas suas fore salvas sperare videantur (18). Elsewhere he calls them piscinarum Tritones (II. 9). Platanus caelebs = the unwedded plane-tree; so called because the vine was not trained upon it. The elm, on the other hand (cf. Virg. G. I. 2), is called by Quintilian maritam ulmum. -6-12 Narium = perfumes; used contemptuously, Ritter thinks. Myrtus is here of the fourth declension, plural. Gr. 117. 2. A. & S. 89 (b). Ictus; sc. solis. In Ov. M. V. 389, some editors read ictus for ignes. Catonis; i. e. M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor from the stern way in which he exercised the duties of that office, B. C. 184, doing all he could to put down luxurious and expensive habits. Cf. C. I. 12. 41. — 13-20. A man's property was called his census, because it was rated by the censors once in five years. Commune = the public revenue. Privatis agrees with decempedis; but some excellent authorities make privatis = for private citizens. complains that the verandas of these private houses were so large as to be measured with a ten-foot rule. Here they dined in the hot weather, and caught the cool breezes of the north. This practice was called coenatio ad Boream. Opacam excipiebat Arcton is like Virgil's Frigus captabis opacum (E. I. 53). Metata is used passively by no other writer. Fortuitum oaespitem = the chance turf; i.e.

the turf that lies at hand, and therefore cheap. The reference is to cottages roofed with turf. Cf. Virg. E. I. 69. Dillenb., Ritter, and others take it to mean couches of turf.

ODE XVI. — The person to whom this Ode is addressed, Pompeius Grosphus, is said to have been of the equestrian order. He was possessed of large property in Sicily, of which island he was probably a native. He appears, from the latter part of the Ode, to have been in Sicily when it was written. Perhaps he had written Horace a letter which called up the particular train of thought that runs through the Ode, or had qualities which made it applicable to him. The object of the Ode is to reprove the craving for happiness

which has been bestowed upon others.

 Simul; sc. ac. The storms of the Aegean are mentioned C.
 III. 29. 63. — 5-8. Thrace; Greek form for Thracia, put, by metonymy, for Thraces. Medi = the Parthians. Venale (se. otium) = to be bought. - 9-12. The idea is, that neither riches nor honor can drive away care. Summovet is the proper word to express the lietor's duty of clearing the way. Laqueata = panelled; i. e. splendid -13-16. Vivitur - bene = he lives well with little. Gr. 301. 3. A. & S. 142. I. Cui goes with both splendet and aufert. Gr. 385 and 4 A. & S. 223 and 224, R. 2. The saltcellar, except among the very poorest people, was usually of silver, and an heir-loom. It stood in the middle of the table, and had a sacred character. Cupido is always masculine in Horace. — 17 20. Quid — multa = why do we with all our might aim at so many things in our brief life? Fortes = "tanto cum nisu." On jaculamur, cf. C. I. 2. 3. Quid mutamus = why do we seek in exchange (for our own)? Cf. C. L. 16. 25. Patriae limits exsul; a Grecism = πατρίδος φυγάς. - 21. Aeratas = brazen, or brazen-beaked; a common epithet of ships of war, because their rostra were ornamented and strengthened with bronze. Vitiosa = morbid. - 25. Laetus in praesens = contented with the present. - 26. Lento = quiet. - 29 - 32. Cita = early. Tithonum. See on Virg. G. I. 447. Et — hora = and Time may perhaps give me what it denies thee. - 33 - 36. Siculae. See Introduction. Hinnitum. See on beatorum, C. II. 2. 18. Equa. See on Virg. G. I. 59. Bis — tinctae. These garments were called  $\delta i \beta a \phi a$ . The purple dyes most prized were the Tyrian, the Sidonian (E. I. 10. 26), the Laconian (C. II. 18. 8), and African (E. II. 2. 181). The garment dyed with this color (which was very costly) was the lacerna, an outer cloak worn over the toga. What these garments gained in appearance by their dye, they lost in savor; for Martial reckons among the worst smelling objects bis murice wellar inquinatum. — 38-40. Spiritum — Camenae = a slight inspiration of the Grecian Muse; a modest way of speaking of himself as a follower of the lyric poets of Greece. Paroa non mendam. Cf. C. S. 25. The Parcae, the Greek Moipas, attended men at their birth, and foretold their character and fortunes, and so Horace says Parca gave him the gifts he mentions. The original conception, which Homer adopts, supposed but one Moipa; but according to the later notions there were three. See next Ode, v. 16, and cf. C. II. 3. 16.

ODE XVII. — Maccenas was an invalid for years; and it would appear that Horace had to listen to his complaints and apprehensions of death, his fear of which is said to have been great. Horace remonstrates with his friend in an affectionate way about his complaints and apprehensions.

2. Amicum est is a translation of the Greek φίλον ἐστί, and == placet. — 4. Cf. C. I. 1. 2. — 5. Cf. C. I. 3. 8. — 6. Altera = I, the other part. Two definitions of friendship by Pythagoras are worth preserving. One is, σώματα μὲν δύο ψύχη δὲ μία, and the other, ἐστὶ γὰρ ὅς φαμεν ὁ φίλος δεύτερος ἐγώ. — 7. Carus = dear; i. e. to myself. — 11. Utcumque = quandocumque. —13-16. Chimae-Tae and Gyas. See on Virg. A. VI. 287, 288. Justitia (Δίκη) was the sister of the Parcae. The idea may be, that the decrees of Fate are just as well as unerring. Cf. v. 39 of the preceding Ode. — 16 -22. What Horace thought of astrology may be gathered from C. I. 11. He introduces a little of it here to entertain his friends, showing at the same time but little knowledge of the subject, and rather a contempt for it. Capricornus, which the sun enters in the winter, is charged with the storms of that season, and is called the tyrant of the Western wave, as Notus is called lord of the Adriatic, C. L. 3. 15. Ttrumque — astrum; i. c. our stars (and our destinies) coincide. Impio = malignant. - 23 - 26. Saturno may be governed by refulgens (= shining in opposition) or eripuit; or better, perhaps, as Dillenb. suggests, by both. See on cui, C. II. 16. 13. Quum sonum refers to the applause with which Maecenas was greeted on his first appearance in public after his recovery from fever, "when thrice with glad acclaim the teeming theatre was heard to ring" (Martin). - 27-30. See C. II. 13. Sustulerat. Gr. 511. II. 2. A. & S. 259, R. 4 (b). Cf. Virg. A. II. 55. Faunus. See on C. L. 4. II. Cf. C. III. 4. 27 and C. III. 8. 7. Mercurialium virorum; i. e. of poets, who were under the protection of Mercury, curvae lyrae parens (C. I. 10. 6). Faunus was the son of Mercury.

ODE XVIII. — This Ode deals with Horace's favorite themes, the levelling power of death, and the vanity of wealth and the schemes of the wealthy. It is like C. III. 24.

2-6. Lacunar. Cf. C. II. 16. 11. Trabes = blocks; i.e. the architrave resting on the columns. The marble from Mount Hymettus in Attica was white. The Numidian (ultima recisas Africa) was yellowish and variegated. On Attali, see C. I. 1. 12 and note. The meaning is: I have not had the luck to receive an unexpected legacy, as the Romans got the property of Attalus. - 7, 8. Laconicas. See on C. II. 16. 36. Trahunt spin. Honestae nobiles; i. e. not of the lowest rank. Martin translates: "Client dames of high degree." - 9-14. Fides - vena = integrity and a genial vein of talent. Nihil ... deos; with lacesso, after the analogy of flagito, etc. Gr. 374. A. & S. 231. Amicum; i. e. Maecenas. Sabinis (ac pracdiis) = my Sabine farm. See Life of Horace. - 16. Interire = to wane. - 17, 18. Tu - locas = you (i. e. any luxurious old man) enter into contracts for the hewing of marble, to ornament your houses. Locare may be said either of one who receives or of one who pays money; locare rem faciendam or utendam, to let out work to be done, or to let a thing (as a house, etc.) to be used. In the former case the locator pays, in the latter he receives payment. Here the former is meant. The correlative terms are redemptor and onductor. See C. III. 1. 35 and note. - 20 - 22. Baiis = Baiae; 3 town in Campania, the favorite watering-place of the Romans. The whole region was studded with the palaces of the nobility, which covered the shores from Baiae to Puteoli. Urges - litora. Cf. C. III. 1. 33. Many of the palaces were built out into the sea. Parum - ripa = terrae fastidiosus, C. III. 1. 36. -23 -28. Quid quod See on Ov. M. V. 527. Revellis — terminos. A law of the twelve tables provided against this wrong: Patronus si clienti fraudem feceril, sacer esto. Cf. Proverbs, xxiii. 10, 11. Salis; from salire. Sordidos = squalid. - 29 - 32. Nulla - herum = and yet no surer home awaits the rich lord than the fated bourn of greedy Orcus. Some critics join destinata and aula; but we prefer, with Dillenk and others, to join it with fine, which is sometimes feminine. See Virg. A. II. 554. — 33-36. Cf. C. I. 4. 13; C. II. 14. 9, etc. Satelles Orci; i. e. Charon. This story of Prometheus trying to bribe Charon is not found elsewhere. Hic; i. e. Orcus, non exorabilis auro (E. II. 2. 179). — 37-40. Tantali genus; i. c. Pelops, Atreus, Thyestes, etc. Levare depends on vocatus. Gr. 553. V. A. & S. 271, N. 3. Laboribus. Gr. 419. I. A. & S. 245. I. Non vocatus audit is an instance of oxymoron. See on C. I. 34. 2.

ODE XX. — This Ode appears to have been written impromptu, in reply to an invitation of Maecenas (v. 6). The poet says that he whom Maecenas delights to honor cannot fail to live forever, and that he already feels his immortality, and that wings have been given him

with which he shall soar to heaven, and fly to the farthest corners of

1, 2. Non — ferar = on no common or mean wing shall I be borne. Biformis; i. e. as swan and poet. — 6, 7. Sanguis = filius, as often in poetry. Cf. A. P. 292; Virg. A. VI. 835, etc. Quema **TOCAS** = whom thou dost invite (to visit thee). Cf. C. III. 18. 19, where he may allude to such invitations. Some critics join dilecte with vocas, and translate: whom thou callest "dear," O Maecenas! On the one hand, vocas, as we have translated it, is peculiar; on the other, the separation of the two vocatives is unnatural, and does violence to the measure. Orelli and Dillenb. adopt the former, which seems to us the less harsh of the two; while Ritter defends the latter. -9, 10. Asperae pelles; i. e. like the skin on a swan's legs. -13-16. Icaro. See Ov. M. VIII. 183 foll. and Virg. A. VI. 14-33. Bospori. See on II. 13. 14. Syrtesque Gaetulas. See on C. L. 22. 5, and cf. Virg. A. V. 51. Hyperboreosque campos = the Hyperborean plains; i. e. the most northerly regions, without any reference to the fabulous Hyperborei, whom Pindar calls Απόλλωνος Separates, worshippers of Apollo. - 17-20. Colchus = the Colchian; living in Asia, east of the Euxine. The Marsi were one of the hardiest of the Italian tribes, and supplied the best foot-soldiers for the Roman army, which is here called Marsae cohortis. Cf. C. III. 5. 9 and Virg. G. II. 167. Dacus. See on C. I. 35. 9. Geloni. See on C. II. 9. 23. Hiber = Spaniard; though some refer it to the Caucasian people of that name. Peritus = learned; either in comparison with the barbarous nations mentioned, or because of the cultivation of Roman letters in Spain. Seneca, Lucan, and Martial were Spaniards. Some understand peritus to be used "by anticipation," and that the meaning is: the Iberian will become versed in my writings. Rhodanique potor; i. e. the Gaul. Cf. Virg. E. I. 63 and A. VII. 715: Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt. — 21-24. Absint. Gr. 488. II. A. & S. 260, R. 6. Turpes = unmanly. Supervacuos = superfluous.

## THE ODES. Book III.

ODE I. — This and the four following Odes, written about the time when Augustus set himself the task of social reformation, after the close of the civil wars, are among the finest specimens of Horace's manner. In this, the first of the series, the poet exhorts to moderate living and desires.

1-4. The first stanza is an imitation of the language used by the priests at the mysteries, requiring "the multitude profane," that is, all but the initiated, or those who were to be initiated, to stand aloof Favere linguis, like εὐφημείν, in its first meaning signifies the speaking words of good omen. But it came as commonly to signify total silence, as here. Horace speaks as if he despaired of impressing his precepts on any but the young, and bids the rest stand aside, as incapable of being initiated in the true wisdom of life. Musarum sacerdos. So Ovid, Amor. III. 8. 23: Ille ego Musarum puru Phoebique sacerdos. - 5 - 8. He begins by saying that even kings, though they are above their people, are themselves inferior to Jove, and goes on to say that, though one man may be richer or nobler than another, all must die; that the rich have no exemption from care, but much more of it than the humble. Giganteo triumpho. See on Virg. G. I. 280-283 and Ov. M. I. 151-155. Supercilio = with his nod. - 9-16. Est ut = it may be that. Latius; i. e. over a broader estate; or, as some say, farther apart. On ordinet, see Virg. G. II. 277. The meaning of the sentence is, that one man may own more land than another. Generosior is more noble by birth as another is more distinguished for his character and deeds, and a third for the number of his clients. Clientes were free persons under the protection of rich and noble citizens, who in their relation to their clientes were called patroni. Campum; sc. Martium, where the election of magistrates took place. Contendat = strives for office. Aequa = impartial. Omne - nomen. Cf. C. I. 4. 13; C. II. 3 26; C. II. 18. 32. - 17 - 20. The Sicilians were at one time proverbial for good living. The story alluded to is that of Damocles (Cicero, Tusc. Disp. V. 21), who was invited by Dionysius of Syracuse to 2 feast, and was set in the midst of luxuries, but with a sword hanging by a single hair over his head; by which the king meant him to understand the character of his own happiness, which had excited the admiration of Damocles. Horace says generally, that the rich cannot enjoy their riches, since they have ever a sword, in the shape of danger, hanging over them. Cul. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). Dulcem - saporem = shall force sweet appetite. - 22 - 24. Virorum limits domos. Tempe is plural, τὰ Τέμπη. This charming valley was in Thessaly, between Olympus and Ossa. Cf. Virg. G. II. 469. - 27, 28. Arcturl. See on Ov. M. II. 176 and Virg. G. L. 67. Haedi = the Kid, or the Goat; in the constellation Auriga. See on Ov. M. III. 594. — 29. Cf. Virg. G. I. 448, 449. — 30 - 32 Mendax. Cf. Ov. M. V. 479: arvaque jussit fallere depositum. Atbore nunc, etc. = while the tree (the olive) complains, now of the excessive rains, now, etc. - 33 - 37. Cf. C. II. 18. 20. The walls were faced on either side with stone, and loose stones (caements)

om siene. Zag - अर्थे के अर्थे के अर्थे के स्वार्थ के अर्थ Designation of the arrangement of the E: E Mark = M e. Terre intribus s = issue og or int **Mose =** district reals. There is a black of g after state manus protesses manus. See an O. I. state in See — 🔾 – 📢 in April - Parilin bathe . 1 for him in their while é mandian dan dan 19 dan Parjantan a 🚧 🕶 = не епрописи от рожения, и потре итране m a якт: а мирия: пиприлым. Райкта тіба — пе Райс m vine: by memorant in vine. The vine r.m in Salva per in Campana, was consumed the next in Tax . Adhermand · Persian : from Actorements, a stray or Persia. Continue — al. et ntment.—45-46. kryzárnán 🕮 🖺 🕮 🐃 🕆 Valle. Par second and a second and the contract of the co me, trochiescue.

ODE II.—The purpose of this Ode is to commend public and tind virtue, and the opening shows that it is a contribution of the receding Ode. It is innerly addressed to young men.

1-4. Angustam — conditiont = Let the weath made strong by three warfare, learn patiently to endure privations. Amico fearns the reverse of making ferre. — 5-12. Sub divo = in the open presents the fears of the Parthian mother and marden, the danger ftheir son and lover, and the provess of the Roman soldier, likewed a ferree lion. Helen, looking out with her damsels from the walls of Thebes fairip. Phoen. 881, was perhaps before Horace's mind. Suspiret usighs (and says); or, sighs (and fears): probably the latter. Taotu mits asperum. — 13. Dulco — mort. In Horace's mind there as a close connection between the virtue of frugal contentment and evotion to one's country. Cf. C. IV. 9, 49 foll. — 14-16. The first f these lines is a translation from Simonides, —

## ό δ' αδ θάνατος κίχε και τον φυγόμαχον.

essequi — to pursue and overtake. Timido applies to both poplibus and tergo. See on C. I. 2. I.—17-20. Virtus — sordidae — irtue which knows no disgraceful defeat; i. e. ignorunt of, because utifierent to, the disgrace, which, if disgraceful to any, is not so to se virtuous, but to those who reject them. Intaminatis is not sund elsewhere. Like contaminatus, attaminatus, it is derived from se obsolete word tamino, and contains the root tag of tango, as inger does. Secures — the axes; i. e. her authority. The allusion to the axes of the lictors, emblems of office. Popularis aures.

Cf. Virg. A. VI. 817. — 22. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 130. Negata = denied (to others). — 25 - 32. Est — merces is a translation of

## έστι και σιγάς άκίνδυνον γέρας,

which words of Simonides it appears Augustus was acquainted with, and approved. Plutarch tells this story. When Athenodorus was about to leave Augustus's camp, he embraced the emperor, and said, "O Caesar, whenever thou art wroth, say nothing, do nothing, till thou hast gone over in thy mind the twenty-four letters of the alphabet." Whereupon the emperor took him by the hand, and said, "I have need of thee still"; and he detained him a whole year, saying, "Silence, too, hath its safe reward." Horace's indignation is levelled against the breaking of faith generally, and the divulging of the secrets of Ceres (whose rites, however, it appears, were attended by none but women) is only mentioned by way of illustration. Solvat (sc. de litore) = to unmoor. Diespiter. See on C. I. 34.5. The meaning is, that Jupiter often punishes the innocent with the guilty. Pede claudo = though lame of foot. Justice, though often slow, is sure.

ODE III. — This Ode commends the virtue of perseverance by the example of heroes who had secured divine honors by it. Juno is introduced as making a long speech to the gods, when it was proposed to admit Romulus among them. This speech is contrived to introduce the glory and extent of the Roman empire and the praises of Augustus. It also contains indirect exhortations to abstinence and contentment, and so bears on the general scope of these Odes.

1-6. Justum - propositi = just and firm of will. Jubere occasionally takes an accusative, as here. Cf. E. II. 2. 63. Instantis = menacing. Mente - solida = shakes him from his fixed purpose. Hadriae. See on C. I. 3. 15. Fulminantis is a word not used in prose in Horace's day. So triumphatis, v. 43.-**7-12.** Si - ruinae = Though the arch (of heaven) break and fall on (him), the wreck will strike a fearless man. Orbis is used for the sky, as the Greek poets used κύκλος with or without οὐρανοῦ. Illabatur. Gr. 511. II. and 1. A. & S. 261. 2 and R. 1. Arte; i.e. constantia. Pollux. Cf. C. I. 3. 2 and C. I. 12. 25 foll., where Hercules and the Dioscuri are associated, as here. Enisus — igneas = struggling upward gained the fiery heights; "those far celestial citadels"; "the starry eminences" (Martin). Enisus is better than innisus = relying upon, the reading of some editions. Cf. Virg. G. IL 360, where eniti, climb, is more forcible than inniti, the other reading Quos inter; a transposition not uncommon in poetry, upon the force, beauty, and harmony of which Dillenb. eloquently expaniates

Cf. C. L 2. 34; Ep. II. 38, VII. 3, XVL 40; S. L 1. 47; E. II. 1. 43; Virg. A. I. 32, II. 792, etc. On the apotheosis of Augustus, cf. Virg. G. I. 24 foll. Purpureo is applied to ore in its sense of lips. Cf. Virg. A. I. 590 and II. 593, and the πορφυρέου από στόματος of Simonides. Some have thought it = stained with the purple nectar. - 13-16. Hac; sc. arte. Tigres. Cf. Ov. M. III. 668 and note. Martis equis. This appears to have been the genuine old legend of the disappearance of Romulus. Ovid also uses it, M. XIV. 820 foll. and Fast. II. 495 foll. Acheronta. See on C. I. 3. 36. -17-24. Hlocuta ... Junone = after Juno had spoken; i. e. at the instance of Juno, who thus addressed the assembled gods. Ilion frandulento. The order is: Fatalis incestusque judex et peregrina mulier vertit in pulverem Ilion, Ilion, damnatum mihi castaeque Minervae, cum populo et fraudulento duce, ex quo Laomedon destituit deos pacta mercede. Ilion. See on C. I. 10. 14. Judex = Paris. Cf. Virg. A. I. 27. Mulier peregrina; contemptuously for Helen. Br quo (sc. tempore) = ever since. This signifies that the fall of Troy was determined from the time of Laomedon's crime, and that the crime of Paris and Helen caused its accomplishment. In the Iliad (XXI. 441 foll.) Poseidon relates how he built the walls of Troy, while Apollo kept sheep for Laomedon, father of Priam, and how they were cheated of their pay and dismissed with threats, when their work was done. The same king cheated Hercules out of some horses he had promised him, and he lost his life for his pains. Juno and Minerva had their own quarrel with Troy for the judgment of Paris, which gave Venus the prize of beauty; but Juno here makes out a different case against the city. The ablative with destituit is unusual. Damnatum = doomed; given over for punishment. Duce = Laomedon, not Priam. = 25 - 32. Lacaenae Cí. Virg. A. II. 601. Critics are not agreed whether adulterae is genitive with hospes, or dative with splendet. We prefer the former construction, taking splendet absolutely = "floret, superbit." (Dillenb.) Refringit = repellit. Hectoreis. Gr. 441. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 4. Mostris; referring to the gods. Ductum = productum. Nepotem; i. e. Romulus, her grandson through Mars. Troica sacerdos; i. e. Rea Silvia, or Ilia, daughter of Numitor, and descended from Aeneas. Cf. C. I. 2. 17 and Virg. A. I. 273, 274. — 33 - 36. Marti = for the sake of Mars. Redonabo = condonabo. Lucidas sedes; like igneas arces, v. 10. Ducero = to quaff. Many MSS. have discere to become accustomed to (the flavor of the nectar); and Dillenb. and others adopt that reading. Quietis. Cf. S. I. 5. to 1 and Virg. A. IV. 379. — 37-44. Dum = provided that. It is said that Julius Caesar had meant to transfer the seat of government from Rome to Ilium. There were probably some, at the time this Ode was written,

ست متلاطه that is a the form postions. "the "fine frency" of bespeare; under whose influence the root already hears the Muse conding to his call, and is transported to the sacred groves she 8 to haunt." (Lincoln... Martin translates, "frenzy's pleasing m." On lucos — zurae, ci Virg. A. VI. égé foli. — 9-16. reflecte belongs to palamabea. "the storied doves," (Martin), fishelesses Hydaspes, C. I. 22. S. The range of the Apennines bore the name Falter was partly in Apolia and partly in Laa. It is still called Mome Vulture. Venusia. Horace's hirthe, was near the boundary of those provinces, whence he calls lia his nurse. Doves, which were sacred to Venus, have their in sundry tales. Here Horace intimates they were sent to cover with laurel and myrtie in token of his future fame, and that he I his safety to the Muses. In Apulo, a is long, a short; in allian, a short, a long. Such variations in proper names are not sual in the Latin poets. The word Sicanus is used as three difit feet. Italias has the first syllable long or short, and so with r names. Ludo fatigatumque somno. It is clear that some r word, like oppressum, must be understood for somme. It is a station of καμάτφ άδδηκότες ήδε και ύπνφ (Il. x. 98). Acherontia, ia, and Forentum were neighboring towns, and still retain their 55 under the forms Acerenza, Vanci, Forenza. Stories similar is are told of Stesichorus, Pindar, Aeschylus, Plato, -17-20. .. dormirem = how I slept; depending on mirum. Gr. 556, A. & S. 262, R. 3, N. 3. Mon sine dis; i. e. under the proon of the Muses. - 22-28. The Sabine hills were part of the unines, which Horace had to climb when he went to his farm. meste (Palestrina) was in Latium, about twenty-three miles due of Rome, on the edge of the Apennines. It was a favorite sumretreat in Horace's day. Tibur. See on C. I. 7. 13. Supinum oping; because built on the side of a hill rising from the right of the Anio. Baiae. See on C. II. 18. 20. Liquidae probrefers to the clearness and purity of the atmosphere. Vestris ibus. All retired streams and shady groves were held sacred e Muses. Parnasus had its fountain, Castalia; and Helicon two, ocrene and Aganippe. Philippis. See Life. Arbos. See C. 3. Palinurus. See Virg. A. VI. 381. Horace's escape from vreck off Cape Palinurus is nowhere else related; and it is tful when it happened. Sioula unda here means the Tuscan not the Mare Siculum, which was on the other side of Sicily. -36. Utcumque. See on C. I. 35. 23. Bosporum. See on . 13. 14. Assyrii = Syrian. The poets confounded Syria and ria, as did the prose writers sometimes. Cicero speaks of regre trum ac Syrorum, for the kings of Persia and Assyria (in Verr.

II. 3. 33). Britannos. The stories of the human sacrifices of the ancient Britons are too authentic to be doubted. The Concani were a Cantabrian tribe. Virgil (G. III. 463) says that the Geloni (C. II. 9. 23) ate cheese dipped in horse's blood. Amnem; i. e. the Tanis, or Don. - 37-40. Simul; sc. ac. Addidit = assigned. After the conquest of the Salassi B. C. 25, Augustus assigned their territory to some of the praetorian troops, and there they built Augusta Praetoria (Aosta); and lands were assigned to others in Lusitania, on which they built Augusta Emerita (Merida). Tacitus uses addere in the same sense (Ann. XIII. 31). Some editors prefer the reading abdidit, as more poetical, and conveying the idea of repose after long service in war. Another reading is reddidit, which also has good MSS. authority. Pierio antro. See Ov. M. V. Introduction (p. 403), and on Virg. E. III. 85. Suetonius says that Augustus devoted himself to literary pursuits with great zeal, and even dabbled in poetry. -41-48. Vos - almae = Ye give peaceful counsel, and rejoice in giving it, (because ye are) gentle, Consilium is here a trisyllable. Cf. connubio, Virg. A. I. 73. The wars of the Titans (with Uranus), the Gigantes, the Aloidae, and Typhon, or Typhoëus, (with Zeus), are all mixed up in the description which follows. Cf. Virg. G. I. 279 foll. But neither poet was writing a mythological history. There is great power in the description here. Milton mixes up myths in much the same way when it answers his purpose to do so; as in Lycidas (where he speaks of Atropos as "the blind Fury"), in L'Allegro and Il Penseroso (in the genealogies of Mirth and Melancholy), in Comus, the Hymn on the Nativity, and elsewhere. Ut The accusative with the infinitive would express merely the fact; ut with the subjunctive tells how it all happened (Dillenb.). Caduco = swift-descending; like καταιβάτης in Aeschylus. Inertem = motionless; like bruta, C. I. 34. 9. Regna tristia = the gloomy realms (of Pluto). — 49 - 56. Juventus refers to the Gigantes. Brachiis limits fidens; the χείρεσσι πεποιθότες of Homer. Fratres; i.e. Otus and Ephialtes, the sons of Aloeus, whose exploit of piling Pelion on Ossa in their attack upon Olympus (Olympus, Ossa, and Pelion formed a continuous range, running down the coast of Thessaly), is first mentioned by Homer, Od. XI. 314. See Virg. G. I. 280, where frondosum explains Horace's opaco. Ovid, Fasti, III. 441, inverts the order, and puts Pelion uppermost, as Horace does. In Fasti, V. 35, he attributes to the hundred-handed giants (v. 69) the exploit which the oldest legend assigns to the Aloidae. These variations are only worth noticing as they help to show that the Romans set little value by these stories, and only used them as ornaments of poetry; and to prevent students from wasting their time in attempting to reconcile statements which are not reconcilable. - Typhoeus

(Topoeus) warred with Zeus on his own account. He belonged neither to the Titanes nor the Gigantes. Mimas and Rhoetus were of the Gigantes. Porphyrion and Enceladus were of the same family. Cf. Virg. A. III. 578. On imposuisse, cf. collegisse, C. I. 1. 4. - 57 -64. Aegida = the aegis; the skin of the goat Amalthea, the nurse of Zeus, said to have been worn by him first in these wars with the Gigantes. It is occasionally found in ancient representations of Jupiter, but more commonly of Minerva. To account for the epithet sonantem, we must understand that the aegis was taken to represent, not only the goat-skin folded over the breast, but also a shield and a metal breastplate, either of which it may signify here. Homer represents both Apollo and Pallas as wearing their father's aegis. Avidus = eager (for the battle). In enumerating the principal gods who assisted Zeus in the battle, Horace means to say that, although they were present, it was Pallas to whom the victory was mainly owing. The Greek Here was commonly represented naked, or partly so. The Roman Juno was always clad as a matron from head to foot. Her favorite character was Juno Matrona or Romana, which meant the same thing. Her introduction, therefore, under this title, is meant as a compliment to Rome. The description of Apollo combines his various places of abode. Castalia was a fountain on Parnasus. Lyciae dumeta are woods about Patara, a town in Lycia, where Apollo passed six months of the year, as he passed the other six at Delos, which place Horace means by natalem silvam; i. e. the woods on Mount Cynthus. Cf. Virg. A. III. 73 foll. and A. IV. 143 foll. -65-72. Vis -sua = "unreasoning strength by its own weight must fall." (Martin.) Temperatam = governed, controlled; i. e. by reason. Idem = and yet they. See on C. II. 10. 22. Vires = brute force. Gyas. See on C. II. 17. 14. He belonged to another family consisting of three brothers, Gyas, Cottus, and Briareus or Aegaeon, distinguished from the rest by having each of them a hundred arms. Most accounts represent these brothers as helping Zeus. Horace follows a different legend. Integrae (like intactae, which has the same root) = chaste. See on C. I. 7. 5 and C. III. 2. 18. Cf. Virg. A. I. 345. Orlon. See on C. II. 13. 39. Virginea = virginis; adjective for limiting genitive, as often. - 73-80. These monsters, with the exception of the Aloidae, were said to be the offspring of Terra (cf. Virg. A. VI. 580; A. IV. 178; Ov. M. I. 157, etc.); and they are often represented as buried under islands and mountains for their punishment. The one under Aetna is variously spoken of as Typhoëus, Enceladus, and Briareus. Cf. Ov. M. V. 346 foll. and Virg. A. III. 578 foll. Tityi. See on C. II. 14. 8. Nequitiae (= nequam, the abstract for the concrete), is dative with additus. Amatorem; sc. Proserpinae. Pirithoum. See on C. IV. 7, 28 and on Virg. A. VI. 601.

ODE V. — In the year B. C. 53, M. Licinius Crassus, as consul, marched an army into Mesopotamia against the Parthians, and was disastrously defeated, losing his own life, with twenty thousand men killed and ten thousand prisoners. Again, in the year B. C. 36, M. Antonius attacked the Parthians, and was repulsed with great loss.

It was Horace's purpose in this Ode to allay the prevalent feeling of soreness and impatience under the disgrace of these reverses, so long unredeemed; and to discourage any hope or desire for the return of the Parthian prisoners. This desire he seems to impute to a degenerate spirit, and the story of Regulus is introduced to call back men's minds to the feeling of a former generation.

1-4. Coelo - regnare = We believe that Jove the Thunderer reigns in heaven. Jupiter Tonans had a temple on the Capitoline hill. Credidimus. See on collegisse, C. I. 1. 4. Praesens; sc. in terris, as opposed to coelo. Adjectis = when he shall have added. He had not done it, nor did he ever do it. Gravibus. Cf. C. L. 2. 22. - 5-7. It was about twenty-eight years since the disastrous campaign of Crassus. Orelli says Horace does not allude to M. Antonius's losses in the same quarter eighteen years afterwards, partly because it would have been indelicate towards Augustus, and partly because of his affection for his son, L. Antonius. Vixit is emphatic, since they married to save their lives. The disgrace lay in their intermarrying with those who not only had not connubium with Rome, but were her enemies. **Pro-mores!** = Alas for our senate and our altered manners! Pro expresses vehemence varying in kind according to circumstances. It is followed by the nominative or accusative. In the common exclamation, Pro deum hominumque fidem! the accusative is always used. The Curia (called Hostilia, because it was said to have been built by Tullus Hostilius) was the senatehouse. - 8-12. In armis; for the prisoners may have served in the Parthian armies. Marsus et Apulus. See on C. II. 20. 18. It does not appear that the Apulians were particularly good soldiers, but the states of Italy all furnished troops (socii), and the Roman army is here referred to. Perhaps Horace added the Apulians to the Marsi through affection for his native state. Anciliorum. Gr. 136. 3. A. & S. 93. 2. The ancilia were twelve shields, of which, according to tradition, eleven were made by order of Numa after the pattern of one that was found in his house, and was supposed to have come down from heaven. It was prophesied that, while the ancile was preserved, Rome should survive. The ancilia were kept by the priests of Mars (Salii) in his temple. By togae is meant his citizenship, since none but Roman citizens were the toga. Horace collects the most distinguished objects of a Roman's reverence, his name, his citizenship, the shield of Mars, only to be lost, and the fire of Vesta,

only to be extinguished, when Rome should perish. Incolumi Jovi while Jove is safe; i. e. while the Capitol is safe, where was Jove's temple. - 13-16. Hoc - aevum = This the far-seeing mind of Regulus guarded against, when he refused to agree to dishonorable conditions, and drew from such a precedent a presage of ruin upon generations to come; i. e. Regulus had foreseen the danger to posterity of a precedent which should sanction the purchase of life upon dishonorable terms. In the year B. C. 256, during the first Punic war, M. Atilius Regulus, being consul, invaded Africa, and after many successes, taking many towns and laying waste the country, he was terribly defeated and taken prisoner with 500 others. After he had been five years a prisoner, the Carthaginians sent him to Rome to negotiate peace, which, at his own instigation, was refused. He returned, and, it is said, was put to death with torture. On condiciomibus, see Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 3. — 17 - 24. Si — pubes = if the prisoners were not left to die unpitied. Affixa. See on Virg. A. III. 287. Militibus. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. Tergo is dative for in tergum. Portasque non clauses = the gates (of Carthage) wide open. Cf. A. P. 199. Marte populata nostro = devastated by our army. Gr. 705. II. A. & S. 324. 2. -25 - 30. Repensus = ransomed; a sense not found elsewhere. Scilicet marks the irony. Gr. 705. IV. A. & S. 324. 4. Flagitio - damnum = you are adding mischief to disgrace; the mischief of a bad precedent, as Dillenb. suggests. Ritter refers damnum to the waste of money in ransoming those who were worthless. Macleane thinks, from what follows, that the mischief would arise from having among them again those who had sunk so low. The flagitium was in the defeat and surrender. Fuco = dye; a marine plant of some kind which yielded a red juice used in coloring. From some accounts it would seem to be a mordant rather than a dye. Neodeterioribus = true virtue, when it has once been lost, does not care to be restored to the degenerate. Horace does not seem to consider that he is making Regulus speak bitter things against himself. The argument of Regulus is not worth much, and is an invention of Horace's. There is an opposite statement in Virgil, A. II. 367. Deterioribus is dative; not ablative, as some make it, translating: "does not suffer itself to be replaced by false virtue, or virtue of a lower sort." - 34 - 40. Marte = proelio. See on v. 24, and cf. Virg. A. II. 335. Hic - miscuit = He (i. e. the coward), not considering to what he ought to owe his life (i. e. to his own sword, una salus sictis, Virg. A. II. 354), confounded peace with war; i. e. made peace for himself on the field of battle. Duello; old form for bello. See on Ov. M. V. 555. Probrosis - ruinis = the higher (prouder) for the disgraceful downfall of Italy. Ruinis; abl. of cause. - 42-44.

sten the ripening of the wine and to improve its flavor, just as Madeira wine is improved by being kept in a warm temperature. The completes being lined with pitch or plaster, and the cork being also covered with pitch, the smoke could not penetrate if these were properly attended to. Amphorae is the dative. Gr. 385. 4 A. & S. 222. R. 2. Consule Tulio. L. Volcatius Tulius was consul R. C. 66. the year before Horace was born. This wine, therefore, had probably been in the amphora upwards of forty years. Sulla once treated the Romans with some wine more than forty years old. - 13-15. Amici sospitis = for (on account of) the safety of thy friend; a Greek construction. Contum; a hyperbole. Vigiles -lucem; i.e. keep up the feast till daybreak. — 17-24. Mitte = dismiss. Cotise was king of the Daci, a tribe on the Danube. Sibi; with infestua, though it may depend on hictionis or dissidet. On the quarrels of the Parthians among themselves, see Introduction to C. I. 26. The Comdesiri, in Spain, were a fierce and warlike people, and were subdued by Augustus only after a struggle of several years. Hence sora catena. The Scythae may be the Scythians who helped Phraates; se, as some think, the Geloni and other tribes beyond the Danuba. Horace means, in general terms, that the enemies of Rome were no longer troubling her. - 25 - 28. Wegligens - laboret = not anxious lest in aught the people suffer; i. e. since you have no cause to be anxious about public affairs. Privatus, according to Dillenb. and Ritter, is = com privatus sis, but the explanatory remarks of the former make it quite the same as Macleane's "Be here the private gentleman," which seems to express the meaning. Severa; i. c. civiles curas (v. 17).

ODE XVI. — Horace here dwells on his favorite theme, contentment and moderation, which he is able to illustrate by the example of Maecenas (v. 20), as well as his own.

1-4. Danaën. See on Ov. M. IV. 611. Tristes = strict. Musicrant. See on sustulerat, C. II. 17. 28. Adulteris = lovers. — 7, 8. Fore is dependent on the verbum sentiendi implied in risissent. Protium = a bribe. The fable of the shower of gold has here its simplest explanation. — 10-16. Amat. See on amant, C. II. 3. 10. Auguris; i. e. Amphiaraus. His wife Eriphyle, (see on Virg. A. VI. 445) bribed by her brother Polyneices, induced her husband to join the expedition against Thebes, where he fell, enjoining upon his sons to put their mother to death. This Alcmaeon did, and, like Orestes, was pursued by the Furies, and finally lost his life in attempting to get possession of the gold necklace with which Eriphyle had been bribed. Vir Maoedo; i. e. Philip, who used to say that he could take any town into which an ass could climb laden with gold.

Juvenal (S. XII. 47) calls him callidus emptor Olynthi, and Valerius Maximus (VII. 2. 10), majore ex parte mercator Graeciae quam victor. The oracle of Apollo had told him, it is said, to fight with silver spears (ἀργυρέαις λάγχαισι) and he should always conquer. Munera - duces is supposed to refer to Menas, otherwise called Menodorus, the commander of Sex. Pompeius's fleet, who deserted from him to Augustus, and back to Pompeius, and then to Augustus again. He was rewarded beyond his merits. Saevos = "rough"; or, perhaps, brave, as in Virg. A. I. 99. - 18. Majorum is neuter, and objective genitive with fames. Jure = with good reason, then; referring to what precedes. - 20. Decus; because he preferred to remain an eques, when higher rank was in his power. - 21-28. Quanto - feret. This sentiment approaches as near as possible to the fundamental rule of Christian morals. The accuracy of the picture in the next verses must not be insisted on too closely. It would imply that Horace, a wealthy Epicurean, had thrown up his riches in contempt, and gone over to the ranks of the Stoics. But as Horace never was rich, he could not have acted the deserter on these terms, though he changed his opinions. Horace may sometimes be supposed to put general maxims in the first person, without strict application to himself. Nudus signifies one who has left everything he had behind him. By contemptae he means, not that for which he had a contempt, as some explain it, but despised by others; i.e. the rich. Apulus. Apulia, with the exception of a comparatively small tract which was productive, was occupied with forests or pasture lands, or tracts of barren hills. But Horace likes to speak of his own country with respect. See on C. III. 5. 9. Arat; first syllable lengthened by the caesura. Occultare = to hoard; i. e. in order to raise the price. Meis is emphatic, as proprio horreo, C. I. 1. 9. -29-32. Rivus; i. e. the Digentia. Certa fides. See C. III. 1. 30 and note. Fallit beatior is a Greek construction, λανθάνει δλβιώτερον ον. The meaning is: Mine is a happier lot than his who has all Africa for his own, though he knows not that it is so. Cf. sensit medios delapsus in hostes, for se delapsum esse, Virg. A. II. 377. — 33 - 36. Calabrae apes. Tarentum in Calabria was famous for its honey. Laestrygonia amphora; i. e. a jar of Formian wine. Cf. Sabina diota, C. I. 9. 7. The inhabitants of Formiae in Latium supposed it to be the same as the Laestrygonia mentioned by Homer, Od. X. 81. Languescit = ripens, mellows. Gallicis pascuis; i. e. the rich pastures in the basin of the Po. The wool from that region was famous. - 39-44. Cupidine. See on C. II. 16. 15. There was a Mygdonia in Mesopotamia, and Bithynia is said to have been called by that name of old. The Mygdonia of Asia Minor was not very clearly defined. Alyattei = of Alyatteus, or

Alyattes. See Gr. 46. 3. 5) and 92. 2. A. & S. 54. 5 and 73. 1, R. Bene est; sc. a = it is well with him; happy is he. Gr. 392 and 2. A. & S. 228. 1.

ODE XXIV. — This Ode is of the same class, and was probably written about the same time as the early ones of Book III. It deals with the licentious abuses of the times, and points indirectly to Augustus as the real reformer of them, as in C. I. 2. The variety of images and illustrations in this Ode is very remarkable, and they are particularly well chosen and original. There is no one of the Odes that more completely exhibits Horace's peculiar style.

1-4. Intactis. Cn. Pompeius, Marcellus, and others had entered Arabia Petraea; but Arabia Felix, which is here referred to, had not yet been invaded. Caementis. See on C. II. 18. 20 and C. III. 1. 35. Occupes. Gr. 515. A. & S. 263. 2. Mare Apulicum would apply to the bay on which Tarentum is situated, and there the Romans had handsome villas. Horace, however, had the other sea more in mind, perhaps with reference to Baiae in particular, that place being situated on the northern projection of the Sinus Cumanus. — 5-8. Si-clavos. Some take this to mean: when Fate drives in the nails up to the heads. Others: when Fate has driven her adamantine nails into thy head; i. e. to kill thee. Others: when Fate, by driving her nails (C. I. 35. 18) into the roof of the house, puts an end to the work. On the whole, this last seems the most satisfactory interpretation. It is adopted by Orelli, Dillenb., Lincoln, and others. Macleane prefers the second. Ritter suggests yet another explanation; that of Fate nailing a man to the top of his house, as Prometheus was fastened. Mortis laqueis. Cf. Psalm cxvi. 3. — 9-16. Campestres - vivunt = The nomadic Scythians live happier, whose wagons, as their custom is, carry their wandering homes. Getae. See Life of Ovid, and Trist. IV. 10. 110. The habits of the Sueve as described by Caesar (B. G. IV. 10), are here assigned to the Getae. Immetata does not occur elsewhere. Virgil (G. I. 125, 126) and Ovid (M. L 135, 136) make this freedom from enclosures a feature of the golden age. Fruges et Cererem = Cereris fruges. Gr. 704. IL 1. A. & S. 323. 2 (3). Defunctumque laboribus is applied to death, C. II. 18. 38; here it means one who has finished his work. Aequali — vicarius = a substitute relieves him with an equal share (of toil). - 17-24. Illio - innocens = there the guiltless wife is kind to her motherless step-children. Adultero. Gr. 419. II. and 4. 2). A. & S. 245. II. and R. 1. Dos — castitas, i. e. an ample portion for wives is their virtue and that chastity which, living in unbroken bonds, shrinks from any other man (than the husband). Parentium. Gr. 89. II. 2, foot-note. A. & S. 82, II. 4. With Bt

peocare repeat illic. Aut = alioquin. Peccare refers to violations of castitas. - 25-32. Quisquis = si quis. Pater Urbium is 1 title not found elsewhere, but is analogous to Pater Patriae, C. L. 2. 50 The phrase is the subject of subscribi. Postgenitis does not occur elsewhere. Quatenus = quandoquidem, since. Cf. S. I. 1. 64 Incolumem; i. e. of the living. The sentiment is repeated and illustrated, E. II. 1. 10 foll. - 33-44. Quid - reciditur; i. e. what is the use of complaining so sadly, if crime is to go unpunished? There were many perhaps who complained, as Horace did, of the state of society, but he says active measures are wanted for the suppression of crime, and these Augustus resorted to, by the enactment of laws regulating expense, marriage, etc. Cf. E. II. 1. 3. Quid - proficiunt. "But then," he goes on, "laws are of little use, unless the character of the age supports them, for there are vices which the law cannot reach, such as the spirit of avarice," which he goes on to speak of. Tacitus has echoed Horace's words: Bonae leges minus valent quam boni mores (Germ. 19). On the description of the torrid and frigid zones, cf. C. I. 22. 17 foll. and III. 3. 55. 56. On mercatores see on C. I. 31. 12. Cf. Caes. B. G. I. 1, where the enterprise of these men and the effects their visits had on uncivilized people, are noticed. Horrida - navitae. Cf. C. I. 3. 9 foll. Magnum opprobrium = (If) poverty (esteemed) a great disgrace. - 45 - 50. He recommends that the rich should take their wealth and offer it to the gods in the Capitol, or throw it into the sea; for multitudes would applaud such a sacrifice, and accompany those who made it to the temple. Lapides, Dillenb. says, are pearls. He quotes Ov. Med. Fac. 20, 21: conspicuam gemmis vultis habere manum, Induitis colle lapides oriente paratos. Many similar examples might be given; 25 Catullus, 68. 3: pelluciduli deliciis lapidis; Seneca, in Hippol. 391: niveus lapis . . . Indici donum maris ; also, in Herc. Oet. 661 : lapis Eoa lectus in unda : Martial, XI. 50. 4: gemma vel a digito, vel cadit aure lapis, etc. Scelerum. Gr. 410. III. A. & S. 215. Poenitet; sc. nos. — 54-58. Formandae. The word occurs in the same sense, C. I. 10. 3; E. II. 1. 128, etc. Ludere. See on pati, C. I. I. 18. The trochus was a hoop of metal, and it was guided by a rod with a hook at the end, such as boys use now. Horace means to say that the young are brought up in idle, dissipated habits, and instead of manly exercises they amuse themselves with the childish Greek sports and gambling, while their fathers are employed in making money by fraud. Malis; from malle. There were laws at Rome, as there are with us, against gaming, which practice was nevertheless very prevalent among all classes, in the degenerate times of the republic and the empire. Juvenal complains that young children learnt it from their fathers (XIV. 4). Cicero charges M. Antonius with

being a great gambler, and with pardoning a certain condemned gambler with whom he had been in the habit of playing (Phil. II. 23). - 59 - 64. Perjura patris fides; i. e. his perjured and faithless father. Consortem socium means the partner whose capital (sors) was embarked with his own. The Romans held it to be a very serious offence for a man to cheat his partner. Cicero (pro Rosc. Am. C. 40) says: in rebus minoribus fallere socium turpissimum est. Horace couples the crimes of cheating a partner and a ward in E. IL. 1. 123. Properet = hastens (to heap up). Scilicet - rei = of course, vile wealth increases; still something is ever lacking to (what seems) the incomplete fortune. Improbus is one of the most difficult words to which to assign its proper meaning. Orelli has quoted instances in which it is applied to labor, a jackdaw, a man, a mountain, a tiger, winter, and the Hadriatic Sea. He might have added others, as self-love, an old woman, an angry man, etc. It implies "excess," and that excess must be expressed according to the subject described.

ODE XXIX.—This is an invitation from the poet to his patron, pressing him to pay him a visit at his farm. He bids him throw off the cares of the state, and live for the enjoyment of the hour. The time is the dog-days. The year is uncertain.

1-4. Tyrrhena — progenies. Cf. C. I. I. I. Lene; like molle, C. I. 7. 19. Verso = broached. Cado. Gr. 422. 1. 2). A. & S. 254, R. 3. The balanus was an oleaginous nut, here put for the oil obtained from it. - 5 - 8. Morae. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. Me is more abrupt, and therefore more spirited than nec, which some editors prefer; but either is well enough. Udum is an epithet commonly applied to Tibur, which stood on the banks of the Anio. The town itself was built on the side of a hill (C. III. 4. 23), but the fields below seem to have been damp (see C. I. 7. 14) from a number of small streams which watered them. It appears that Maecenas was sighing for the country all the time he was detained at Rome. Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, was the reputed founder of Tuscufum and, Praeneste. One of the legends of the death of Ulysses attributes it to this son. Aesula was probably a town between Praeneste and Tibur, but no traces of its site remain, and Pliny says that it no longer existed in his time (III. 5). On contempleris see Gr. 483. II. A. & S. 260, R. 6. - 10. Molem refers to the palace of Maecenas on the Esquiline hill. - 11. Omitte. This is the only instance in this book of an iambus at the beginning of the third verse. It occurs four times in the First book, and twice in the Second. It does not occur in the Fourth. On mirari, see on sectari, C. I. 38. 3. -14-16. Lare. See on C. I. 12. 43. On aulaeis and ostro, see on Virg. A. I. 697, 700. Sollicitam — frontem = have smoothed

ogue to the first three books, as C. I. I. was the prologue. It expresses the conviction, which time has justified, that, through his des, Horace had achieved an immortal name. The same just pride and been shown by poets before him; as by Sappho, in a poem of which the first line only has been preserved, μνάσασθαί τινά φαμι αλ υστερου ἀμμέων (16 Bergk.); and by Ennius, in the lines:

Nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit. Cur? volito vivu' per ora virum,

rhich words Virgil has made his own (G. III. 9). Propertius (III. 1), Dvid (Met. XV. 871 foll. quoted on Ov. Trist. IV. 10. 130, page 426), nd Martial (X. 2. 7 foll.) have all imitated Horace very closely. 1-3. Aere; i. e. bronze statues or memorial tablets. Regalique -altius = and loftier than the regal pile of the pyramids. Situ for is unusual. Impotens (sc. sw) = uncontrolled, violent. -1-9. Libitinam; one of the oldest Roman deities, her worship lating back to the days of Numa, who identified her with Venus. ihe presided over funerals and all things pertaining to the dead. In er temple all things required at funerals were kept for purchase or ire. Usque = continually; a sense in which it occurs only in voetry, and always joined to a verb. - 8. 9. Dum - pontifex; i. e. rhile the Pontifex Maximus shall, on the Ides of every month, go up o the Capitol to offer sacrifice, the Vestal virgins walking silently in be procession, the boys at the same time singing hymns. With a toman this was equivalent to saying "forever." - 10-16. Dicar -modos. The meaning is: It will be said on the banks of my ative river (i. e. the Aufidus. See Life), that I, a humble man made reat, was the first to fit the Grecian strain to the Italian lyre. The lanse qua - populorum seems naturally connected with dicar, but reili and others make it depend on ibi natus understood, and some n deduxisse, etc. Daunus was an ancient king of Apulia, which ras badly watered; hence pauper aquae, the epithet being transarred from the country to the king. Populorum. Gr. 409. 3. L&S. 220. 4. Aeolium carmen. See on C. II. 13. 24, and cf. LIV. 3. 12. See also Virg. G. II. 176. Quaesitam meritis == arned by thy merits; i. e. justly thy due. Mihi. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. II, R. 5 (I). Delphica lauro is the same as laurea Apollinari, IV. 2.9. Volens = propitious. Melpomene. See on C. I. ∴ IV. 2. 9. 2. 2, and cf. C. I. 24. 3.

ary limits of poetic license" (Lincoln). Osborne translates: "Pindar pams and rolls on, unconfined, with his mighty depth of expression." fartin: "So deep-mouthed Pindar lifts his voice, and pours His ierce tumultuous song."-10-12. The dithyrambus, of which rord the etymology is uncertain, was a song in honor of Bacchus, nd sung at his festivals. It was wild and enthusiastic in its characer. Nova verba signifies words coined for the occasion, as was ommon, and to be expected from the nature of the poetry, of which the setre seemed to a Roman irregular and arbitary (lege solutis). A rw fragments remain of dithyrambic poems by Pindar. - 13-16. These verses refer to Pindar's hymns in honor of gods and heroes. iee on v. 1. He may have written on the victory of Pirithous (see n Virg. A. VI. 393, 601, and cf. C. III. 4. 80) over the Centaurs, and that of Bellerophon over the Chimaera. See on Virg. A. VI. 288. In sanguinem, cf. C. II. 20. 6. Justa; because the Centaurs had arried off Hippodamia, the bride of Pirithous. - 17-20. This tanza refers to the emuina. See on v. I. Elea - coelestes. See on 2. L. 1. 5, 6 and Virg. G. I. 59. The chariot-race and boxing were he chief features of these games. Signis = statues. Gr. 417. 2. 3). **L. &** S. 256, R. 5 (b), where for "never" read "very rarely."—21-This stanza refers to the θρηνοι, or dirges, of Pindar. On flebili, sere used actively, cf. C. I. 24. 9, where it is used passively. Sponma. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 2. Moresque aureos = and us golden virtues. Cf. auream mediocritatem, C. II. 10. 5. The netaphor is a familiar one in all languages. So educit in astra == extols to the stars. Cf. Virg. E. V. 51, 52; A. III. 158; A. IV. 322, stc. Nigroque - Orco; i. e. saves his name from oblivion. See on L 24. 18. -25 - 32. Multa cyonum = 2 strong breeze lifts the wan of Dirce; i.e. Pindar. Dirce was a fountain near Thebes. Cf. Dv. M. II. 239. On the swan as a bird of song, cf. C. IV. 3. 20; Dv. M. V. 387; Virg. E. IX. 29; A. I. 398. For this reason it was nacred to Apollo (Cicero, Tusc. I. 30). Ritter gives cygnus when the zenult is long, as here; cycrus when it is short, as in the next Ode. Mons Matinus was in Apulia. On uvidi, cf. C. III. 29. 6. Ripas; he banks (of the Anio). Plurimum; with laborem. Operosa. See remarks on the Odes, in Life. .Fingo corresponds to πλάττω. which the Greeks applied especially to the making of honey. — 33 -36. Majore - plectro; i. e. a poet of higher strain. "But thou .. with bolder hand the echoing strings shalt sweep " (Martin). Feroces; because they had hanged the Roman officers who came to collect their tribute. The clivus sacer was a declivity between the Via Sacra and the Forum, down which the triumphal processions zassed. A certain number of prisoners usually walked behind the rictor, and when the procession reached a certain point in the Forum,

they were carried off to prison and strangled. Cf. Ep. VII. & Fronde; i. e. laurel. The Sygambri (Sug., Sig., Syc., or Sicarbri) were a powerful tribe in Germany, between the Rhine and the Luppia, now the Lippe. - 39, 40. In aurum priscum = to their ancient gold; i.e. the golden age. See on Ov. M. I. 89 foll. Cl. Milton: "Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold."-44 A justitium had been ordered by the senate; i. e. a suspension of the courts and of business generally. Litibus. Gr. 419. III. A. & S. 213, R. 5 (4). -46-48. Sol = dies. Felix may refer either to al or to the subject of canam. - 49 - 51. Triumphus is addressed as a divinity. Horace says: As thou marchest, we will shout thus thy name, Io Triumphe ! and again, Io Triumphe ! Civitas omnis= the whole city (of us); all we citizens. - 53 - 60. Te. Iulus was rich. Me - vitulus. Cf. C. II. 17. 32. Juvenescit = juvenout fit. Vota; sc. solvenda. Fronte - ortum = imitating with its forehead the crescent fires of the moon when she brings back her third rising; i. e. its young horns curved like the new moon. Durit = contracted, received. Videri. Cf. major videri, Virg. A. VI. 49. Cetera. Gr. 380, 2. A. & S. 234. II. R. 3.

ODE III. — The publication of his three books of Odes had doubtless established Horace in the high position he here asserts as Romanue fidicen lyrae; and when, after several years' silence, he produced the Carmen Seculare in B. C. 17, it was received probably with so much favor as to draw forth this Ode. It is an address to the Muse, gratefully attributing to her all his success.

1-4. Melpomene. See on C. I. 12. 2. Nascentem = at his birth. The Isthmian games were celebrated every third year, on the Isthmus of Corinth, and, like the Olympian games, were attended by all the Greek states. Clarabit = shall make famous; a sense not found elsewhere. - 5-8. Curru - Achaico may refer to the Olympian chariot-races (cf. C. I. 1. 3), or the Greek games generally may be meant. Achaico is often = Graeco. Deliis foliis is like Delphia lauro, C. III. 30. 15 and laurea Apollinari, C. IV. 2. 9. Cf. v. 35, preceding Ode. Quod contuderit = because he has crushed. Gr. 520 II. A. & S. 266. 3. Capitolio = the Capitol; where the triumphal procession ended, and the victor returned thanks to Jove in his temple. - 10 - 12. Aquae; i. e. the Anio. He says the waters that flow past Tibur and the leafy groves shall make him glorious with the song of Lesbos, which he practices by the stream and in the grove. Cf. C. I. 1. 34; III. 30. 13, etc. Comae. Ovid, Virgil, Tibullus, and other poets use the same metaphor. - 16. See Introd. and Life. Cf. C. II. 20. 4. — 17 - 20. Testudinis aureae = χρυσέας φόρμιγγος (Pindar, Pyth. I. 1). See on C. I. 10. 6. Pierl. The singular is not

common. See on Ov. M. V. Introd. **Donatura** = quae denare vales. **Cycni.** See on v. 25, preceding Odc. — 21 – 24. **Muneris.** Gr. 402. I. A. & S. 211, R. 8 (3). **Fidicen**; predicate nominative with monstrer. **Spiro**; i.e. am inspired as a poet. **Tuum.** Gr. 404. I. A. & S. 211, R. 8 (3) (a).

ODE IV. - The Vindelici were a tribe whose territories lay between the Danube and the Lake of Constanz, comprising the greater part of modern Bavaria and Suabia, and some part of the Tyrol. The Raeti lay to the south of the Vindelici, and reached to Lake Como on the south. These tribes, whom the historians describe as very fierce and warlike, commenced a system of predatory incursions into Cisalpine Gaul, in which they appear to have practised the greatest atrocities. Augustus was at this time (B. C. 16-15) in Transalpine Gaul, and Tiberius was with him. Drusus, his step-son, and younger, brother of Tiberius, was Quaestor at Rome, and in his twenty-third year. He was required by Augustus to take the field against the offending tribes, whom he met under the Tridentine Alps and defeated signally. But, though driven from Italy, they continued their attacks upon Gaul, and Tiberius was accordingly sent by Augustus with more troops to his brother's assistance, and they between them effectually humbled the tribes, whose territories were constituted a Roman province. From C. IV. 14. 34-38, we infer that the war was brought to an end in August, B. C. 15, on the anniversary of the capture of Alexandria by Augustus, B. C. 30 (see C. I. 37. Introd.). In honor of these victories Horace wrote this Ode and Ode XIV., the one more expressly to celebrate the name of Drusus, the other of Tiberius.

1. Qualem. This comparison extends through v. 16. The correlative talem is understood with Drusum, v. 18. The order of translation is: Qualem olim juventas et patrius vigor propulit nido inscium laborum alitem ministrum fulminis, cui Juppiter, rex deorum, permisit regnum in vagas aves, expertus (eum) fidelem in fluvo Ganymede, vermique venti, nimbis jam remotis, docuere paventem insolitos nisus; mox vividus impetus demisit (eum) hostem... (talem) Vindelici videre Drusum, etc. Virgil calls the eagle Jovis armiger, A. V. 255.—4. In in the case of. Cf. in hoste, Virg. A. II. 390. Ganymede. See on Virg. A. I. 28, and cf. A. V. 252 foll. Flavo = pulchro; like favos.—5. Olim. See on C. II. 10. 17. Patrius vigor = hereditary strength. Some take patrius—inscium to mean that the parent bird drives him from the nest that he may learn to fly.—10-12. Vividus impetus = a quick instinct. Reluctantes = writhing. For egit and the other perfects see Gr. 471. 3.—14-16. Ab—depulsum; i. e. just weaned. Depulsus a lacte (Virg. E. VII. 15) and de-

pulsus ab ubere are both common phrases, and Horace here combines them. Some, to get rid of the tautology, have made where an adjective with lacte, which seems to us much worse than the tautology. Dillenb. who had adopted this view, gives it up in his last edition (1860) for the one we have preferred. Ritter refers fulvar - ubert to capreae; as the weaned goat sees the weaned lion. It is hardly possible that critical ingenuity will devise a worse rendering than that -18. Drusum. Nero Claudius Drusus was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, who was divorced by Nero and married to Augustus. He was a great favorite of Augustus, and Velleius Paterculus (II. 97) says that he possessed every natural endowment carried by culture to perfection. Quibus. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). -19-21. Unde deductus depends on quaerere. The whole passage quibus - omnia is awkward and prosaic, and may, as some critics think, be an interpolation. Dillenb. thinks that, if it is bad, Horace himself should bear the blame of it, and not some innocent copyist or scholiast. Ritter says: est digressio et lyrico forta digna et huic loco apte inserviens. Amazonia. See on Virg. A. 1. 490. - 22. Sed is commonly used after digressions to recover the thread of the subject .- 25. Mens refers to the head, indoles to the heart. - 28. Nerones; Drusus and his brother, Tiberius Claudius Nero. The former was not born until three months after Livia married Augustus. - 29. Horace probably had in mind the words of Euripides (Fr. Alcm. 7):

> έσθλων ἀπ' ἀνδρων ἐσθλὰ γίγνεσθαι τέκνα, κακων δ' ὅμοια τῆ Φύσει τῆ τοῦ πατρός.

Fortibus et bonis (Gr. 425. 3. 4). A. & S. 246, R. 1) corresponds to the common Greek expression, which it is so difficult to render, καλοίς κάγαθοίς. Horace does not refer to the father of these youths, who was a worthless person, but generally to their family, the Claudia gens, among whom were many persons of distinction. They were divided into a patrician and a plebeian branch. To the latter belonged the Marcelli. See on C. I. 12. 46. — 33. Doctrina — insitam = "Yet training quickens power inborn" (Martin). - 35. Utcumque = quandocumque, or (Dillenb.) simul ac. - 36. Bene nata = bonam indolem. Culpae = vitia. - 37. Neronibus. Claudius Nero, who was of the same family as Tiberius and Drusus, defeated and slew Hasdrubal, when he was coming to the help of Hannibal, B. C. 207, on the banks of the Metaurus, a river in the north of Italy. Hannibal had been nearly eleven years in Italy, and had met with few reverses, but after his brother's defeat his cause failed, and, though he remained four years longer in Italy, it was far away in the mountains of the south, and the Romans ceased to be

harassed by him. - 41. Adorea. Ador was a coarse grain, called by the Greeks (eia, but the name was applied to grain in general, and in the form adorea signified the supply of corn given to soldiers after a victory, and hence victory itself. - 42. Dirus. This epithet is thrice applied by Horace to Hannibal, whom with reason the Romans held in greater respect than any other enemy they ever had. Ut = ever since; as in Ep. VII. 19. — 43. Taedas; not torches, but a blazing forest of pines. Eurus. Cf. the picture in Virg. A. II. 417, 418. -45-48. Post hoc; i. e. after the victory of Claudius. Usque = continually. Rectos = re-established; i. e. their statues, thrown down by the enemy, were set up again. - 49 - 53. Perfidus is the pet epithet for Hannibal with the Roman writers. Sectamur — triumphus = We are pushing on and pursuing those whom to evade and to escape is our noblest triumph. There is often some difficulty in translating ultro. Uls is an old preposition involving the same root as ille, and signifying "on the other side of," opposed to cis, Ultro signifies to a place beyond, as ultro at a place beyond. If ultro, therefore, ever means "voluntarily," it is not as involving the root vol of volo, but as implying forwardness to do what one is not obliged or asked to do. Cf. Livy, XXVII. 51. - 53 - 56. Gens - aequoribus. Aeneas had just rounded the western promontory of Sicily, and entered the Mare Tyrrhenum, when the storm arose that drove him back to the coast of Africa. Cf. Virg. A. I. 67 foll.; III. 705 foll, Bacra. Aeneas brought with him to Rome the fire of Vesta and the images of the Penates publici, who were ever after worshipped there, They were the protectors of the city, as the Penates domestici or privats were of private houses, and like them were worshipped as Lares, **Ansonias.** See on Virg. G. II. 385, and cf. A. IV. 349, etc. — 58. Algidus was a mountain in Latium sacred to Diana, often called nivalis, gelidus, etc., from its temperature. — 59. Per damna. Cf. Livy, XXIX. 3: Illis Romanam plebem, illis Latium juventutem praebuisse majorem semper frequentioremque pro tot caesis adolescentibus subo-lescentem. — 61. Hydra. See on belua Lernae, Virg. A. VI. 287, 803. - 62. Vinci dolentem = indignant at the thought of being beaten; or, refusing to be beaten. Cf. metuente solvi, C. II. 2. 7. -63, 64. Colchi. Jason, when he went for the golden fleece, sowed at Colchis part of the teeth of the dragon which Cadmus had killed, and whose teeth he had sown at Thebes. From both sprung up armed men, to whom Hannibal here likens the Romans. Echion was one of the ynyeveis, earth-born, who helped Cadmus to build Thebes, which is therefore called after him. Cf. Ov. M. III. 50 foll. - 65. Merses; subjunctive with si omitted. Gr. 503. 1. A. & S. 261, R. I. So luctere. - 69. Karthagini = ad Karthaginem. Gr. 379. 5. A. & S. 225. IV. R. 2. - 70. Superbos = exultant; as after the battle of Cannac. — 75, 76. Curae sagaces; i. c. the forethought and sagacity of Augustus. Expediunt — carry them through. Acuta belli — the perils of war. Gr. 438. 5. A. & S. 205, R. 9 (b).

ODE VII. — Who Torquatus was we have no means of deciding. The Ode bears a strong likeness to C. I. 4, and may very likely have been written about the same time, and afterwards inserted here to help out a volume. It contains an exhortation to present enjoyment, since Death is certainly at hand for all.

2-6. Comae. See on C. IV. 3. 11. Mutat vices = undergoes its changes. Gr. 371. 1. 3). A. & S. 232 (1). Praetereunt; i.e. return within. Gratia - choros. Cf. C. I. 4. 6. The Graces were sometimes represented nude, sometimes with drapery. - 7. Speres. Gr. 492. 2. A. & S. 218, R. 2. Almum. See on Virg. G. I. 7. Cl. A. V. 64. - 9-12. Prigora = the cold (of winter). Zephyris = the breezes (of spring). Cf. C. I. 4. 1. Proterit. Cf. C. IL 18.15. Simul; sc. ac. Iners = dull; torpid. -13-16. Damna-lunae. Tamen shows that the changes and deteriorations of the seasons are meant, and celeres lunae are the quick-revolving months. Decidimus; i. e. go to the lower world. Tullus et Ancus. See on Virg. A. VI. 814, 815. Horace means that not picty, nor wealth, nor power can bring back the dead. - 17-20. An. Gr. 526. II. 2). A. & S. 198. 11, R. (e). Hodiernae summae; i. e. to the sum (of the past) which to-day completes. Amico - animo = whatever thou givest thine own dear self; a literal version of φίλη ψυχή χαρίζεσθαι. The meaning is: "in which you have indulged your inclination." - 21-22. Splendida arbitria = judgment august. Minos. See on Virg. A. VI. 432. Cf. C. II. 13. 23. -25-28. Hippolytus was the son of Theseus and Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons. He was killed by being thrown from his chariot while riding on the sea-shore. He was a favorite of Diana, who induced Aesculapius to restore him to life, and according to Ovid (M. XV. 543 foll.) put him under the protection of the nymph Egeria, in the woods of Aricia, where he was worshipped as a god. Horace follows the earlier Greek legend. Lethaea. See on Virg. A. VI. 705. Theseus. See on A. VI. 617. Pirithoo. See on C. III. 4. 80. The common story of Theseus and his friend is, that, both having been consigned to their punishment together, Hercules went down and delivered Theseus, leaving Pirithous to his fate. This may be the legend Horace follows: for it may be understood that Theseus pleaded for Pirithous when he was himself returning, but failed to obtain his release.

ODE XIV. - The circumstances under which this Ode was written

are given in the Introduction to C. 4 of this book. The common inscriptions, which make it an address in honor of Augustus, sufficiently describe the spirit of it, though its professed purpose is to celebrate the part which Tiberius took in the victories over the German tribes. The Ode for Drusus was probably written soon after the end of the war, but this not till Augustus returned from Gaul, two years afterwards.

. 4, 5. Titulos = inscriptions; i. e. on triumphal arches and other monuments. Fastos; i. e. public registers, or chronicles, called memores as preserving the memory of events for posterity. - 7-11. Quem didioere ... quid posses. This kind of attraction is common in Greek, and not uncommon in Plautus and Terence. Cf. Gr. 445. 9. A. & S. 206 (6). Marte. Cf. C. II. 14. 13; III. 5. 24, 34, etc. Milite; used collectively. Cf. Virg. A. II. 20. The Genauni lived between lakes Verbanus (Maggiore) and Larius (Como). The Breuni, another Alpine tribe, lived near the source of the Oenus (Inn). —13. Plus vice simplici = with more than an even ex**change**; i. e. of blood. Cf. vv. 31, 32. Gr. 417. 3. A. & S. 256, R. 6 (a). — 14. Major; i. e. Tiberius. — 17-19. Spectandus... quantis ... ruinis = worthy of admiration, with what destruction; i. e. worthy of admiration for the destruction with which. It is an imitation of the Greek idiom θαυμαστὸς ὄσοις. Devota — liberae = hearts devoted to a freeman's death. - 20. The fourth verse of the Alcaic stanza is often constructed with a noun and its adjective in the first and last place, and corresponding in their final syllables. See vv. 12, 16, 20, 36, 52, and cf. other Odes. Prope is rarely used by the poets in comparisons. Ritter joins it with indomitas. - 21. Pleiadum. See on Atlantides, Virg. G. I. 221. - 23, 24. Vexare. See on pati, C. I. 1. 18. Ignes = the flames (of war). - 25. Tauriformis is taken from the Greek ταυρόμορφος, applied to the Cephisus by Euripides (Ion. 1261). Cf. Virg. G. IV. 371: gemina auratus taurino cornua vultu Eridanus; and A. VIII. 77: Corniger Fluvius. This conception of the river-god was probably suggested by the rush and roar of the waters. Cf. C. IV. 9. 2; III. 30. 10. -26. Dauni. See on C. I. 22. 14; III. 30. 11. — 30. Ferrata = mailed. — 31, 32. Metendo. Horace (like Virgil, A. X. 513, Proxima quaeque metit gladio) gets his metaphor from Homer (Il. XI. 67), οἱ δ' ώστ' ἀμητῆρες ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν "Ογμον ἐλαύνωσιν. Humum; direct object of stravit. Clade; i. e. of his own men. - 34. Divos. Augustus had the auspicium, and his step-sons were his legati. See on C. I. 7. 27. Quo die. See C. I. 37. Introd. and C. IV. 4. Introd. — 39, 40. Laudemque - arrogavit; i. e. claimed for the wars carried on under thy command the glory thou didst desire. What follows is a compendious review of the successes of Augustus, all of which have



back the German tribes (Syga had brought a stain upon the at 43. Praesens. Cf. C. III. 5. 47-51. Beluosus; like πολυκ calls the sea "the monstrous we III. 5. 3. Non—Galliae. Acc volunt persuadere (Druidae) mortem transire ad alios, atque had mortes meglecto. Bygamb

## THE SECI

WHEN Augustus had comple the imperial power was at first; determined to celebrate his succ traordinary festival, and he tool Teserii, which had in former tim tiating the infernal deities, Dis a public calamities. It does not a at regular intervals, nor had the now. The Quindecimviri wer books, and they reported, no dou was come for the repetition of the tails of it were laid down as from of Greek hexameters, composed The Hymn was sung at the m Steiner, who has been followed by Orelli, Dillenburger, and others, thinks that the Hymn was sung by the two choirs, as follows:

Stanzas 1 and 2, the Proodus, by the boys and girls together.

Stanza	3	bу	the	boys		Stanza	10	by	the	boys
66	4	66	66	oirle	Stanza 9, the Mesodus, Verses 1, 2 by the boys		11	"	66	girls
ås	5	"	"				12	14	"	boys
66	6	"	"			i	13	66	"	girls
. 44	7	"	66			l	14		66	
64	8	"	"	girls		1	15	"	"	girls

Stanzas 16-19, the Epodus, by the boys and girls together.

We think it more probable that, as Ritter suggests, the 9th stanza was sung by the boys and girls together. It should be stated that the editors differ widely in this assigning of the parts to the choirs, and some, like Macleane, think that no accurate division can be made.

1, 2. Silvarum. Gr. 399. 2. 2) (3). A. & S. 213, R. 5 (3). Detrus applies to both deities. - 5. Sibyllini - versus. See Introd. These were oracular books written, it is conjectured, on palm-leaves, in Greek verse, which were kept in the Capitol and consulted on extraordinary occasions. The leaves taken at random were supposed to give the directions required. They were under the care of certain persons, at this time fifteen in number (quindecimviri, v. 70), who alone had power to consult them. The books were said originally to have been sold to Tarquinius Superbus by an old woman, and to have been three in number. They were burnt with the Capitol, B. C. 82, but collections of ese verses having accumulated in various towns of Italy, they were got together and deposited in the same building, and used as before. - 6. See Introd. - 7. Colles; the seven hills Rome, which were Coelius, Esquilinus, Viminalis, Quirinalis, Capitolinus, Palatinus, Aventinus. — 9. Alme Sol = O Sun the nurturer. See on Virg. G. I. 7. - 10. Aliusque et idem; different in semblance, but in reality the same. Cf. Racine, Poem. Relig. cant. I : Astre toujours le même, astre toujours nouveau. — 11. Possis. Gr. 488. 1. A. & S. 260, R. 6.—13-16. Rite—lenis — O thou whose befice it is gently to bring babes to the birth in due season. Rite = according to thy province and functions. Εἰλειθυία, the Greek name For Here and Artemis, or more properly in the plural number for their attendants, when presiding at the delivery of women, is repre-Wented by the Latin Lucina, "quae in lucem profert," which title also was given indiscriminately to Juno and Diana. The title Genitalis does not occur elsewhere in this sense, but appears to be a version of the Greek Peretulalis, which was applied to Aphrodite as well as Artemis and her attendants. Cf. Virg. E. IV. 10. Probas = mavis.

-18-20. In B. C. 18, the year before this Ode was written, a law was passed which, after Augustus, was called Lex Julia de Maritandia Ordinibus, its object being the regulation and promotion of marriages. Prolis. See on silvarum, v. 1. -21-24. The notion that the Secular Games were celebrated every 110 years, the length of a series lum as measured by the Etruscans, was a fiction invented probably at this time. There is no trace or probability of their having been so celebrated either before or after Augustus. They lasted three days and nights. They were celebrated by Claudius, A. D. 47, and again by Domitian, A. D. 88. Frequentes = attended by crowds. -25-28. Vosque - servat = Ye too who are true to declare, O Parcae, that which hath been once decreed, and which the steadfast order of events is confirming (that is, the power of Rome). The orders of the oracle (see Introd.) directed a special sacrifice of lambs and goats ποντογόνοις Μοίραις (sea-born Fates), which was the Greek name of the Parcae, who, as some said, were the daughters of Oceanus and Ge, the earth. Semel = once for all (καθάπαξ). The Parcae could not but be true exponents of the decrees (fata) of Jove, since to them their execution was intrusted. Cf. C. II. 16. 39. There may be some inconsistency in asking them to give good fates to Rome, since they could only execute ministerially quod semel dictum est; but such confusion is common. - 31. Fetus; applied to the productions of the earth, as in Virg. G. I. 55; II. 390; Cicero, Or. II. 30, etc. - 33. Cf. C. II. 10. 20. There was a statue of Apollo in his temple on the promontory near Actium, with bent bow and fierce aspect. See Virg. A. III. 275. To this god Augustus attributed his success in the battle with M. Antonius; and on his return to Rome he built a temple to Apollo of Actium on Mons Palatinus and set up a statue of the god, but in a different character, with the lyre in one hand and the plectrum in the other. - 35. Diana, as the moon, is often represented in her chariot, drawn by two horses, and with a small crescent on her forehead. — 37. Vestrum. Cf. Virg. A. III. 94; IV. 345; VI. 59. etc. — 39. Pars; in apposition with turmac. — 41 - 44. Cui; sc. parti. Fraude = injury. Cf. Virg. A. II. 633. Patriae. Gr. 391. 2. 4) (3). A. & S. 222, R. 2 (a). Relictis. Gr. 417. 2. A. & S. 256, R. 5 (a). - 47, 48. Remque - omne = wealth and offspring and every honor. - 49. Veneratur = venerando precatur. The oracle required that milk-white bulls should be offered by day to Zeus. -50 - 52. Sanguis; i. e. Augustus. See on C. II. 20. 6. Bellante - hostem = Mightier than his enemy in the fight, but merciful when he is fallen. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 853. — 54. Albanas secures; i.c. the Roman fasces. Cf. Albanique patres, Virg. A. I. 7, and see A. I. 270 foll. - 55. Responsa; i. c. to their offers of submission and · petitions for friendship. — 56. Indi. See on C. I. 12. 53. — 57-60.

This group occurs nearly in the same combination in C. I. 24. 6. Fides represents honesty, good faith, and is called in the above place Justitiae soror. Honos has nothing to do with what we call honor in the sense of honesty (fides), but represents Gloria. Virtus is most usually represented in a military character, as Fortitudo; but the name embraced all moral courage and steadfastness in well-doing, with which military courage was closely associated in the mind of a Roman. Pudor, or Pudicitia, represents conjugal fidelity. Juvenal speaks of her especially as having left the earth at the close of the reign of Saturn. But all these virtues are said to have left the earth with Astraea at the close of the golden age, and their return is intended to represent the return of that age. Copia, whose horn was most properly the symbol of Fortune, but was also given to many other divinities, as Fides, Felicitas, Concordia, Honos, etc., was herself represented under the forms of Abundantia and Annona, the latter signifying the supply of corn for consumption in the city. Cornu limits beata. - 61 - 64. See on Virg. E. V. 35. Et - arcu seems to contradict the prayer in v. 33; but the bow of Apollo did not always inspire dread. He is sometimes represented with this unstrung at his back, and the lyre and plectrum in his hands; and it is uncertain whether he did not so appear in the statue above referred to. Camenis. In some ancient rilievi and paintings Apollo is represented as seated in the midst of the nine Muses, who are all paying attention to him. Qui - artus. Apollo's attribute as the healer is one of the oldest that was attached to him, and is most commonly exhibited in his statues and other representations. It is symbolized by the serpent which always attends the figures of Salus, Aesculapius, and others connected with the healing art. Ovid makes him say (M. L. **521):—** 

Inventum medicina meum est; opiferque per orbem Dicor, et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.

—65-68. See on v. 33. Felix—aevum — May he prolong this happy age to another and another lustrum, and ever to a happier. It is common with Horace to put an adjective and its noun at the two extremes of a sentence. —69-72. Diana had a temple on Mons Aventinus and on Algidus. See on C. IV. 4. 58. From this stanza it has been assumed by some that the quindecimviri (see on v. 5) took part in the singing, which is not very probable. Their number, originally two, was increased to ten about one hundred and fifty years after the establishment of the Republic, and raised to fifteen either by Sulla or Julius Caesar. Puerorum; the whole choir of boys and girls. —73-76: The whole choir declare their confidence that the prayers they have offered have been heard by Jove and all the gods. The clause haec—cunctos is in apposition with spem. Gr. 553. II.



EPODE II.— Horace, meanir country, put his poem into the setting usurer, who, after reciting sighing for the enjoyment of them, and persuading himself that he deand a humble life, finds habit to upon the sordid pursuits which, a Though the greater part of the speout of keeping with the suppose beautiful, and the moral true.

2-7. Cf. Virg. G. II. 458 foll. U age. Exercet. Cf. Virg. G. L. 9 speaking. Classico (sc. signo); i 3. 1). A. & S. 232 (2) N. I. — 9 from the cares just mentioned. Maritat. See on C. II. 15. 4. ( wed her elm"; etc. Reducta = winding. Cf. Virg. A. I. 161. I G. II. 73 foll. and note ramis for merely an ornamental epithet. So is here copulative, not disjunctive. have made the sentence too muc exclamation, Ut gaudet, etc. - 2 A. & S. 223, R. 2 (b). Priape. S See on Virg. G. I. 20. Strictly the minus. —24-26. Tenaci = matt tough-rooted. Queruntur; like bernus annus; i. e. the winter.

and fish; retia rara, those with wide meshes used only for birds. Cf. C. I. 1. 28 and Virg. A. IV. 131. Edacibus refers to their depredations on the corn. Advenam = foreign; i. e. coming from foreign lands in the winter. Laqueo; instrumental ablative. - 37. Malarum ... quas curas. Gr. 445. 9. A. & S. 206 (3) (b). — 39. Quodsi is emphatic: if, therefore, etc. The conditional clause extends to v. 49. In partem = on her part. - 41 - 48. Horace often speaks of the domestic virtues of the Sabines and Apulians. See Life. Pernicis = patient, steadfast; being compounded of per and miter. Sacrum-focum. The fireplace was sacred to the Lares. The wood must be old that it might not smoke, like that which plagued the travellers at Trevicum (S. I. 5. 80). The focus was either a fixture of stone or brick, in which case it was synonymous with camiseas, or it was movable and made of bronze, and then it was usually called foculus." In either case it was a wide and shallow receptacle for wood or charcoal, the smoke of which found its way out as best it could. See on Virg. E. VII. 50. Horna - dolio, i. e. poor wine of that year, which had not been bottled for keeping, but was drawn directly from the dolium. Like the other parts of this description, this is meant to convey the notion of primitive simplicity. Inemptas. So Virg. G. IV. 133: dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis. — 49 - 55. The oysters of the Lucrine lake (see on Virg. G. II. 161) were famous. The rhombus was probably the turbot. The scarus, whatever it may have been, is said by Pliny to have abounded most in the Carpathian Sca. The storm, therefore, must come from the east that should drive it to the coast of Italy. What bird is meant by Afra avis we cannot tell. The Greeks called them µeheaypibas. Martial (III. 58. 15) speaks of Numidicae guttatae (i. e. speckled), which seems to be the same bird, and answers to the appearance of the guineafowl. The attagen is usually said to be the moor-fowl. Martial says it was one of their most delicious birds (XIII. 61). It is repeatedly mentioned by Aristophanes. Aristotle, in his History of Animals, numbers it among κονιστικοί δρνιθες, birds which do not fly high. **Incundior.** Gr. 443. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a). — 59, 60. The Terminalia took place in the early spring (February 23), and lambs were offered to Terminus, the god who protected boundaries. Plubarch says that sheep rescued from the jaws of the wolf were thought to be better flavored than others. The thrifty would eat them for economy. That is the idea Horace means to convey. - 61. Ut = how; as in v. 19. - 65, 66. Vernas; i. e. slaves born on the owner's estate. There was a hearth near which the images of the Lares were placed, in the centre of the atrium, the entrance-room, and round it the slaves had their supper. Renidentes means shining by the light of the fire. - 67-70. Alphius. A usurer of this name is mentioned

by Columella, as an authority on the subject of bad debts. Redigire is the technical word for getting in money out on loan, and fonere for putting it out, as καταβάλλειν, βάλλειν, τιθέναι. The settling days at Rome were the Kalends, Nones, and Ides. Horace says that Alphius delivered the foregoing speech when he had made up his mind to turn farmer immediately, and that with this view he got in all his money on the Ides (the middle of the month), but when the next Kalends came (the first of the month) he could not resist the temptation to put it out again.

EPODE VII. — This Epode appears to have been written when some fresh war was breaking out. It may have been the last war between Augustus and M. Antonius, which ended in the battle of Actium and the taking of Alexandria, but it is not easy to decide.

1-3. Dexteris. See on dextera, C. I. 2. 3. Conditi = (lately) sheathed. Campis - Neptuno = terra marique. - 7-10. See C. III. 24. 1. What Horace means to say is, "The blood that has been spilt in these civil wars has been shed, not for the destruction of Carthage, as in the war that Scipio led, or that the Briton might be led in chains, as he was by Julius Caesar, but for the destruction of Rome herself." Intactus; i. e. untouched, till Julius Caesar invaded them and carried away prisoners, many of whom walked in his triumph. The first time after Caesar's expeditions that a Roman army invaded Britain was in the expedition of Claudius, A. D. 43. On descenderet — via, see on C. IV. 2. 35. — 11, 12. Dispar; sc. genus. Feris agrees with lupis and leonibus and = fierce (though they be). - 13. Vis acrior seems to be absolute, not comparative with furor, and = some irresistible force; like  $\theta \epsilon o \hat{\nu} \beta i a$ . = 19, 20. Ut = ex quo (tempore). Sacer; i. e. expiandus, or (Dillenb.) perniciosus. Cf. Virg. A. III. 57. On the whole passage, cf. Virg. G. I. 501 foll.

EPODE XIII. — This Ode is like C. I. 9, a convivial song, written in winter. It is probably an imitation of some Greek lyric.

1. Contraxit = has shut in. — 2. Jovem. See on Ov. M. IL 377. Siluae; instead of silvae, for the sake of the measure. Gr. 669. III. A. & S. 306. 2. — 3. Threioio; because Thrace was north of Greece. — 4. Occasionem de die; i. e. the gifts of the present. Die is to-day as opposed to to-morrow, not, as some make it, "this stormy day." Dumque — genua. The strength of an active man lies very much in his legs, and so they are put for his strength, as in Psalms, cxivii. 10. — 5. Obducta . . . fronte = clouded brow. Benectus is nowhere else used as = melancholy, though entire sometimes is. — 6. Tu; i. e. the feast-master. See on C. I. 4 18

Sextus Manlius Torquatus was consul, B. C. 55, when Horace was born. — 7. Cf. C. I. 9. 9. — 8 – 10. In sedem; i. e. in pristinum statum. Achaemenio . . . nardo. See on C. III. 1. 44. Fide Cyllenea. See on C. I. 10. 6 and Virg. G. I. 337. Sollicitudinibus. Gr. 425. 2. 2). A. & S. 251 and N. — 11-14. Centaurus; i. e. Cheiron, the instructor of Achilles (alumno) and other heroes. Juvenal (VII. 210) describes Achilles as a big boy at school: Metuens wirgae jam grandis Achilles Cantabat patriis in montibus; but grandis has not that meaning here, though some have supposed it has. Thetide. See on Virg. E. IV. 32; G. I. 399. Assaraci. See on Virg. A. I. 284. Soamandri. See on Xanthus, Virg. A. I. 473. Homer took a more heroic view of the dimensions of the river Scamander, which was μέγας ποταμός βαθυδίνης (Il. XX. 73). Simois. See on Virg. A. I. 100. — 15-18. Tibi. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 and N. Certo subtemine; i. e. by an unalterable destiny. Paroas. See on Virg. E. IV. 47. Mater; i. e. Thetis. Alloquiis = consolations; in apposition with vino cantugue. There is no other instance of alloquium except with reference to conversation. But Horace may have imitated the use of παραμύθιον, παρηγορία, which were applied, in a derived sense, to anything that gave relief to sorrow.

EPODE XVI. — This Ode is written with great care, and was very likely one of those compositions by which Horace brought himself into public notice. Probably it was written at the outbreak of the Perusian war, B. C. 41. Horace mourns over the civil wars, and proposes that all good citizens shall migrate to the Fortunate lalands.

1. Altera; the last being that of Sulla, which ended about forty years before. — 2. Suis et ipsa would be suis ipsius in prose. — 3 -B. Marsi; in allusion to the Social or Marsic war, B. C. 90-88. See on C. II. 20. 18. Porsena was King of Clusium in Etruria. He espoused the cause of Tarquinius Superbus, and attacked Rome with a large army. All the modern writers on Roman history believe hat he reduced the city to submission and took from her all the teritory she had obtained north of the Tiber. Aemula - Capuae. After the battle of Cannae, Hannibal established himself in Capua, und Livy (XXIII. 6) relates a boasting speech of the Campanians, they expected that Hannibal, when he withdrew to Carthage, vould leave Rome a wreck and the power over Italy in the hands of Capua. They also sent ambassadors to Rome, and demanded, as a condition of their assistance, that one of the consuls should always e a Campanian. Five years afterwards the Romans took the town, and dealt very severely with it. Spartaous was a Thracian gladiator, he leader in the Servile War, B. C. 73-71. The Allobroges, whose



rentibus abominatus; like m make farentibus in by our fathe impious race of doomed (accurse perdemus is the antecedent of th -11. Insistere is followed by ticularly when it implies motion, is found in the Greek καθέζομαι. or is followed by the ablative wit passage, cf. Ezekiel, xxvi. 11 a Horace does not take account of he refers, C. III. 3. 16. Videre III. R. 2 and R. 4 (a). Forte – is : Forte quaeritis communiter (c expediat carere malis laboribus. says that si is omitted. Carere A. & S. 271, N. 3. -17-20. Pl caeans abandoning their city wh declaring that they would not ret the sea should float, is told by He familiar to educated men, and the verbial. Exsecrata is used in a under a curse, ἐποιήσαντο ἰσχυρὸ profugit, not by exsecrata. - 22. Sic placet? Placetne? was the the comitia. The poet fancies ! citizens. Habet suadere is a  $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota$  - 25 - 28. Sed - haeo = **Simul** (sc. ac) = as soon as. N The ordinary expression would I fore that etc. Domum - ho

-35-40. Haec . . . exsecrata = this having sworn. whatever else. Mollis = craven. Practer et volate; for et volate practer, or, as some say, by tmesis for et practervolate. For the position of at cf. C. I. 12. 11; I. 31. 10; I. 37. 8; III. 24. 48; IV. 7. 15; C. S. 3; Ep. II. 20, etc. -41-44. Oceanus circumvagus == the circling Ocean; according to the Homeric conception of it as a vast river flowing round the earth. Divites insulas = the Fortunate Islands; generally supposed to be the Canaries. Cererem; for frager, as in Virg. A. I. 177 and elsewhere. Inarata. Cf. descriptions of the golden age, Ov. M. I. 101, 102; Virg. E. IV. 41. So on imputata, etc. -46-50. Suam - arborem = and the purple (Le. ripe) fig adorns its own tree; i. e. without grafting. Cf. Virg. G. II. 82. Mella. See on Virg. E. IV. 22. Crepante desilit pede "comes dancing down with tinkling feet" (Martin). Tenta; like distrata, Ep. II. 46. — 51, 52. Vespertinus. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15. Cf. Virg. G. III. 537: Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia chreum, Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat. Alta = heaving. - 57-60. Argoo remige = with Argonautic oarsmen. See on Virg. E. IV. 34, and for pinus cf. v. 38. He means to say, that no venturous sail has reached these islands; not the Argo, in which Jason sailed for the golden fleece, nor Medea (Colobis), who returned with him to Greece, nor the Phoenicians (Sidonii), who went everywhere with their merchandise, nor the crew of Ulysses, who wandered about the deas for ten years. Laboriosa = toil-worn. - 62-66. Aestua impotentia = the burning excess; i. e. the excessive heat. Secrevit = set apart. Ut - aureum = when he alloyed the golden age with brass. Acre - secula = with brass and then with iron he hardened the ages. Cf. Ov. M. I. 89-127, and see on Virg. E. IV. 4, etc. Quorum — fuga = safe flight from which is granted to the pious, if I be prophet.

## THE SATIRES. BOOK I.

To the Satire the Latin writers constantly assign a Roman origin. Quinctilian (X. I) says: Satura tota notra est. The justice of the claim has been disputed by many critics, who assert that in this, as in other kinds of poetry, the Romans only followed the lead of the Greeks. The simple fact seems to be, that the same sentiments and modes of thinking had been common among the Greeks in what was called the Old Comedy (with which Horace, in defending his own Satires, classes them), but it was the Romans who first gave them



about the year B. C. 120, was the form to this class of poems, retaining made it a misnomer. Quinctilian symmetric distinction in Satire, and Horace casatirized vice in the persons of livit harsh in dealing with them. Horasonal and more playful in his sty lashing the individual fool. He is manners of the day, and only introd and by way of illustration.

For further remarks on the Satis

SATIRE I. — The professed p which Horace seems to have begue two lines. Discontent with the conc them; envy of their neighbors' (their own; dissatisfaction in short craving for something they have no common to the great majority of m subject in the shape of a question t self to one solution of it, and the Avarice is the only reason he assis thus he leaves many untouched w avaricious, but not in their sordid almost always does, with elegance most popular of his Satires.

1. Qui. Gr. 187. 1. A. & S. 131 the ablative, and is only used by the as (1) quicum = quocum (m. or n.); with: and (2) as an interrogative =

carried on in the mind, so as to affect the latter. Nemo vivit is = isque non vivit. Diversa = (widely) different, opposite. - 5. Membra. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. and R. 1. — 7. Quid enim is used as introductory to something which illustrates or explains what has just been said. It may be an elliptical question (sc. dicis or some such word) but to point the words so as to indicate that meanis no more desirable than to break up any other sentence and reduce it to its possible elements (Macleane). Concurritur. Gr. 195. II. 1. A. & S. 184. 2 (a) and (b). Horae momento is a common phrase in Livy and other writers. — 9-11. Juris — peritus. Jurisperiti, or jurisconsulti were persons who expounded the law. They gave their expositions (response) gratuitously. They were distinct from the profeesors or teachers (advocati) and others, who were paid for their services, and from oratores, though the consultus sometimes combined with his calling as such that of the orator or patronus. Horace here and in E. II. 1. 103 intimates that these learned persons sacrificed their own convenience to the anxiety of their clients, and received them at a very early hour in the morning. On juris legumque, see Virg. A. I. 507. Sub cantum; a hyperbole. Datis vadibus = having given bail; i. e. to appear at court, and now going reluctantly up to Rome for that purpose. Ille; as if the man were before us. -13, 14. Adeo multa is parenthetical. Delassare is not found elsewhere: the de is intensive. Valent; not found with the infin. in prose till after the Augustan age. Cf. C. I. 34. 12. Nothing is known of the loquacious Fabius. - 15-19. Suppose some god were to offer them their wish, and bid them change places, - they would refuse it. Bu ego; not joined with faciam, but absolute = Here am I. Partibus; a metaphor taken from the theatre. His expresses haste and impatience -Away with you! Nolint is the apodosis to si quis deus dicat. Gr. 504. 1. A. & S. 261, R. 3. Beatis. Gr. 547. II. 1. A. & S. 269, R. 5. — 20 - 22. Causae. Gr. 396. III. 2. 3) (3). A. & S. 212, R. 3 and N. 1 (b). Ambas — inflet; an obvious, but not very reverential, representation of passion. Illis limits iratus. — 23. Qui; sc. percurrit. — 25. Ut = as. Olim. See on C. II. 10. 17. — 27. **Sed tamen**; like sed, C. IV. 4. 22, on which see note. — 28 - 32. The cause of that discontent which was spoken of at the beginning is here traced to the love of money, each man thinking that his neighbor is getting it faster than he is, and wishing therefore to change places with him. But Horace does not mean that to be the only solution of the universal discontent. That would be absurd, and one at least of his own examples would contradict his theory, the jurisconsultus, who did not pursue his laborious vocation for pay. He therefore shifts or limits his ground a little, and dwells upon that which he supposes to be the most prevalent cause of discontent; and with his ground he

changes his examples. Nauta and mercator here are the san person, the trader navigating his own ship. Perfidus caupo. Cf. S. I. 5. 4. Per - current. Cf. C. I. 3. 9 foll. Senes - recedant explains mente. Cibaria; properly, the rations of soldiers or slaves; here, ironically, the humblest provision that can be made for the latter years of life, as if that was all that these men set before their minds. -33. Nam - est = for this is their example; the one they quote.
Gr. 390. II. 2. A. & S. 227, R. 2; 210, N. 3. Laboris. Gr. 396. IV.; 397. I. A. & S. 211, R. 8 (5). - 35. See on Virg. G. L. 186, and cf. A. IV. 402. - 36. Quae (= but she) is opposed to guum te. It begins the poet's reply. Simul; sc. ac. Inversum annum; Cowper's "inverted year." The sun enters Aquarius in January. -40. Obstet, like demoveat, depends on quum. Sit. Gr. 505. A. & S. 263. 2 (1) and N. - 42. Furtim, according to Heindorf and Orelli, goes with defossa, but Dillenb. and Macleane join it to deponere. -43. Quod - assem = but if you take from it, it would soon dwindle to a paltry as. The miser is supposed to say this. - 44. But what charms has the heap of coin, if you don't use it? is the poet's reply. Pulchri. See on ardui, C. I. 4. 37. - 45 - 49. Milia; sc. modiorum. Gr. 178. A. & S. 118. 6 (a). Triverit; concessive subjunctive. Gr. 516. II. 1, 4th line. A. & S. 260, R. 3. Area. See on C. I. 1. 9. Hoc = for that, on that account. Ac. Gr. 417.4 A. & S. 256, R. 15. The scene that follows is that of a rich man's household preceding him to the country, the slaves (venales), some carrying provisions and particularly town-made bread in netted bags (reticula), others with different burdens, and others with none at all The one who carried the bread would not get any more of it on that account, when the rations were given out. Nihilo. Gr. 418. A. & S. 256, R. 16. — 50. Viventi. Gr. 408. 1. 3). A. & S. 279, R. 3. — 51 - 60. At - acervo is the supposed answer to the preceding question. The poet rejoins to this effect: You might as well say, if you wanted a pitcher of water, that you had rather draw it from a river, like the Aufidus, than from the little spring by your side; the consequence of which might be that you would be drowned. Tantundem; quantum tu ex magno acervo. Haurire. Gr. 550. A. & S. 270. The cumera was a large basket or earthen jar in which the poorer people kept their wheat. Tibi. Gr. 419. V. 3. A. & S. 226. The urna was strictly half an amphora, or twenty-four sexturii; the cyathus, one-twelfth of a sextarius, or somewhat less than our pint Aufidus. Cf. C. I. 30. 10. Tantuli. Gr. 409. 1. A. & S. 220. 3. - 61, 62. Bona pars = "a good many." Cf. A. P. 297. Quia sis; i. e. you are esteemed according to your wealth. Nil. Gr. 380. 2. A. & S. 277, R. 2 (b). Tanti. Gr. 402. 2. 2). A. & S. 214, R. 1 (1). -63-67. Illi = such a man. Gr. 434. 2. Z. 491. Quatenus =  $qw^2$ 

niem. "Bid him he miserable, since he likes to be 200". The story that follows may have been picked up by Horace at Athens, or mrented by him. Sibilat and plando are taken from the theaten -68-72. Tantains. See on Or. M. VI. 172. Quid rides? The miser is supposed to laugh at the trite illustration. However given on to show its bearing. Cogoris = you tone yourse'd. Tamquam ... sacris; and therefore not to be touched. So pictis tabellis, pictures, only to be looked at. -74, 75. A sextarius of wine per on v. 54) would be a day's supply for a temperate man. Quis -- you've -78. Compilent fugientes = rob you and run away. (ir. 579. A. & S. 274. 3. N. 2 (b). Horum = such. - 79. Bouorum. (16 aguae, C. III. 30. 11. - 80 - 87. But, says the miser, it you have money, you will have anxious friends to nurse you in sickness. No, Horace replies, even your nearest relatives wish you dead; and no wonder they have no love for you, when you love nothing but money. Post omnia ponas; for postponas omnia. - 88-91. But say, if you seek to retain and keep the affection of those relations whom nature gives you without any trouble of your own, would you lose your labor, like the luckless fool that tries to turn an ass into a rater? Amicos goes with cognatos, as we have rendered it. Training an ass to run in the Campus Martius among the thorough-bred horses was perhaps a proverbial way of expressing lost labor. — 91-100. Quaerendi = of money-getting. Quumque minus . and since you have more (than others) you should fear poverty less. We faciaslest you fare, μη πράσσης. All that we know of Ummidius is what Horace here tells us, that he was very rich (so that he measured his money instead of counting it) and very mean, and that he was murdered by one of his freedwomen, who, Horace says, was as stout-hearted as Clytemnestra, the bravest of her family, who killed her husband Agamemnon. Tyndaridarum is masculine: Tyndaridam would be the feminine form. Cf. Virg. A. II. 569. Adusque is only an inversion of usque ad. -101-105. What, says the miser, would you have me become a spendthrift like some we know? Nay, Horace replies, when I bid you shun one extreme I do not urge you to the other. Magnine and Momentanus are names used by Lucilius for characters of the same kind. Prontibus - componere; i. e. to larry fur to fun, and compare. Tanain ... socerumque Viselli. What the distinction between them may have been, is unknown. - 108. Illing - avarus = I come back then to the print from which I main, - that we coverous man, etc. The reading is not certain, and the hidus in memo at in unusual -114-117. Cl. Virg. C. I. 512 -514, and more an correlate. Tomores; very rare is print. (il. ) sig h. VI. 600 - 119. Cl the words of Lacreton (III, 451) which through may have but at much:

Cur non ut pleuus vitae conviva recedis, Acquo animoque capis securam, stulte, quietem?

— 120. Of Crispinus we know nothing. Of the much that he wrete no line has come down to us. Lippi is an epithet which Horace applies to himself, S. I. 5. 30. He may use it here good-naturedly in its literal sense, or, as some think, for mental blindness.

SATIRE V.—This satire is a humorous account of a journey from Rome to Brundusium, which Horace made in company with Maecenas, and other friends. The date is probably B. C. 37, when Maecenas was sent by Octavianus to negotiate terms of reconciliation with Antonius, as he had been once before, in B. C. 40, when the alliance called the foodus Brundusiums was formed.

The shortest and easiest route lay through Venusia and Tarentum, but the party took the northeastern road, which strikes across the country from Beneventum to Barium, and thence along the shore to Brundusium. They were evidently not pressed for time and probably took that road because it passed through Canusium, whither one of the party (Varius) was bound.

The whole distance was 312 (Dillenb. makes it 361) Roman miles, which are a little shorter than ours, and the time taken for the journey was fifteen for, as Oreili thinks, seventeen) days.

1. They left Rome by the Porta Capena in the southern quarter of the city. Aricia now La Rucia) was an ancient town of Latium, sixteen miles from Rome, on the Appian Way. Cicero calls it municipium . . . verustate antiquistimum, splendore municifum honestissimum. -2 Hospitio modico = an indifferent inn. The inns on the great roads were never very good, chiefly because travellers of any importance usually found friends at the principal towns who entertained them. Of Heliodorus we know nothing from other sources. -3-5. Appli Forum (now Borgo Lungo) was thirty-nine miles from Rome, and was so called by Applus Claudius, surnamed Caecus, who in his cansorship (A. U. C. 441) constructed the Via Appla and the great a juddict which bere his name. The participle differtus = full, as from it form, which verb is not found. Malignis belongs to cauponibus in the same sense as perfidus, S. I. 1, 29. Nautae were the learmen who piled on the canal mentioned on v. 7. It was to Appil Forum that some of the Christians, when they heard of St. Paul's approach, went from Rome to meet him. Others met him at a place called Tres Tabernae (La Castella), which was about seven miles from Aricia and sixteen from Appli Forum. Horace must have passed through this town without stopping. - 5, 6. Hoc divisimus: i. e. the journey from Rome to Appli Forum, which was asually made in one day, they took two to accomplish. Prac-

conctus is opposed to discinctus and = one well girt, evapor, and ready for active exertion, running, etc. Succinctus, tucked up, is the more usual word. See on accingunt, Virg. A. I. 210. Minus - tardis; i. e. the Via Appia was less fatiguing to the slow traveller than to the quick, since it was a rough road. Cf. E. I. 11. 11.. Lucilius calls it iter labosum atque lutosum. For ac, see on S. I. 1. 46. - 7 - 10. At Appii Forum they were to embark at night in a boat that was to carry them by canal to Tarracina. A party were waiting at the same inn to go with them, and Horace waited with impatience till they had done supper. These he means by comites. This canal was constructed by Augustus. It was nineteen miles long, and was called in consequence Decennovium. The road may have been defective hereabouts, as it was the general practice of travellers to exchange it for the canal, and to make the journey by night. Jam - parabat seems to be a parody of the heroic style. Signa = constellations. -12-24. Ingerere. Gr. 545. 1. A. & S. 209, R. 5. Huc appelle! "Put in here, and take us on board!" cries a servant. "How many more? --- you'll swamp the boat!" says another to the boatman, who wants to get as many as he can. The bank is crowded; the passengers all want to be attended to at once. The collection of the fare and harnessing the mule being accomplished, Horace goes on board. The boat starts, and he lies down to sleep, disturbed much by the mosquitos and the croaking of frogs. The boatman and one of the passengers, half drunk, sing songs till the one drops off to sleep, and the other, having a mind to do the same, stops the boat, turns the mule out to graze, lays himself down, and snores till daybreak, when one of the passengers wakes, starts up in a passion, and falls to beating the boatman and the poor mule. They get started again, and a little after the fourth hour they reach their destination, a temple of Feronia, about seventeen miles from where they embarked. Cerebrosus = choleric. Dolat = "trims," as we say. Lavimus; present from lavere. Gr. 263. A. & S. 185. 2. - 25 - 29. Three miles farther, on the top of a steep hill (hence repimus) was the town of Tarracina (Terracina) or Anxur, as the Volscians and the poets called it. It was an ancient and an important place. Late candentibus; from the buildings of white marble. Cf. C. I. 14. 19. Here the party lunched before they proceeded. The prandium was a light meal, usually eaten about noon, but sometimes earlier, as probably in this instance. Cocceius. L. Cocceius Nerva was a friend of M. Antonius, and had been taken prisoner by Augustus. He seems to have become especially intimate with the latter without betraying his friendship for the former. Aversos - amicos alludes to the treaty made between Augustus and Antonius, B. C. 41, through Maecenas on the part of the former, and Cocceius and Pollio of the latter. -

30. Oculis; dat. with illinere. - 31 - 36. Here Horace and Helia dorus are joined by the official members of the party. Little is known of C. Fonteius Capito, except that he was a particular friend of Antonius, for which reason he was deputed by Augustus on this occasion. Ad unguem factus; a metaphor taken from the craft of the sculptor, who tries the surface of his statue by passing his nail over it. Cf. A. P. 294. Non - alter = quam qui maxime in prose. At Tarracina they slept and proceeded next morning to Fundi ( Fondi ), sixteen miles farther to the northeast of Tarracina. It was one of that class of towns called praefectura, which, instead of having the administration of its own affairs, was governed by a praefectus sent annually from Rome by the Praetor Urbanus. At this time the praefectus was one Aufidius Luscus (not otherwise known), an upstart whom Horace calls Praetor by way of ridicule. The officers of the other municipal towns were allowed to wear the toga practexta, the toga with a purple border, but the praefecti were not, and yet Luscus wore it. For the latus clavus see on Ov. Trist. IV. 10. 29. Prunae batillum was a pan of hot coals, which may have been used for burning incense, Aufidius, it appears, had been a scriba or clerk, probably in the practor's office, - such a situation as Horace held at this time in the quaestor's, - and his honors are spoken of as praemia, rewards of service rendered to his master. - 37, 38. The party move on, in the course of the day, to Formiae (Mola di Gaeta), about twelve miles farther, at the head of the Sinus Caietanus. See on C. III. 16. 14. As the scene of Cicero's frequent retirement, and of his death, it is a place of much interest. Horace here calls it the city of the Mamurrae, — a family of respectability in this town. When the party got to Formiae, having travelled upwards of twenty-five miles, they were tired, and resolved to pass the night there. They supped with Capito, who seems to have had a house there, and slept at Murena's. See C. II. 10. Introd. - 39 - 44. Leaving Formiae next day, the party set out for Sinuessa (Bagnoli), eighteen miles distant. The road crossed the Liris (C. I. 31. 7) at Minturnae, and went down the coast till it reached Sinuessa, the most southerly of the Latin towns. It was on the sea, and said to have been founded on the ruins of the Greek city Sinope. — Plotius Tucca appears to have been a native of Cisalpine Gaul. He was associated with L. Varius Rufus by Virgil, who loved them both, as the executor of his will. See Life of Virgil. L. Varius was an epic and tragic poet, but, with the exception of a few verses, his works have all perished. Quales. A. & S. 256, R. 10 (b). Quis = quibus; with devinctior. Me = than I (am). Contulerim. Gr. 486. I. A. & S. 260, R. 4. Sanus = while in my right mind. -45, 46. From Sinuessa the Appia Via continued to take a southerly direction, and crossed the Savo (Savone) about three miles from

that town, and just within the borders of Campania. That river was crossed by a bridge bearing the name Pons Campanus, near which was a small house erected for the accommodation of persons travelling on public business, where there were officers appointed to supply them with ordinary necessaries. Hence they were called paroche, from the Greek \*apexes. In this house the party passed the night. -47-49. When it reached the right bank of the Vulturnus, four miles below the Savo, the Appia Via turned, striking inland along that bank of the river, which it crossed at the town of Casilinum, where Hannibal met with stout resistance from the Romans who garrisoned it after the battle of Cannae (Liv. XXIII. 17). This is perhaps the site of the modern Capua. About two miles further on the road, which now took a southeasterly direction, lay Capua, on the site of which is the modern village Santa Maria di Capoa. There the party arrived betimes (tempore) - in time probably for dinner, after which meal Maecenas and others of the party went to play at ball, while Horace, whose sight, and Virgil, whose digestion, interfered with that amusement, went early to bed. Crudis = dyspeptics. -50. The next halting-place was Caudium, the first Samnite town on the Via Appia, at the head of the famous pass called the Furcae (or Fances) Caudinae, twenty-one miles southeast of Capua. Here Cocceins had a handsome villa, situated beyond the public tavern. -51-57. The scene that follows represents a scurrilous contest between two parasites whom Maecenas carried with him for the entertainment of himself and his party. The description begins with an invocation of the Muse in mock-heroic style. Sarmentus was an Etrurian, formerly a slave of M. Favonius, on the sale of whose confiscated property he had been bought by Maecenas, who gave him his liberty. He then obtained the office of scribe, a place which he appears to have held at this time. When Horace says that Messius was of the noble blood of the Osci, he means by way of joke to say that he was of old and high descent. Clourhus is a nickname from niméros, meaning, according to Hesychius, "a cock." Memores. Gr. 493. 2. A. & S. 262, R. 4. Existat = is still living. Equi; i. e. the unicorn. Gr. 391. 2. 4). A. & S. 222, R. 2 (b). -58-61. Messius accepts the joke as a challenge, and shakes his head fiercely at Sarmentus, who pretends to be alarmed thereat. Cornu. Gr. 428. 1. 2). A. & S. 211, R. 6 and (7). Illi. Gr. 398. 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). - 62-64. The "Campanian disease" is said to have consisted of horn-like excrescences over the temples, which used to be cut off, leaving a scar. Saltaret uti Cyclopa; i. e. that he should dance the Cyclops dance, in which the uncouth gestures of Polyphemus courting Galatea were represented. Cf. E. II. 2. 125. Selters with an accus, is not found before the Augustan age. Ovid



...., or sometimes daily. a day, which Messius says w mentus could eat; so he could That two persons above the con ing on any man, great or othe him with such low buffoonery : know that there was no person people, called "parasites," wou ure of a good dinner and the Appia Via took a northeast tui came to Beneventum (Beneven been founded by Diomed, and t the Samnites had it, Maleventu Maleventum to a Latin ear that (for good luck) to Beneventum day, and put up at an inn, whe (hospes paene arsit. Cf. Virg. roasting some indifferent thrus macros is a little careless. Vic -77-81. Notos; since he w cold wind, said to be peculiar t as well as heat. Erepsemus taking the accus. quos. Hora got out of these hills (the range it from Apulia), had they not fe (Trevico), at which they were means that the next stage, whi would have been too long a jou -82-88. Rhedis = carriage S. II. 6. 42. It is difficult to ide

I. The bread of Canosa is said to be as bad as ever. A modern neveller expresses his regret at not having followed Horace's exmple in bringing a supply from another place, "for what we got ere," he says, "was as brown as mahogany, and so gritty that it set pr-teeth on edge to crunch it." It is accounted for by the friable sture of the millstones. Aquae - olim = which place, being not icher in water (than the last) by a single pitcher, was built by brave Momed. This is awkward, but it is the best the critics can make of - 90-95. Rubi (Ruco) was a town of the Peucetii, thirty miles som Canusium. Barium (Bari), an important town on the coast, as twenty-two miles farther on. The modern road is as bad as the acient, it is said. Gnatia, or Egnatia, was another seaport town, sirty-seven miles from Barium. Horace says it was built under the an of the Nymphs because the water was so bad, and travellers dewife it as no better now. Lymphae and Nymphae are essentially same word. The Naiads are here meant. See on Virg. E. V. 75. - Hquesoere. Pliny relates that a stone was shown at Egnatia hich was said to have the power of setting fire to wood touched with .- 96-100. The majority of the Jews at Rome were freedmen, ad Apella was a common name for libertini. Their creed was a suerstition of the most contemptible kind, in the eyes of a Roman; and a Jew was only another name for a credulous fool. Horace intiustes that he had learnt from the school of Epicurus that the gods ere too happy to mind the small affairs of this world, which he unresses in the words of Lucretius (VI. 57): Nam bene qui didicere the securum agere aevum. Cf. Virg. A. IV. 379. Miri limits quid. brundusium, or Brundisium (Brindisi), was for centuries the most aportant town on the eastern coast of Italy, chiefly through the pavenience of its position for communicating with Greece, and the scellence of its harbor. Its distance from Egnatia was thirty-five tiles. There was a station named Speluncae (now Grotta Rosa) idway, where the party may have halted one night, and which forace, having nothing he cared to tell us about it, has passed over ı silence.

SATIRE VI. — In addition to the obloquy brought upon him by is Satires, Horace, after his intimacy with Maccenas began to be nown, had to meet the envy such good fortune was sure to excite, a this Satire, which is an epistle to Maccenas, he spurns the idea that is birth is any objection to him, while, at the same time, he argues easibly against trying to get beyond one's own legitimate sphere, and iming at honors which are only attended with inconvenience, fatigue, ad ill-will. This Satire, besides the good sense and good feeling it putains, is valuable as bearing upon Horace's life. His introduction

to Maecenas is told concisely, but fully, and with much propriety and modesty; and nothing can be more pleasing than the filial affection and gratitude shown in those parts that relate to his father, and the education he gave him. See Life.

1-6. The order of translation is: O Maccenas, non suspens adunco naso, ut plerique solent, ignotos, ut me natum libertino patre quia nemo (corum), quidquid Lydorum incolnit Etruscus fines, est generosior te, nec quad fuit tibi maternus alque paternus avus, qui sim imperitarent magnis legionibus. For Maccenas's connection with Etruria, see on C. I. I. There was a legend that the Lydians colonized Etruria. Cf. Virg. A. II. 781. The second ut is = as for instance. Naso suspendere adunco = to turn up the nose at . - 7-11 Cum - negas = when you say that it matters not. Dum = provided that. Tulli. Horace follows the legend which made Servins Tullius the son of a slave-girl. On this account his reign was ignoble, while in true nobility it was surpassed by none of the others. Nullis - ortos. Livy (IV. 3) calls Servius Tullius mullo pate natus, and the Greeks called a man of ignoble birth ἀπάτωρ, tatherless. Vixisse. Gr. 553. II. - 12-17. The Valerian gens was one of the most ancient in Rome, and the family of Laevinus was a distinguished branch of it. The Laevinus here mentioned was so bad a man that even the populace, though they often conferred their honors on the vicious, could not be prevailed upon by admiration of his high ancestry to advance him beyond the quaestorship; that is to say, he never held a curule office. Genus Cf. C. I. 3. 27. Unde = a que. See on C. I. 12. 17. Valerius Publicola was the colleague of Erutus after the expulsion of the Tarquins. Fugit. Gr. 467. III. A. & S. 259. I (a). Licere = to be put up for sale; hence, to be valued Pluris; gen. of price. Judice quo nosti = and you know what judges they are; said contemptuously. Quo; for quem, by attraction. Titulis et insignibus; inscriptions and waxen busts in honor of ancestors, kept in the atrium of a Roman house. — 18-21. Longo longeque is not an uncommon phrase. It is analogous to cham atque ctiam, magis magisque, etc. Mallet. Gr. 495. 2; 496. 1. A. & S. 262, R. 3, N. 1 and R 4. Horace goes on to show that, though the value set on titles and birth by the populace might be exaggerated, yet the other extreme is not to be allowed, and that he who seeks to push himself beyond his sphere, might be justly rebuked for his presumption. Decio. P. Decius Mus, who devoted himself to death for his country at the battle of Vesuvius, in the Latin war, B. C. 340, was the first consul of his family. After the curule magistracies were opened to the plebeians, an order of nobility sprung up among themselves, based upon the holding of these offices. Those families of which any member had ever held a curule office were nobiles, the rest

ignobiles, and he in whose person such dignity was first attained was called, originally no doubt through the contempt of the patricians, but afterwards conventionally by all, novus homo. The Decia gens was plebeian. Applus. The Applus who is here taken as the type of severe censorship is Appius Claudius Caecus, the constructor of the road and aqueduct that bore his name (see S. 5. 2). He was made Censor B. C. 312. It was the province of the Censors, till that office was merged in the imperial power, to supply vacancies in the senate from the list of those who were eligible. But they could also, in revising the list of senators at the beginning of their censorship, degrade (movere) those who had previously been in the senate, as well as exclude such as by their official rank were entitled to be senators. Horace, therefore, means that if he, through the favor of Maecenas or other means, sought as a freedman's son to reach the dignity of a senator, and succeeded, the censors, if they did their duty strictly, would degrade him. - 22. Vel merito; sc. me moveret. Pelle; in allusion to the fable of the ass in the lion's skin, -23. This verse may or may not be taken from some heroic poem. It is introduced humorously, and yet with a serious meaning. "Let the populace set their hearts upon rank and descent, and let the censors make that their standard for the senate, yet the humbly born may have their honors as well"; that is, the honors that arise from virtue and genius. Cf. E. II. 1. 177. — 24. Quo tibi (sc. profuit) = how has it profited you? Gr. 367. 3. A. & S. 209, R. 4. Tillius is said to have been a senator, degraded by Julius Caesar, but reinstated after Caesar's death, and made a military tribune. Whether he is the person mentioned in v. 107 is doubtful. Tribuno. Gr. 547. II. A similar construction is explained in A. & S. 269, R. 5. For clavum (sc. latum) see on S. **L 5.** 34 - 27 - 29. Ut = simul ac. A. & S. 259 (2) (d). The senator's calceus was fastened by four thongs (nigris pellibus), two on each side, which went spirally up to the calf of the leg (medium exus). These were black, but the shoe itself appears to have varied in color. - 30-33. Ut cupiat, etc. explains morbo, the "weakness" of Barrus. Puellis - quaerendi; i. e. makes the girls curious to know. Facte, etc.; abl. of characteristic. - 34, 35. The reference is to the promises of candidates for office, and the three principal magistracies are implied: the city praetorship, in urbem sibi curse; the consulship, in imperium et Italiam; and the aedileship, in delubra deorum, because the aedile had the care of the temples. - 38, 39. A question from one of the people to one of these official upstarts. Syri, etc., were common names of slaves. Criminals were sometimes executed by throwing them from the Tarpeian rock, which was part of Mons Capitolinus. Cadmo; a public executioner of that day. — 40 - 44. At — meus is the reply of the plebeian tribune,

who says that, if his birth is low, that of his colleague is still lower. Gradu - uno may be a metaphor taken from the theatre, where the first fourteen rows of seats were assigned to the Equites. Hoe tild -hoc nos is the rejoinder of the speaker in vv. 38, 39. "Does that make you a Paullus or a Messalla? He at any rate has stoot lungs, and that 's what we like." Hoc = propter hoc, as in S. L 1. 46. The names mentioned are those of distinguished Roman families. Punera; public funerals, which were attended by bands of musicians and women (praeficae) singing dirges. The procession went to the Forum, where a funeral oration was delivered, and thence, with the same noisy accompaniments; to the place without the city (intramural burials were forbidden by the laws of the Twelve Tables) where the body was first to be burnt, and then buried. Magna; adverbially with sonabit. Gr. 335. 4. 1). A. & S. 205, R. 10. -45-48. See Life of Horace. Tibi. Gr. 392. A. & S. 222, R. 8. -49-58. Porsit (fors sit) is not found elsewhere. Horace says it might be that people had cause to grudge him the honorable post of military tribune, because he was not qualified for it; but no one could deny that he deserved the friendship of Maecenas, because he was so particular in choosing only the deserving. Prava ambitione means low flattery, to which Maecenas would not listen. For assumere, see on pati, C. I. 1. 18. Ambitione. Gr. 437. 2. A. & S. 245, R. 2. **Pelicem** = lucky. Horace means that he did not owe his introduction to Maecenas to his luck, but to his friends. For hoc, see on v. 41. - 55 - 59. Varius. See S. I. 5. 40. Quid = qualis. Cf. v. 60. Singultim; catching his breath, as a nervous man might. Satureiano . . . caballo. Saturium in Calabria near Tarentum, was very famous for its breed of horses. - 64. Non - puro = not as being the son of a distinguished father, but because my life and heart were pure. See on dirac, C. I. 2. 1. - 65, 66. The order is: Atqui (= jam vero) si mea natura est mendosa mediocribus et paucis vitiis, etc. -68. Mala lustra = bad haunts. Horace repeatedly introduces aut after neque... neque. Cf. S. I. 9. 31, etc. - 72 - 75. See Life. Flavius was a provincial schoolmaster. Ovid in like manner was sent from Sulmo to Rome. See Trist. IV. 10. 16. Magni, magnis may be = big, coarse, (contemptuously); or = important, as centurions and their sons might be in a country town. Laevo - lacerto. Each boy went to school with a bag, in which he carried his books and pens, and perhaps his calculi, or pebbles used in calculation. Tabulam probably signifies the wooden tablet covered with wax, for writing upon. Loculos. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. Z. 458. Hermann, Dillenb., and others make octonis Idibus mean the Ides of the eight school months of the year, October to June. This is perhaps the best of many explanations of the passage. Aera; the monthly

fee for tuition. - 77. In the earlier days of Roman history, the education of a boy was of the simplest kind, consisting chiefly of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Calculator and notarius continued until the time of Martial to be names for a schoolmaster; and Horace complains that even in his day the teaching was chiefly in figures and the pursuits of a practical life. Cf. E. II. 1. 103 foll; A. P. 325 foll. 79. In - populo == so far as one could see me in such a busy crowd. Dillenh. makes it = ut in magno populo (in magna urbe) decet. - 81 -85. The paedagogus (custos), had the same functions as the wardsywyo's among the Greeks, and was a slave, as there. He was the constant attendant of the boy and went with him to his masters. This task Horace's father performed himself. On this portion of the Satire generally, see Life. Quid multa? Gr. 367. 3; 380. 2. A. & S. 229, R. 3. 2. Qui. Gr. 445. 4. A. & S. 206 (8). Non solum... verum. A. & S. 277, R. 10. Sibi... vitio. Gr. 390. 1. 2). A. & S. 227, R. I. -- 86. Praeco; a crier, either at auctions (A. P. 419), or in courts of justice, or the public assemblies. Conctor. See Life. -87. Hoc. See on v. 41. -89. Wil - sanum = Never while I have my senses let me be ashamed. Cf. S. I. 5. 44. — 90. Non. Gr. 602. IV. Cf. v. 1. Dolo suo = by his own fault. — 92. Istic. Gr. 450. 4. A. & S. 207, R. 25. — 98. Et vox et ratio = both my language and my judgment. — 94-99. A - annis = from any given period. Legere ad fastum = to choose according to ambition. Contentus - sumere = contented with mine, I would not care to take those honored with the fasces and the curule chair; i. c. who have filled high offices, like those of consul, praetor, etc. - 101 -104. Salutandi plures; i. e. in order to preserve his position he must sell his independence, bowing to persons he would not otherwise notice, and paying visits of ceremony early in the morning, — a trouble that Horace would feel more than most men. He must also, he says, hire one or two persons to go about with him in the character of clients; he must buy a number of horses and slaves of the lower sort. Petorrita were four-wheeled carriages, said to have been introduced from Gaul. Curto == docked, probably; but some make it = cheap. - 105 - 109. Usque Tarentum; i. e. along the most frequented of all the roads, the Via Appia, and to the farthest part of Italy, carrying his portmanteau behind him. Public officers could not go beyond a certain distance from Rome without the permission of the senate. Tilli. See on v. 24. He appears to have been a parsimonious person, going into the country with no company of friends, but only five slaves to attend him, carrying a jar of their master's cheap wine and a portable kitchen. The Via Tiburtina left Rome by the Esquiline gate, and bore that name as far as Tibur, whence the Via Valeria completed the communication with Aternum

on the Hadriatic. - 111 - 115. Milfbus . . . alits = quam mille alii. Some make atque connect hoc and milibus aliis: "in hac re et mille aliis rebus." In either case, the expression is unusual. Quanti; gen, of price. Horace means that he lounges in the market and talks freely to the market people, without fear of lowering his dignity or being remarked. Circum; the Circus Maximus, which was a resort for fortune-tellers and other impostors. When there were no races or games going on, it was probably frequented as a lounge by all manner of people; but probably men of consequence did not care to be seen there among the vulgar at such times. The Forum was not frequented in the evening by the richer class of people, who were then eating their dinner. Horace liked to stroll out at that hour, and take his light meal afterwards, and to stop and hear what the fortune-tellers had to say for themselves. See C. I. 11. Introd. Vespertinum. Gr. 443. 2. A. & S. 205, R. 15 (a). So domesticus, v. 128. Adoatinum. This Pythagorean meal of leeks, pulse, and fritters, was partly perhaps matter of choice, and partly of necessity. Horace was poor at this time, and his health was indifferent. A dish of cicer, ready boiled, was sold in the streets for an as, in the time of Martial (I. 104. 10). Laganus is described by the Scholiasts as a flat, thin cake, fried and eaten with condiments. It was sometimes fried under roast meat or fowls, so as to get their dripping, like the English "Yorkshire pudding."-116-118. Pueris tribus; probably the fewest that waited on anybody who had slaves at all. Gr. 414. 5. 1). A. & S. 247. 3, R. 4. Lapis albus; a small side-table of white marble. The wealthy Romans had a great variety of tables of the handsomest sort in their dining-rooms for exhibiting their plate. All the plate Horace had to show was two cups and a cyathus, and these it is probable were usually empty. The echinus is a vessel nowhere else mentioned by that name, and is variously interpreted as a saltcellar (in the shape of an echinus or sea-hedgehog), a glass bottle, a leather bottle, and a wooden bowl in which to wash the cups. Paterae were broad, flat cups, much used in libations. Guttus was a long bottle, from which wine or oil was poured slowly, drop by drop. It was also used in libations, and these two vessels, as here joined, have reference to the practice of offering a libation at every meal to the Lares. These were of the commonest earthenware, which came from Campania. — 119-124. Horace says he goes to bed without the nervous feeling that he must be up early to go to the Forum, where a statue of Marsyas (or Marsya, who was flayed alive by Apollo, with whom he had dared to contend in music) was erected near the Rostra. The "younger Novius" is said to have been an usurer, who had a stand near the statue, which, with uplifted hand, seemed to be driving him away. Vagor = I take a stroll. Lecto aut scripto. Gr. 431

and 5. A. & S. 257, R. 5 (a) and R. 9. 1 (b), where "things" should be included as well as "persons." Tacitum; i. e. by myself. Ungor edivo; i. e. I anoint myself, and go to the Campus Martius to get some exercise. The parsimonious Natta, who robbed the lamps to oil himself, was probably a person of good family, that being the cognomen of the Pinaria gens, one of the oldest patrician families in Rome. - 125-131. When the sun began to get hot about noon, and Horace was tired with his game, he went to the public baths to bathe, which was usual after playing, and then took a light luncheon (cf. S. I. 5. 25), after which he lounged at home till evening, when he went out for his stroll perhaps, and came home again to his supper, as he told us before. Lusum trigonem was a game of ball only mentioned elsewhere by Martial. The players, as the name implies, were three in number, and stood in a triangle. Their skill appears to have been shown in throwing and catching the ball with the left hand. Quantum - durare = as much as would prevent me from going all day on an empty stomach. The prose construction would be interpellet quin, or quominus, or ne durem. The office of quaestor, which was once a high magistracy, when the quaestores had charge of the aerarium or public treasury, was at this time one of little weight. Horace was a scriba in the quaestor's office, which perhaps leads him to speak of a quaestor. The office was high enough for the occasion.

SATIRE IX. — This Satire, which is justly popular for its humor and great dramatic power, has an historical value as showing, undesignedly, but more clearly than almost any description could do, the character of Horace. It puts the man before us as in a picture.

He represents himself as sauntering alone and early on the Sacra Via, when a person he knew no more than by name, a forward coxcomb, comes up familiarly and falls into conversation with him, to his great annoyance, for he wanted to be alone, and knew the fellow's character, which was probably notorious. Horace does his best to shake him off, but he is too amiable to cope with the effrontery of his companion, whose object is to get, through Horace, an introduction to Maecenas. The man's vulgarity and want of tact are conspicuous throughout the scene, while Horace exhibits in every part good breeding and an amiable temper; and though he is tried to the utmost by reflections on his patron and his friends, he is incapable of saying a rude word, is taken off his guard continually, and is amusingly conscious of his inferiority to the man of insolence on his own ground. The effect of this picture is heightened by the introduction, towards the end of the scene, of Aristius Fuscus, an old friend of the poet, and a man of the world, who, like Horace, understood character, but had that sort of moral courage and promptitude which his friendlacked. The readiness with which he takes up the joke and entire into Horace's absurd position, and the despair to which his desertion reduces the poet, are highly ludicrous. After various ineffectual attempts to get rid of the man, Horace is at last delivered by one who seizes upon the intruder and carries him off to appear before the practor on some suit he has against him.

1. Horace does not mean that it was his custom to stroll on the Sacra Via, especially at eight o'clock in the morning (see v. 35); but that, when he walked, his mind generally diverted itself with trifles. The Sacra Via, as it is ordinarily written, led from the Porta Triumphalis to the Forum, and thence along the north side of the Forum to the foot of Mons Capitolinus. It was crowded with public buildings, and was a favorite promenade. Quid agis? = how do you do? Rerum; with dulcissime, not with agis, as some explain it. Cf. pulcherrime rerum, Ov. M. VIII. 49, etc. - 5. Suaviter - est = pretty well, as times go. Cupio - vis is a common formula of politeness. - 6. Numquid vis quin abeam? (= Is there anything else I can do for you before I go? Terence, Ad. II. 2. 39) of which numquid vis? was a shorter form, was a civil mode of saying good-by. Occupo = I anticipate him before he has time to speak. - 7-10. Pluris; gen. of estimation. Hoc = on that account. Misere quaerens = wanting sadly to get away. Ire ... consistere; historical infinitive, so called. Puero; i. e. the slave who attended him. A Roman rarely walked abroad without one or more of them. - 11. Cerebri is explained by cerebrosus, S. I. 5. 21. Horace envices him the irritability which would make short work with such a fellow. -14-16. Here the man, feeling his power, puts on the familiarity of an intimate friend, and insists on offering his services and attendance. Huic - tibi; i. e. where are you going next? - 18. Cubat; i. e. is lying sick. Julius Caesar had some pleasure-grounds, which he bequeathed to the Roman people, on the right bank of the Tiber, a long way from the Sacra Via. — 21. Dorso. Gr. 391. 1. A. & S. 222, R. I. Subiit; final syllable long. See on Ov. M. I. 114. Onus; object of subiit. — 22. Nothing is known of Viscus. Pluris; as in v. 7. — 23. Varium. See on S. I. 5. 40. — 24, 25. Quis — canto = who can dance more gracefully? and Hermogenes himself would envy my singing. Hermogenes was a famous singer of that day. -27-34. Quis (=quibus) — opus = who need thee safe; i. c. are interested in your welfare. The question involves a sneet, but the fellow does not mind it. For the construction, cf. S. I. 1. 54. Composui = I have buried. Felices — actas is the mental response of the poet. Confice = finish me! Divina, mota, urna; all ablatives. On urna, cf. II. 3. 26; C. III. 1. 16; Virg. A. VI. 22. For

the efficient of a long vowel, cf. S. L. 101; E. L. 2.29; Virg. A. IL. 182, etc. -- 35-37. Ventum erat. Gr. 301. 3. A. & S. 184. 2 (4) and (4). Ventue; i. e. the temple of Venta, not far from the Tiber, to the west of Mons Palatinus. Gr. 397. 1 (1). A. & S. 211, R. 7 (1). Vadato; i. e. the plaintiff in a suit, in which this fellow was defendant, and, if he failed to appear, would forfeit his bail and lose his cause. Perdere; sc. deletet. - 38. Me. Gr. 669. IV. A. & S. 305. I (2). Ados; the technical word for giving a person aid and advice in court. His shows that they were within sight of the court, to which he points. - 39-41. Stare = to stop. Quo scis. See v. 18. Tene ... an. Gr. 526. II. 1. A. & S. 265, R. 2. Sodes. Gr. 590. A. & S. 183, R. 3. Key (L. Gr. 1361) says that "ander must be for si voles, I and d being interchanged"; as in odor and oles, Ulixes and Odosovis. etc. --42 Ut = since. -43-48. He asks abruptly: How do you and Maccenas get on together? A shrewd man, and doesn't make himself common. No man ever made a better use of his opportunities. Could n't you introduce me to him? I should be happy to play into your hands, and, if I am not very much mistaken, we should soon push aside our rivals. Paucorum hominum = of few acquaintances; as in Terence (Eun. III. 1. 18): Immo sic homo est perpaucorum hominum. Adjutorem and ferre secundas (sc. partes) are terms taken from the stage. Hunc hominem ine, like the Greek roof arosa. Tradere is a conventional term for introductions, and submovere (cf. C. II. 16. 10) for the duty of the lictor in clearing the way. - 49-52. Horace indignantly declares that these are not the terms on which they live with Maecenas, intriguing to get the first place in his favor. - 53-60. Bio habet; a literal translation of ourse exec. Velis - habet is ironical, but the man does not see it. Quae - virtus. Gr. 453. 4. A. & S. 206 (18). Possit. Gr. 501. I. A. & S. 264. 1 and (b). So masset, v. 62. **Boque** = and for that very reason; i. e. because he likes to be won over. - 61 - 66. Puscus. See Introd. and C. I. 22. Unde venis? et Quo tendis? This was a common mode of salutation. Cf. Virg. E. IX. 1. Lentissima = unfeeling. Fuscus pretends not to understand his friend's hints, nods, etc. Male salsus == "the wicked wag." Dissimulare . . . urere. See on S. I. 5. 12. — 67-74. Certe - oppedere. "I think you had something to say to me in private, had you not?" "True; I remember: but I'll take a better opportunity. To-day is the Jews' thirtieth Sabbath, you know. You would n't think of offending those good people." It is probable that Aristius Fuscus knew very little about the Jews, and invented the thirtieth Sabbath on the spot, to tantalize his friend (and modern critics). There is no reason to suppose that the Jews had any Sahbath that they called the thirtieth. The plural saffare is commonly

used by the writers of the New Testament for the Sabbath day. Vin. Gr. 293. 2 (1). Curtis = circumcised. At mi (dat. of possessor) = but I have. Huncine. Gr. 186. 1. A. & S. 134, R. 4. Solem tam nigrum = diem tam infaustum. Surrexe. Gr. 234 3: 553. III. A. & S. 162. 7 (c); 270, R. 2 (a). - 76-78. Licet antestari? is the formal way of calling a bystander to witness that there was nothing illegal in the conduct of the plaintiff in such a case as the above, and that the defendant had resisted, and that force was necessary. The process was by touching the ear of the person whose testimony was asked, who could not be compelled to be a witness; but after he had consented, he was bound to appear and give evidence if required. Horace was only too glad to help in the forcible removal of his persecutor, and gave his ear with all readiness. The parties begin to wrangle: a crowd of idlers of course forms round them, and Horace makes his escape. Vero = in good earnest. STREET, SHARE STATE OF THE PARTY SHARE

## THE SATIRES. Book II.

rist on many harmonials

SATIRE VI.—In this Satire, Horace dwells upon the inconveniences of a town life and the delights of the country, the former as connected with the importunity of people asking for his influence with Maecenas, or for information upon public affairs of which he knows nothing, though they will not believe it.

Whenever Horace touches on matters personal to himself, he does it with humor and feeling. He is also very skilful in telling a story or representing a dramatic tableau. The fable of the town and country mouse could hardly have been better told than it is here. The apostrophe to the country beginning O rus, quando te adspiciam, and the contrast between a town and country life, are among his most natural touches; and the allusion to his intimacy with Maecenas and the envy it had brought upon him, is managed with delicacy towards his patron, while it shows in a very few words the mixture of pride and annoyance which the feeling against him caused.

1-5. Non ita = not so (very). Jugis; adj. with aquae. Super his = besides these. It would be super hace in prose. Bene est Gr. 353. 2. A. & S. 210, R. 3 (h). Maia nate; i. e. Mercury, the god of gain, and also the protector of poets. Cf. C. I. 10. 6; C. II. 17. 29, etc. Propria = permanent. — 8-13. Veneror = 1 pray for. Cf. C. S. 49. Denormat = disfigures. Thesauro — aravit. The order is: Qui thesauro invento mercatus est illum ipsum agrum

(quem) mercenarius aranit fi. e. arare solitus erati. He have the field he was formerly hired to plough. Hercules was associated with Mercury in various ways; among others as the god of gain, as he is here. There are representations of the two gods in one, which combined form is called Epusponkins and appears to have been very common. The notion seems to be that of combining strength and cunning. Quod adest; as in C. III. 29, 32. Gratum juvat either = satisfies me, for I am grateful; or = is welcome and satisfies me. -15-19. Pingue as applied to ingenium means heavy, dulk Arcem; i. e. his house on the Sabine hills. Ct. C. 111. 4. 21. Quid — illustrem = what subject should I take in preference to this; i. e. the country to which he retires. Satisfis and musa are instrumental ablatives. Pedestri = plain, familiar; distinguished from proce only by the measure. Plumbeus = leaden; i. e. depressing the spirits. Cf. C. II. 14. 15. Gravis = sickly. Libitines. See on C. III. 30. 7. A register of funerals was kept in her temple, and a fee was paid for the registration; hence quaestus. - 20 - 24. Janua was peculiarly a Latin divinity, and one of the oldest. Sacrifices were offered to him on the first of every month, as well as of his own (January), and prayer in the morning of every day. Hence he is called Matutinus pater; and hence he is confounded with the Sun. Pater was the title by which he was commonly addressed, and the two words were sometimes joined thus: Januspater. See E. I. 16, 59. Jane is put in the vocative case by a sort of attraction. Cf. C. II. 20. 6. Audire is here used in the sense of appellari, like drovew. Unde = from whom; as in C. I. 12. 17, etc. Sponsorem; one who became security for another. Eja ... urge; like Eja age, rumpe moras, Virg. A. IV. 569. These are the words of Janus. - 25-28. Radit = sweeps. Interiore - trahit. Cf. Virg. G. 11. 481, 482, Postmodo - locuto = after having spoken, with a clear and distinct voice, what may cost me trouble afterwards. Luctandum: sc. mihi est. — 30 - 35. Precibus = curses. Tu - recurras = must you knock down everything in your way, to get back in all haste to Maecenas? Pulses. Gr. 486. II. Si... recurrus == to nee if you can get back. The use of si (and si forte) in indirect questions is very rare, except in phrases where hope or expectation is expressed or implied. Cf. Virg. A. I. 181, etc. There is sarcasm in memoria as if he was not likely to forget his duty to the great man. Hocest; i. e. he feels an inward pleasure at the testimony thus borne to his intimacy with Maecenas; not, he is delighted to get back to Maecenas, as some critics explain it. Melli. Gr. 390. 2. A. & S. 227, R. 2. Atras = (formerly) gloomy; having been a hurying. ground before it came into the possession of Maccenas. He says that as soon as he gets near Maecenas's house he begins to remember



AV. NUPHERES -- H tus, sed ad finem vergens, propier (Dillenb.). Some make it mean: eighth, has passed. Fugerit. Dumtaxat ad hoc = at least s A. & S. 234. II. R. 3. Thrax; with a short sword and round shie Maecenas asks Horace whether gladiator. Mordent; said of leaky. Bene = safely. - 47 - 4 expression. Some join it with tl ac. si. Gr. 503. 1. A. & S. 261, R. Some give spectaverit, buserit, but a The meaning is: if I go with him "Son of Fortune!" they all cry. pese some bad news has been pub lated in the streets. The restra, w. of considerable length, with steps arated the comitium, where the pa the plebeian assemblies were held though that name was popularly aq of all ranks met, and from this c their rise. Doos; facete de magni Dacis; against whom M. Crassus C. I. 35. 9. Quid, etc. The vete been sent back to Italy, were discor because they had no reward. Ang mutiny, and gave money to some distributed lands in those parts tha Triquetra, triangular, is a name ! TT+ \_ ham mhat -

beans, which he connected somehow or other with the human species, in his doctrine of metempsychosis. Hence cognata. unota. -- 66-70. Libatis dapibus; i. e. the master and his friends dined lightly, leaving the greater part of the dishes to the slaves, The dinner is in the atrium, where the images of the Lares were placed. Prout is here a monosyllable. Legibus; the rules laid down by the symposiarch (see on C. I. 4. 18) in regard to the quantity of wine to be drunk by each guest at each round. Horace's guests are free to drink as much or as little as they please: hence inaequales calices. - 72 - 76. For the various forms of double indirect questions, see Gr. 526. II. A. & S. 265, R. 2. Summum = the end proposed; like rélos. - 77-79. Cervius was an old neighbor of Horace's, and Arellius must have been a rich man and careful of his money. Olim = "once upon a time." - 82 - 89. Asper= frugal. Ut tamen = ita tamen ut. Hospitlis. Gr. 384. II. A. & S. 223. Some make it the ablative. Quid multa? See on S. I. 6. 82. Ciceris . . . avenae. Gr. 409. 2. A. & S. 220. I, Avenae. is the cultivated oat, and longs describes the size of its grain. Virgil calls the wild-oat sterilis (G. I. 153), and couples it with the lolium, be tare, with which the host here satisfies himself. Male (= vix); with tangentis. Superbo = dainty, fastidious. Esset. Gr. 291, A. & S. 181. Ador. See on C. IV. 4. 41. - 93. Mihi orede is parenthetical. — 94. Animas; accusative after sortita. — 95. Quo ... circa; tmesis. — 98. Repulere = movere. — 100. Nooturni. See on vespertinus, Ep. XVI. 51.—103-105. The sides of the couches were sometimes veneered with ivory. Fire is said candere, and the flaming drapery of the couch is here described by the same word, which is not applied in this sense elsewhere. Fercula was the name for the different courses, of which the coena usually consisted of three, called prima, secunda, tertia coena. The word, like feretrum, contains the root fer of fero, and so its first meaning may have been the tray or dish on which the viands were brought. It here means the viands themselves. For procul see on Virg. A. III. 13. The remains of the coena had been collected and put into baskets, and left in the triclinium till the morning, and the purple coverings were still exposed, waiting till the servants should cover them. - 107-115. Succinctus = tucked up; as the slaves when on duty. See on S. I. 5. 5. The duties of the structor are those the host here performs. It was his province to arrange the dishes, and see that they were properly served up. He runs about, puts one course after another on the table (continuatque dapes), and tastes the dishes, to see if they are properly seasoned. Praegustatores were regularly employed only at the tables of the emperors. The custom was imitated from Eastern courts. Quum subito, etc. The servants coming in early to clean



## THE EPIST.

THE EPISTLES were the latest was published, according to the 1 and the two pieces which make u written in 743 and 744.

For further remarks upon the E

EPISTLE II. — The person t was probably the son of M. Lollius When this Epistle was written, he tion, and Horace was at Praene Homer, and from the examples coccasion to derive some advice fi study of philosophy.

1, 2. Maxime may be = elder and good-humored way of address noble. Declamas. Boys attensimasters before they put on the tog declaim upon subjects given their studying declamation long after the home, who taught them the higher See on C. III. 4. 21.—4. Chrysip Academic philosopher. They we: Barbariae (sc. terrae) = Phrygia. the ebbing and the flowing of the together the combat of H to restore Helen to the Greeks, whi

ly consents to restore Chryseis, whom he loved above Clytemnestra, his wife (II. I. 113 foll). —16. Peccatur. See on concurritur, S. I. 1. 7. —19, 20. This is almost a translation of the opening verses of the Odyssey. Cf. A. P. 142. —22. Immersabilis. Cf. C. IV. 4. 65. —23-26. How by the directions of Circe, Ulysses eluded the charming voices of the Sirens, is related in the twelfth book of the Odyssey, and how Circe changed his companions into swine, in the tenth book. Cf. on Virg. A. V. 864 and III. 386. —27-31. Nos — sumus — we are mere ciphers. Nos means the common sort of men, among whom Horace places himself, and all but the sage, who is like Ulysses, while the rest are no better than his wife's suitors, gluttons, wine-drinkers, and lazy; or the subjects of Alcinous, king of Phaeacia, the host of Ulysses, to whom he relates his adventures. The king describes his people thus (Od. VIII. 248):—

## αιεί δ' ήμων δαίς τε φίλη, κίθαρίς τε, χοροί τε, είματά τ' εξημοιβά, λοετρά τε θερμά, καὶ εὐναί.

They were proverbial for good living. In cute curanda = in corpore curando. Cessatum — curam = to lull care to sleep. — 32 - 43. From the above examples of virtue, especially Ulysses, Horace urges his friend to the pursuit of it, and asks whether, if the robber can rise before daylight to take away other men's lives, he will not wake up to save his own. Si - hydropicus. The ancient physicians prescribed active exercise for the dropsical. Vigil; with the subject of torquebere. Est; from edere. See on S. II. 6. 89. In annum = till next year. Cf. E. I. 11. 23. Dimidium - habet is the Greek saying, ἀρχὴ δέ τοι ήμισυ παντός, attributed variously to Hesiod and Pythagoras. Cf. the English proverb: Well begun is half done. Rusticus; sc. sicut. - 44 - 54. Men put off the day of reformation, because they are anxious to make themselves comfortable and rich. Pueris creandis; with quaeritur, not with beata (= rich). Domus = a house in town, since fundus is a landed estate with buildings on it. Cf. C. II. 16. 9. Deduxit; aoristic perfect. Valeat . . . oportet = must be sound (both in body and mind). Quodcumque. Gr. 475. 3. A. & S. 259, R. 4 (3). — 55. This is part of the same subject. The pursuit of sensual pleasure is connected with the pursuit of money, which is wanted for it. The pursuit of money leads on to envy, and envy to wrath, so that all these pithy sayings hang together. - 58. Siculi - tormentum probably alludes to the bull of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily. It was made of bronze. Persons were put inside, and the metal was gradually heated till they were roasted to death. But the tyrants of Sicily were proverbial. — 60. Mens = passion, µévos. -61. Poenas festinat = hurries after its revenge; like σπεύδεω,



ne snan go his own way in the he hints that young persons are mistake their own powers and a as Horace's conclusions often a

EPISTLE X. — This Epis whose name appears in C. I. 22 habits inclined him to a town lif and shows that it is natural for with a few miscellaneous remablinds the eyes to the distinct how prosperity only makes advent more bitter, and subjects 1

5. This comparison of the dov some of the critics take it seriot i.e. to each other. -8. Quid ( "in short," "in a word." -- 10. ran away from the priest his mai the sweet cakes offered in sacrific plainer food. These cakes, lib. were made of flour sweetened i made in the shape of animals a fices. - 11. Placentis. Gr. 41 Horace considers the artificial. large towns, as all must, to be a v dition of man than a country life 228. r. — 15 – 17. Tepeant. A. star. Leonis. See on C. III. 29. of the heat when the sun is in tl motus, circuitus coelestes. Acutu selec whether the C 11

small pieces of different marbles with which the floors were laid, tessellae or crustulae, as they were called. Such pavements, which are now so costly as only to be found in the richest houses, were formerly very common in Italy. They were wrought in colored marbles, or the more ordinary ones in white and black. - 20. Plumbum means headen pipes, which were called fistulae. Cf. Ov. M. IV. 122. Cisterns were called castella, and there were three sorts: publica, which received the water intended for public purposes; privata, which were the common property of several persons who clubbed together to build them, and laid pipes to conduct the water to the castella domestica, the cisterns they had in their own houses. There were also lacus, or pub-He tanks, for the convenience of those who could not afford to have the water brought into their houses. - 21. Cf. C. II. 3. 11. - 22. Shrubs and flowers were planted in the impluvium, but more largely in the peristylium, which was an open space at the back of the house, surrounded by colonnades. — 25. Mala fastidia = morbid disgusts; i. c. which the rich come to feel in regard to the simple pleasures of the country, but which Nature, silently recovering her ground, contrives to supplant. - 26-29. Non - falsum = Not he who knows not skilfully to compare with Sidonian purple the wool which drinks the dye of Aquinum, shall suffer harm more certain or more deep than he who cannot tell truth from falsehood. The foreign purples (see on C. II. 16. 36) were most esteemed, and these were imitated by the Italians. See E. II. 1. 207. The fucus was a marine plant from which one of these counterfeit dyes was made. Aquinum was a large town of Latium, noted as the birth-place of Juvenal. - 30. Plus nimio. Gr. 417. 6. A. & S. 256, R. 9. - 34 - 38. Stesichorus is said to have spoken this fable to the citizens of Himera, when they were preparing to confer absolute power on Phalaris. Violens expresses the struggle with which the horse won his victory and his servitude. - 42. Olim = sometimes. See on C. II. 10. 17. - 43. Uret = will gall. - 48. The meaning is obvious, whether the metaphor be taken from machines, or towing-cables, or rope-dancing, or halters, or dog-chains, or boys pulling at the two ends of a rope, or any other of the ingenious explanations of scholiasts and commentators. - 49, 50. Diotabam. Gr. 469. II. 1. A. & S. 145. II. 3. The Fanum Vacunae was about three miles from the confluence of the Digentia and the Anio, near the modern town Rocca Giovane. Vacuna was a Sabine goddess, probably identical with Victoria. Excepto. Gr. 431. 4. A. & S. 257, R. &

EPISTLE XI. — This Epistle is addressed to one Bullatius, of whom nothing is known. He was travelling in the Aegean and in Asia Minor, and was absent longer than Horace wished, or thought

good for him; and the object of this letter is to induce him to return.

1-4. The island of Chios in the Aegean was rugged and mountainous, but had an excellent climate, and was famous for its wines and its beautiful women. Lesbos; an island in the Aegean, famous for its vineyards and its climate, its cities and works of art, and also for its poets and musicians and statesmen, and the important part it played in the history of Greece. Samos (the island) is rough, but the town is called concinna from its buildings, among which the temple of Juno was conspicuous. See on Virg. A. I. 16. Sardes (see on Ov. M. XI. 152) was the capital of the Lydian king Croesus, whose palace became the residence of the Persian Satraps and was beautified by them. Smyrna was one of the most magnificent cities of Ionia. Colophon was also in Ionia, on the Hales, near the celebrated temple and oracle of the Clarian Apollo. See on Virg. A. III. 360. Majora - sordent? = whether greater or less than report makes them, are they not all tame compared with the Campus Martius and the Tiber? Some read minorane, and put an interrogation mark after fama. - 5-10. Attalicis - una; i. e. one of the towns of the kingdom of Pergamum, bequeathed by Attalus III. to the Roman people (see on C. I. 1. 12), the principal cities of which (μητροπόλεις) were Ephesus, Pergamum, Sardes, Smyrna, Lampsacus, Cyzicus. Lebedus, in Ionia, was destroyed by Lysimachus, after the battle of Ipsus, B. C. 301. It never recovered its former importance, and the ruins of the old town probably helped to cause the desolate appearance described by Horace. Gabiis. Juvenal mentions it as a place of resort for people in humble circumstances. For this town and Fidenae see on Virg. A. VI. 773. Horace seems to mean that he himself could live contented even in a place like Lebedus, and that he should enjoy the fine sea view there. It can hardly mean, as some say, that he would like to live there for the sake of the view, even though he were cut off from all his friends. -11-21. "But," he goes on to say, "there is a time for all things. The traveller, when he gets splashed, may be glad of a tavern to retire to and clean himself, but he would not wish to stay there all his life; and the man who has got chilled may be glad of a fire or hot bath, but he does not reckon fires and hot baths the chief good of life; and though you may have been glad to get on shore in a foreign land, to escape from a storm, you will surely not think it necessary to stay there forever. If a man is in health, Rhodes and Mytilene are not the places for him; so come back again while you may, and if you must praise those distant parts, praise them at home." It would appear that Bullatius had been a good while absent, and meant to remain much longer. For the condition of the Appian Way, see on S. I. 5. 6. etc. For Rhodos et

Mytilene see on C. I. 7. I. The pasnula was a thick outer mantle worn in bad weather over the toga. The campestre was a linen cloth worn round the loins, in games or exercises in which the body was otherwise stripped, as also in swimming. — 23 – 30. In annum. See on E. I. 2. 38. Elfusi — arbiter; i. e. a place which commands (as we say) a wide prospect over the sea (cf. v. 10). Strenua...inertia is a very happy expression, and has become proverbial for a do-nothing activity, such exertions as tend to no point and produce no fruits. Navibus alque quadrigis; i. e. running about by sea and land. Quadriga is any carriage drawn by four horses (abreast, two under the yoke attached to the pole, and two outside, funales, fastened by traces), though the word is more generally used for a triumphal or racing chariot than for a travelling carriage. Ulubris; a small town of Latium, said to have been in a disagreeable marshy locality.

EPISTLE XVI. — Nothing is known of the Quintius to whom this Epistle is addressed. After a short description of his residence, Horace turns rather abruptly to a discourse upon the liability of men to be deceived in respect to their own goodness and that of others by the judgment of the multitude.

2, 3. Arvo - ulmo; i. e. whether I cultivate it as an arable farm or an orchard, a sheep farm or a vineyard. Some take it as an indirect description of his farm. Opulentet is found in no earlier writer. -5-7. The valley of the Licenza is the only one which cuts the range of mountains extending from the Campagna above Tibur to Carseoli, about forty-five miles from Rome. Hence continui The valley lies nearly north and south, as here described. — 8-11. Temperiem laudes; since it is cool in summer and warm in winter, both the Sirocco (plumbeus Auster, S. II. 6. 18) and the north wind (Tramontana) being excluded. Quid -**Tarentum** = Why, if I tell you that my thorns bear abundantly the red cornel and the plum, that my oaks and ilexes delight my pigs with plenty of acorns, and their master with plenty of shade, you may say that it is the woods of Tarentum brought nearer to Rome. Fruge is nowhere else used for acorns. -13. Hebrum. See on Virg. A. I. 317. - 14. Infirmo - alvo; referring to douche baths on the head and stomach, which were recommended by ancient physicians. - 15. A place may be dulcis from association; it can only be amoenus from its climate, its beauties, etc. -17. Tu - audis = your life is what it should be, if you are careful to be what you are accounted. On audis, cf. S. II. 6. 20. -18-23. Roma; in apposition with the subject of jactamus. All Rome, he says, has long spoken of you as a happy man: but I am afraid lest you should trust the judgment of others about you, rather than your own. Saplents.

Gr. 417. 5. A. & S. 256, R. 14. Occultam - unctis. The side man conceals his fever that he may not lose his dinner, but he is b trayed by the trembling of his hands (Dillenb.). Unctis; because the ancients used their fingers instead of knives and forks. Some understand it to mean, more greasy than usual because of the tremor .-24. Stultorum is emphatic: they are fools, whose, etc. Pudor malus = a false shame. - 25 - 32. Tibi; with pugnata. Gr. 388. 4. A. & S. 225. II. Quintius had no doubt seen service; but, says Horace, if any one were to speak of your campaigning in such language as this (then he quotes two lines, said to be taken from a panegyric of Varius on Augustus), you would recognize it as meant, not for you, but for Caesar. But if you allow yourself to be called wise and correct, does your life correspond to that name any more than your military exploits to the above encomium? Literally, " Do you answer in your own name," or "on your own account?" Vacuat aures are ears which, being unoccupied, are ready to receive what is spoken. Tene - Juppiter = Whether thy people care for thy safety more, or thou for theirs, may Jove ever doubtful keep, he who watches over both thee and Rome; i. e. May thy country ever care for thee, and thou for thy country, with an equal affection. Pateris. vocari; a Grecism, as in C. I. 2. 43. Sodes. See on S. I. 9. 41. Nempe, etc. Quintius is supposed to answer: Yes, surely, I like to be called good and wise, and so do you. - 34-45. Nay, replies Horace, such praise as this is given one day, and may be withdrawn the next; and you are obliged to resign your claim, because you know you do not deserve it. But if a man attacks me with charges I know I am innocent of, is that to affect me and make me blush? Vir - quis? The answer is to this effect: In the eyes of the people the good man is he who never transgresses the laws; who is seen acting as judex in important causes, and has never been known to be corrupt; whom men choose as their sponsor, and whose testimony carries weight in court; but all the while the man's own neighborhood and family may know him to be foul within, though fair enough without. Consulta patrum = senatus consulta; leges = laws, properly so called; jura = legal rights and rules of law. Quo ... judice; abl. abs. -46-56. These verses are a dialogue between a slave and his master; the application, being easily made, is not expressed. Not to be very wicked does not make a man good; nor is it sufficient to abstain from crime through fear of punishment: our motive should be the love of virtue for her own sake. Sabellus may mean the villicus, or it may be taken for any plain-judging man. Many suppose Horace means himself. — 57 - 62. Vir — tribunal; i. e. he whom the people believe to be good, whom everybody turns to look at as he walks through the Forum, and looks up to when be

speaks in the courts. Vel porco vel bove. The animals most commonly sacrificed by the Romans were sheep, pigs, and oxen. On public occasions these three were sacrificed together, and the sacrifice was called suovetaurilia, being a combination of the three names. Jane pater. See on S. II. 6. 20. Silent devotion was not practised or understood by the ancients, any more than it is by the heathen or Mahometans now: μετὰ φωνής εὔχεσθαι δεῖ is reported to have been a saying of Pythagoras. Silent prayers were supposed to be a veil either for improper petitions, or magical incantations, or something wrong. Laverna was a goddess, who, like Mercury, presided over thieving. Justo. Gr. 547. II. A. & S. 205, R. 6. -63, 64. Qui = how. In - assem. Persius, speaking of a man who was above sordid ways, says (V. 110): Inque luto fixum possis transcendere nummum, where there is a Scholium which says that boys used to fasten an as to the pavement, and amuse themselves with watching people stop to pick it up. Horace may refer to this trick, or he may mean no more than stooping to pick up an as from the mud. - 67-72. The man who is ever hurrying after money, and swallowed up in love of it, has cast away his arms, and run away from the ranks of virtue. If you catch him, do not put him to death, but sell him for a slave, which is all he is fit for. He may do good service in keeping cattle, or ploughing, or going with his master, the mercator, to sea, replenishing the market, and so forth. The lawwriters derive servus from servare, as prisoners kept for slavery were not put to death. Annona properly signifies the year's supply of provisions from the harvest. Penus signifies provisions of all sorts; here it means all sorts of imported provisions. — 73-79. The virtuous and wise man can speak to Fortune as Dionysus (Bacchus) did to Pentheus. The scene alluded to is that in the Bacchae of Euripides, vv. 489 foll. Vv. 495, 496 are almost literally translated in vv. 77, 78. Pentheus, king of Thebes, hearing that a young stranger has come to his country, giving himself out to be Dionysus, and has tempted all the women to go out and do honor to him, sends his servants to apprehend him. The god allows himself to be taken, and, when brought before the king, describes himself as the servant of Dionysus. Then follows a dialogue, of which the verses above referred to form part. The application is obvious. The good man can bid defiance to the reverses of Fortune, since at any time he wishes he can call death to his assistance, - a bad doctrine for good men. Cicero did not approve of it. He says: vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est Dei, de praesidio et statione vitae decedere (Cat. Maj. c. 20). Ultima linea; a metaphor from the line in the Circus which marked both the starting-point and the goal of the race.

EPISTLE XX. — With this composition addressed to his book (which can hardly be any other than this collection of Epistles) Horace sends it forth to take its chance in the world. He addresses it as a young and wanton maiden, eager to escape from the retirement of her home and to rush into dangers she knows nothing of He tells her it will be too late to repair her error when she discovers it; that she will be caressed for a time and then thrown away, and, when her youth and the freshness of her beauty are gone, she will end her days in miserable drudgery and obscurity. He concludes with a descrip-

tion of himself, his person, his character, and his age.

1, 2. The Sosii were Horace's booksellers (see A. P. 345), and their shop may have stood near temples of Vertumnus and Janus, at which Horace says his book is casting longing glances. The Scholiasts say they were brothers. The outside skin of the parchment-rolls was polished with pumice-stone, to make them look well. - 3-5. The capsue or scrinia, in which manuscripts were kept, were locked, or sealed, or both; and women and young persons were locked or scaled up in their chambers, that they might not get into mischief, which restraint Horace says they liked, if they were chaste. He professes to reproach his book for being tired of staying at home, and being shown only to his friends, and wanting to go out to be exposed for sale, to which purpose he had not trained it. - 8. As applied to the book, this means that it will be rolled up and put into a case, and not taken out again. The metaphorical language is kept up in the following words, in peccantis, and in the notion of its being thrown aside when the freshness of youth shall have left it. - 9, 10. Quodsi - augur = But if the prophet is not blinded by his aversion to the offender; i. e. if I am not led by my aversion to your wantonness to prophesy too harshly of your fate. Actas is used for any time of life, according to the context; but more frequently for old age than youth. -13-16. You will be shipped off to Utica (in Libya), or to Herda (Lerida) in Spain, or anywhere else in the remote provinces, tied up as a bundle of goods (vinctus), and I shall laugh, for what is the use of trying to save such a wilful thing? as the driver said, when his ass would go too near the edge of the precipice, and he drove him over in a passion. Compare A. P. 467. -18, 19. This keeps up the image in v. 10. Horace says his book will be reduced in its old age to the poor people's schools in the back streets. His writings soon took their place with Homer and Virgil in all the schools. Juvenal says (VII. 226): Quot stabant fueri, quum totus decolor esset Flaccus, et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni. - 19, 20. Quum - aures; i. e. in the heat of the day, and before dinner in the baths, when people read to themselves or to one another. The poet supposes that his book may be popular for a time. Cf. v. 10. Me-re. Cf. S. I. 6. 6, 46,

47.—23. Belli; i. e. in his campaigning with Brutus.—24. Solibus aptum; i. e. fond of warm weather.—27, 28. Decembres; since he was born in that month. See Life. He completed his forty-fourth year in December, B. C. 21, and in that year M. Lollius (see C. IV. 9) and Q. Aemilius Lepidus were consuls. Duxit means, had him for a colleague. Some think it refers to the fact that Lepidus was elected after Lollius, to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Augustus.

## THE EPISTLES. BOOK II.

EPISTLE I. — Suetonius, in his Life of Horace, says that Augustus, after reading the Epistles, complained that none had been addressed to him, whereupon the poet wrote the following Epistle to the Emperor.

After introducing compliments to Augustus, Horace discourses upon the condition of Roman poetry. He remonstrates against the undue admiration of the old poets then prevalent; shows that the Greeks were more just and discriminating in their appreciation of their own poets than the Romans; ridicules the fashionable mania for verse-making; sets forth the exalted mission of the true poet; sketches the history of poetry in Italy; dwells upon the degradation of the drama occasioned by the capricious and depraved taste of the day; and finally appeals to Augustus to protect and encourage poets, even though the best of them, as he goes on to show, have their faults and weaknesses.

5. Cf. C. III. 3. 9 foll. —10. Qui — hydram. See C. IV. 4. 61 foll. and cf. Virg. A. VI. 803. —11, 12. Fatales. Virgil (A. VIII. 291) says that Hercules performed his labors fatis Junonis iniquae. Comperit — domari. Cf. C. III. 24. 31, 32. —13, 14. Urit positas = for that man scorches with his brightness who overpowers capacities inferior to his own; i. e. inferior minds are galled by the consciousness of their inferiority, and extinguished by his greatness. Artes here probably means attainments of any kind. —15—17. Cf. C. III. 5. 1 foll. Augustus during his life refused to receive the honor of a temple at Rome, and in the provinces he would only have them if the name of Rome was coupled with his own. He had two of this sort in Asia Minor, and one built by Herod the Great in Caesarea. After his death, several temples were erected to him, and his worship was regularly established, but the altars Horace speaks of were those which were raised in the provinces. Jurandasque—aras. Cf.

Ov. M. II. 46. The person who swore by the altar laid his hand upon it, and invoked the name of the divinity to whom it was consecrated. Nil - fatentes. Cf. C. IV. 2. 37. - 18 - 22. But, continues Horace, they who are wise in honoring you while among them, are not wise in their excessive admiration for all other things that are old and gone, and contempt for things modern. In uno = in this alone; opposed to cetera. - 23 - 27. Veterum; neuter. Tabulas - sanxerunt. In B. C. 452 ten patricians were appointed, with absolute powers for one year, to draw up a code of laws, of which the greater part was finished in that year, and engraved upon ten tables of ivory or bronze. In the following year the decemvirate was renewed, and two more tables were added. These tables contained the fundamental principles of Roman law to the latest times. Down to Cicero's time they were committed to memory by boys at school. Gabiis. Cf. E. I. 11. 7. How Gabii came into the hands of the Romans is told by Livy, I. 53 foll. Gabiis and Sabinis are both governed by cum. The Sabines were noted for the strictness of their morals. Cf. Virg. G. II. 532. Aequata = made on equal terms. The college of Pontiffs had books (libros) on matters pertaining to their office, which were said to date back to the days of Numa. Annosa - vatum; old books of Sibylline oracles and other prophecies. Dictitet - locutas = would persist in affirming that the Muscs themselves had uttered them (not on Parnasus, but) on the Alban Mount; as if the Muses had left their favorite haunt for Latium. -**30. Loquamur.** Gr. 501. I. 1. A. & S. 264, N. 3. — **31 - 33. N**il intra - duri; i. e. we may believe any absurdity, or disbelieve our senses: we are at the height of good fortune; we paint, we sing, we wrestle, better than the Greeks (which every one knows is not the case). — 34. Dies = vetustas. — 36 - 40. Decidit = mortuus est. Cf. C. IV. 7. 14. Excludat - finis = let some limit shut out dispute; i.e. let us draw a line somewhere. Mense. Gr. 418. A. & S. 257, R. 16 (1). - 45. The allusion is to the story of Sertorius, who, to show his soldiers the policy he chose to pursue, set a large strong man to pull out the tail of an old and infirm horse, by one effort, and on the other hand a small, weak man to pull out the tail of a young and vigorous horse, hair by hair. Of course, the former failed, while the latter soon finished his task. -47-49. Cadat. Gr. 522. II. A. & S. 263. 4. Ratione—acervi seems to be an allusion to what Cicero (de Div. II. 4) calls argumentatio acervalis, from the Greek  $\sigma\omega\rho i\tau\eta s$  (from  $\sigma\omega\rho is = acervus$ ), a series of syllogisms, in which the conclusion of each forms the premise of the next. Fastos; se. consulares. Libitina. See on C. III. 30. 7.

50 - 54. Ennius was born at Rudiae, in Calabria, B. C. 239. He followed the opinions of Pythagoras, holding the doctrine of the

transmigration of souls; and in his epic poem, called Annales, he declared that the spirit of Homer had passed into his body, having meanwhile inhabited, among others, that of a peacock. This is what Horace alludes to in somnia Pythagorea. He says, however, that Ennius need not mind what was thought of his professions and his dreams, since he was certainly worshipped as if he were a second Homer. Fortis; not for his personal bravery (though he saw some service), but for the boldness of his style. Naevius. Cn. Naevius was born about the middle of the third century B. C. and wrote plays and an epic poem on the first Punic war, in which he served. Cicero often has non est in interrogative sentences. Paene recens = as if he were almost modern. - 56. Pacuvius; nephew to Ennius, born in Calabria, about B. C. 220. His chief compositions were tragedies, mostly translations from the Greek. Cicero places him at the head of Roman tragedians. Accius, born B. C. 170, was another tragic writer, praised by Cicero and Quintilian. Alti = lofty, sublime. -57. Comedies written after a Greek model, with Greek scenes and characters, were called palliatae; those of which the incidents and persons were Roman were called togatoe, from the dress of the actors, the Greek pallium corresponding to the Roman togu. Afranius wrote principally togatae, and Horace says that, according to the judgment of the critics, his toga would have suited Menander; that is, Menander need not have been ashamed of his plays. Afranius was some years younger than Caecilius and Terence. Menander flourished at Athens in the latter part of the fourth century B. C. - 58. Plautus; a native of Sarsina, in Umbria, who flourished about 200 B. C. See v. 170 foll. Properare may refer to the rapid movement and spirited action of his plays. Epicharmus, a native of Cos, lived from B. C. 540 to the age of ninety. He is commonly called the inventor of comedy. - 59. Caecilius; a comic poet born at Mediolanum (Milan). He died B. C. 168, the year after Ennius. P. Terentius Afer, who flourished a little later, was a slave in the family of P. Terentius Lucanus, whose praenomen and gentile name he took, on his manumission, retaining as a cognomen the name which he derived from his place of birth, Carthage. Arte may refer either to the style or to the structure of his plays. - 62. Livi. T. Livius Andronicus is spoken of by Quintilian as the first Roman poet. He died about B. C. 221 - 63. Peccat. Gr. 501. I. 1 (for the *principle*). A. & S. 264, R. 3 and R. 4. - 66 - 68. Dure = harshly. Ignave = carelessly. Cf. A. P. 445. Some make it = frigide, languide. Mecum = with me, as I do. Jove aequo is the opposite of Jove non prebante, C. I. 2. 19. - 70. Orbilius (see Life of Horace) was a native of Beneventum, who came to Rome in his fiftieth year (B. C. 63) and set up a school. He lived in great poverty, in a garret, to nearly a

hundred years of age, having long lost his memory. His townsmen were proud of him and erected a marble statue in his honor. -72. Exactis = ferfectis. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 3. - 73. Emicuit = ex insperato apparuit. - 75. Ducit venditque = it brings forward and sells; i. e. gives a value to it. - 79. Crocum. The stage was often strown with flowers and sprinkled with a perfume extracted from the crocus. Cf. Lucretius, II. 416: Et quum scena croco Cilici perfusa recens est; and Ov. Art. Am. 105: Nec fuerant liquido pulpita rubra croco. Atta was a writer of comedies, who died B. C. 78. - 81 - 85. Patres = seniores. All the old men, Horace says, cry out against my impudence for venturing to find fault with that which Aesopus and Roscius acted: but the real reason is that they consider that nothing can be right but what satisfies them, or they cannot bear to throw away as men what they got by heart as boys. Claudius Aesopus, the tragic actor, and Q. Roscius, the comic actor, were both intimate friends of Cicero. Doctus refers probably to the study he gave to his profession. - 86 - 89. He who praises the songs of the Salii, which he understands no better than I do, does so not from love of them, but envy of us. These songs in honor of Mars were very old and very obscure. — 93. Positis . . . bellis; i. e. after the Persian war, B. C. 480. Nugari; i. e. to devote itself to arts which are nugue in comparison with war: not said contemptuously. — 94-100. Vitium = luxury. Labier. Gr. 239. 6. A. & S. 162. 6. Suspendit vultum mentemque = attentissime spectarit. Petiit . . . reliquit; with Graecia, not puella. The meaning is : like a spoiled child, what eagerly she sought soon satisfied she left. -101Horace introduces the example of Athens to show that greatness was reached by their love, not of what was old, but what was new. Peace and prosperity brought with it tastes and elegances of a high order; and though, no doubt, there was fickleness in the pursuit of these things, this was to be expected, he says, and may be excused, seeing what human nature is. Odio. Gr. 390. 2. A. & S. 227, R. 2. -103. Horace goes on to compare the change which had come upon the character of the Romans through their new taste for poetry, with that which passed upon the Athenians when they turned from arms to the arts of peace, and he justifies the change (103-167). — 104, 105. Mane — vigilare. Cf. S. I. 1. 10. Cautos — nummos; i. c. to lend money on good security. Some make nominibus dative, some ablative. — 110 - 113. Comas; accusative of specification. Dictant; i. e. dictate to the slave who writes them down. Scribere; pres. for fut. inf. A. & S. 268, R. 3. The Parthians were proverbially false and treacherous. Prius - sole. Gr. 431. 3. A. & S. 257, N. 4, which is true of prius and nisi as well as non prius, non nisi. -117. Indocti doctique. Cf. C. I. 1. 29. - 118, 119. Avarus -

est = is not readily given to avarice. Cf. E. II. 2. 13. -121-123. Ridet = laughs at; transitive. Socio. Cf. C. III. 24. 60. Siliquis; the pods or husks of any leguminous vegetable, particularly the siliqua Graeca, a plant which produces long pods filled with a sweetish pulp. It has no English name. Pane secundo; bread made of inferior flour. - 126-131. The poet forms the speech and chastens the minds of the young; he records great deeds, furnishes great examples, consoles the poor and sick. Format. Cf. C. IIL 24. 54; A. P. 307, etc. Orientia tempora = the dawn of life. -132-138. Castis — preces. See C. S. Introd. Praesentia sentit. Cf. C. I. 35. 2 and Virg. E. I. 42. Coelestes aquas = rain from heaven. Cf. C. S. 31. Doota prece; i. e. quam docuit poeta. Avertit morbos. Cf. C. S. 64. Manes; worshipped at the Lemuria, a great annual festival celebrated on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of May. Here the name seems to embrace all the infernal deities (di inferi as opposed to di superi) as well as the spirits of the dead. -139. Fortes. Cf. Virg. G. II. 472. — 143. Tellurem; worshipped among the dii inferi, or Manes. Poroo. See on E. I. 16. 38. Silvanum. Cf. C. III. 29. 23; Ep. II. 22; Virg. G. I. 20, etc. -144. Genium. See on Virg. G. I. 302, and cf. E. II. 2. 187; A. P. 210. -145. The Fescennina carmina were a sort of rude jesting dialogue carried on in extempore verse at these rustic festivals. They were so called from the Faliscan town Fescennia or Fescennium. From these verses, which were harmless enough (cf. Virg. G. II. 386), others took their name which were more licentious and scurrilous. - 152. The writing of scurrilous verses was one of the few offences made capital by the XII. Tables (Cic. Repub. IV. 10). - 154. Fustis = fustuarii; putting to death by beating with clubs. - 155. Redacti; sc. poetae. -156. Graecia — cepit = conquered Greece enslaved her savage conqueror. The taking of Syracuse by Marcellus, B. C. 212, led to the introduction into Rome of a taste for Greek art. In B. C. 146, Corinth was taken by Mummius, and Southern Greece was formed into the Roman province of Achaia. Horace had probably both these periods in his mind, as well as the conquest of Southern Italy, in the towns of which were some of the finest works of Grecian art. The first play copied from the Greek was not exhibited at Rome till after the first Punic war, which ended in B. C. 241. -158. Defluxit = ceased to flow. It was the most ancient Roman measure, and, according to Niebuhr, continued in use till about B. C. 100. Horace says traces of the old rudeness remained in his day, probably in the less polished mimi, and in the Fescennina carmina, which were not extinct. - 161. Serus; sc. Romanus. — 162. Post — bella; with quietus. - 163. Thespis is introduced as the reputed founder of Greek tragedy. It is doubtful whether any of his plays were translated by

or known to the Roman tragedians. Cf. A. P. 275, 276. - 164. Si - posset = whether he could translate (their works) as they deserved. For the construction, see on S. II. 6. 31. Dillenb. makes rem depend on both tentavit and vertere; but it seems better, with Orelli, to take it only with the former. -167. Sed - lituram = but ignorantly thinks an erasure discreditable, and shuns it. That is, they were bold enough in their style, and had the spirit of tragedy in them, but they did not look sufficiently to the correction and polishing of their language. - 168. Ex medio = from common life. Horace says comedy is supposed to be very easy, because the matter is common; but, in fact, it gives more trouble in proportion to the readiness with which it is criticised and faults are detected and condemned. The following remarks on the stage are introduced for the purpose of deprecating the excessive admiration and support bestowed on the drama at the expense of other poetry (168-213). - 170-176. It would appear that Horace had no great opinion of Plautus, all whose greatness, he says, lay in the drawing of small parts. Dossenus, who is not mentioned elsewhere, must have been a comic writer of the day. Pulpita; the front part of the stage where the actors spoke. Socco; the low shoe worn by comic actors. Cf. Milton (L'Allegro): "Jonson's learned sock." Horace means that Dossenus was careless in composition, which he expresses by his running about the stage with loose slippers. His only care, he says, is to make money. — 177. Gloria. Cf. S. I. 6. 23. — 180, 181. Valeat opimum; i. e. farewell the stage for me, if applause is to make me fat and the loss of it lean. - 182-188. The interruptions to the regular drama which Horace here mentions were of common occurrence. The people sometimes insisted on having a bear-bait or a boxing match to amuse them, in spite of the remonstrances of the equites in the front rows, who, however, Horace says, were themselves taken too much with processions and shows that appealed more to the eye than to the ear. Incertos = erring; i. e. easily dazzled and deluded. - 189. Aulaea. See on Ov. M. III. 111. -191-193. Regum fortuna; i. e. reges infelices. Ebur; i. e. works of art in ivory. Corinthus = vasa Corinthia. See on Ephyreiaque aera, Virg. G. II. 464. - 194. Democritus; a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Abdera in Thrace, about B. C. 460. Juvenal (X. 33) says: Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat Democritus. He was known as "the laughing philosopher." - 195, 196. Diversum - camelo; i. e. the camelopard or giraffe. Genus; in apposition with panthera. White elephants are not common, being lusus naturae, not a distinct species. -198 - 200. Mimo here = histrione. Scriptores surdo = he would think that the writers (of the play) were telling the story to a deaf ass. — 202. Garganum. See on C. II. 97.

-204. Divitiae; i. e. splendidae vestes. Cf. A. P. 215. - 207. Lana - veneno; i. e. his fine clothes. The different shades of purple dye were obtained by different mixtures of the juices of the murex and the purpura, two kinds of shellfish common on the coasts of Italy. The violet color was much in fashion at this time, together with the scarlet peculiar to Tarentum. The Tarentines imitated all the foreign varieties. But these imitations, whether made from the fish or the fucus, never came up to the original dyes, and were easily detected. See on E. I. 10. 26. - 208 - 213. Quae recusem; i. e. what his nature refuses to do, what he has no capacity for. Laudare maligne = "damn with faint praise." Horace denies that he is disposed to detract from the merits of good dramatic poets; on the contrary, he considers that he who could succeed in exciting his feelings with fictitious griefs and fears, and transport him in imagination to distant places, could do anything he chose to try, dance on a tight rope if he pleased; in which there is a little jocular irony perhaps. -215, 216. Quam; depending on the magis in malunt. Curam - brevem = pay a passing attention. Munus - dignum; the library mentioned in C. I. 31. Introd. - 220. The man who damages his own vines hurts himself more than any one else, and this is the meaning of the proverb. Horace goes on jocularly to relate many offences of poets arising out of their want of tact and knowledge of the world. — 223. Loca; for locos. Gr. 141. A. & S. 92. 2. Revolvimus = we read again. - 225. Tenui deducta filo; a metaphor from spinning: fine-spun, elegant. — 229 - 231. Aedituos. The word means the keeper of a temple. Horace says, it is worth while to see what kind of persons should be intrusted with the keeping of the fame of Augustus, what poets should be allowed to tell of it, - and with this subject he concludes. - 233, 234. Choerilus of Iasos was a poet who accompanied Alexander and wrote verses on his battles. Cf. A. P. 357. Male natis versibus means verses made by a poet who was not born such, seeing that poëta nascitur non fit. Versibus; dative with rettulit: owed to his verses. Philippos; gold coins with Philip's head on them, the Macedonian stater. Its value is reckoned at about \$5.67. - 236. Atramenta. Ink was used by the ancients. The Greeks called it \(\mu\epsilon\lambda\var\rightar\ri mentum scriptorium or librarium, to distinguish it from shoemaker's dye, also called atramentum, and a paint which had the same name. Horace says it is a common thing for poets to defile great deeds with bad verses, as the fingers are defiled when they handle ink. - 239, 240. This story — that Alexander would not suffer himself to be painted by any but Apelles — is referred to by Cicero, Pliny, and Plutarch. Lysippo. For the ablative see on E. I. 16. 20. He was a younger contemporary of Apelles, and wrought almost entirely in

bronze. - 242. Videndis = dijudicandis. Döderlein makes ridendas artes = eas quae visu percipiantur, ut pingendi, etc. - 244. The dulness of the Bocotians was proverbial. - 246. Varius. See on S. I. 5. 40. - 248. Signa; carved or cast figures in general, status being limited to a full-length figure. - 251. Repentes per humum is explained by Musa pedestri, S. II. 6. 17. - 254-256. Auspiciis. See on C. I. 7. 27. Janum. See on Virg. A. I. 294. Parthis. See on C. I. 2. 22, and cf. C. III. 5. 4; C. S. 53, etc. - 262. Quis; with both discit and deridet. Horace says men are more apt to remember what is ridiculous than what is good and serious; and therefore it is not pleasant to have one's name associated with silly verses or an ugly wax image such as the admirers of public men might think to honor them with. - 267. Pingue. See on S. II. 6. 14 -268-270. Horace speaks of being stretched out in an open box (the sandapila, or bier used for the poor) as if he were a corpse being carried to the common burial ground, that is, to the grocer's shop, Vicum; probably the vicus Thurarius. Horace means that the panegyric will probably be sold for wrapping-paper, and both he and the author go to oblivion together.

EPISTLE II.— This is one of the most finished and most agreeable of the Epistles. It is addressed to Julius Florus, in reply to his friend's complaint that he had not sent him any verses. It furnishes materials for a considerable part of Horace's biography, his poetical career in particular.

1-3. Neroni; i. e. Tiberius Claudius Nero. See C. IV. 4. Introd. Natum - Gabiis; i. e. anywhere you please. For Gabii see on E. I. 11. 7. - 5. Nummorum; i. c. sesterces. Gr. 713. A. & S. 327. The sum was about \$300. Much larger sums were given for handsome slaves, and this boy's accomplishments, if they were real, would make him worth a good price. There would be reason, therefore, to suspect, in such a case, that the owner was anxious to get rid of him. - 7-11. The literati were a separate class in the slave family, and were subdivided into anagnostae or lectores (who read to their masters, chiefly at their meals, or, if their masters were authors, they read their productions aloud for the benefit of the guests), and librarii or scribae, used for writing from dictation, taking care of the library, keeping accounts, etc., and hence called pueri or servi a studiis, ab epistolis, a bibliotheca, notarii, etc. There were also architects, sculptors, painters, engravers, and other artists, who all came under the same general head of literati. The boy in this place might also be put among the cantores or symphoniaci, the choir or band who sang and played to their master at meals. In short, he was fit for any of the above employments, according to his owner's estimate; which he

professes to put in a modest way (hence the diminutive, literulis), for fear he should seem to be puffing his property, and so depreciate its value. Argilla — uda; i. e. you can mould him like moist clay. — 12-15. Meo — aere = I am poor, (but live) on my own means; i. e. what I have is my own. Aes proprium, suum, etc., is opposed to aes alienum, other people's money, i. e. a debt. Nemo - idem. He professes to deal as a friend. The mangones were slave-dealers, a class in no favor, but often very rich. The name is derived from the Greek μάγγανον, μαγγανεύω, to juggle, cheat. Semel — habenae = once he was in fault, and hid himself under the stairs for fear of a flogging. It would appear that a whip was hung up in some conspicuous place in terrorem. - 16. Macleane prefers to make this line the conclusion of the dealer's speech, but Orelli, Dillenb., and others give it to Horace. - 17. Among the faults the seller of a slave was bound to tell was running away. - 21 - 25. Mea; with epistola. Jurgares; intransitive. Do not be cruel, and complain because I sent you no letter in reply. Mecum = in my favor. Attentas = you attack, try to overthrow. It is doubtful whether super his is = besides this, as in S. II. 6. 3, or = about this, as in A. P. 429. -26. Luoulli; i. e. L. Licinius Lucullus, who carried on the war against Mithridates and Tigranes, A. U. C. 680-688. Viatios would include money as well as baggage. - 30. Praesidium regale; a fortress in which Mithridates kept a part of his treasures. 33. Bis dena sestertia = 20,000 sesterces. See on v. 5. - 40. Zonam; the girdle which held up the tunic, and in which the purse was often carried. - 41. On this and the following verses see Life of Horace. Iratus - Achilles; referring to the Iliad. - 43-45. Horace refers here only to his dialectical studies which he pursued in the school of the Academy. Academus was an old Attic hero, and there was a grove near the city on the banks of the Cephisus, which was dedicated to him and called Academia. Here Plato taught, and hence his school was named. Curvo is here = wrong, as opposed to rectum, right. — 47, 48. Join civilis aestus and rudem belli. Some put civilis with belli: the tide of civil war: Caesaris - lacertis = not destined to match the strength of Augustus. - 51. Laris = domus. Fundi; the estate, in distinction from the domus. - 53. Cioutae = hemlock, κώνειον, which was used as an antifebrile medicine. Horace asks what amount of cicuta would be sufficient to cool his veins, if he were so feverishly bent upon writing as to do so when he could live without it. - 59, 60. Carmine; sc. lyrico. Bioneis sermonibus; i. e. satires. Bion was born on the Borysthenes, and was hence called Borysthenites. He flourished about the middle of the third century, B. C. He studied philosophy at Athens, and wrote certain books on the follies of mankind of a very bitter character.

Sale nigro = coarse wit. Some make it = bitter raillery. - 61 He treats his friends, all asking him for different sorts of verse, as guests at a dinner, each liking different fare, so that he does not know what to give them. - 67. Cf. S. II. 6. 23. Sponsum ... auditum; supines. - 70, 71. Humane commoda = pretty convenient; ironical. Verum - obstet. This is a supposed answer, the rejoinder to which is in v. 72. Platea is a less general name than views, It applies only to the broader streets. The word, being derived from the Greek πλατεία, would properly have its penult long. Purae= unobstructed. - 72. Calidus strengthens festinat: he is in hot haste. Redemptor. See on C. II. 18. 18; C. III. 1. 35. Cum is to be supplied with the ablatives. - 73-75. Machina; probably raising a large stone or beam for the upper part of a building. Punera. See on S. I. 6. 43. - 77. Cf. C. I. 1. 30. - 80. Contracta - vatum = to follow the confined steps of the poets. He means that the poets walk in a path narrowed by strict rules, and that it is not easy to tread in their steps. Cf. Propertius (III. t. 14) : Non datur ad Musas currere lata via. The next best of the many readings is contacta, which Dillenb. adopts. - 81 - 86. Vacuas = quietas, otiosas. Horace says: "The man who has studied many years in all the advantage of seclusion often turns out unfit for authorship and even for society; how much less can I deem myself fit to compose lyric poetry, amid the tumults and conflicts of city life?" - 87-90. The lawver said the rhetorician was a perfect Gracchus for eloquence, and he returned the compliment by declaring that his brother was a second Scaevola for legal learning. And this sort of flattery, Horace says, goes on among poets, and he cannot keep pace with their passion for praise. The Gracchus may be either Tiberius or Caius: both were great orators. There were two distinguished jurists named Q. Mucius Scaevola. Meros honores = nihil nisi laudes. - 91-94. Mirabile - opus. This is what one of the poets says to the other. Quanto molimine expresses the pompous strut with which they enter the library of Apollo (see C. I. 31. Introd.), in which they take it for granted a place is reserved for them. - 95 - 99-Procul. See on Virg. A. III. 13. Ferat = says. Caedimur duello; i. e. the contest of mutual flattery is like that of two gladiators, each trying to get the better of the other. Samnites; a class of gladiators so called from the arms they used. Fights of gladiators (with blunt weapons) were common amusements at Roman dinners. Here the contest continues till the lights are brought in Puncto illius = by his vote. At elections, certain persons called custodes received the votes and checked off by points on a tablet the number given to each candidate. Cf. A. P. 343. - 100 - 105. Alcaeus. See on C. II. 13. 27. Callimachus; a celebrated Alexan-

drine poet of the third century, B. C. Mimnermus; an elegiac poet of Colophon (or Smyrna, some say) in the sixth century, B. C. Optivo = desired. Idem - aures. He says when he has done writing and recovered his senses (which was the same thing) he shall stop his ears and they may recite without fear of retaliation (impune). -113, 114. Verba - loco; keeping up the figure of the censor. See on S. I. 6. 20. Quamvis - Vestae; i. e. although it is hard to expunge them, and although, having never left the author's desk, nobody else has found fault with them. The sanctuary of Vesta could only be entered by her own priestesses; hence penetralia Vestae expresses strict privacy. — 116. Specioso — rerum = expressive terms; words which are intelligible at once. Cf. A. P. 319. - 117. Catonibus . . . Cethegis; the plural by a usage common in all languages. Cf. Virg. G. II. 169. M. Porcius Cato Censorius was born about B. C. 234, and was therefore contemporary with Ennius, with whom he is associated, A. P. 56, as successfully importing new words into the language. Cicero had the highest opinion of Cato, and complains that he was not studied enough even in his day. M. Cornelius Cethegus was older than Cato, since he was curule aedile when Cato was no more than twenty. Ennius called Cethegus Suadae medulla, orator suaviloquenti ore. Horace names him twice as an authority on the language (see A. P. 50). — 119. Usus. Cf. A. P. 70 foll. — 120. **Vehemens**; a dissyllable. Cf. S. I. 5. 67. -123-125. **Tollet**= delebit. Dillenb. and Orelli make it = extollet, like Quintilian's premere tumentia, humilia extollere (X. 4. 1). Ludentis - movetur; i. e. he will work hard to produce a result which shall appear playful and easy, the turns being as easy as those of the mimus, who dances either the light measure of the nimble Satyr, or the clumsy dance of the Cyclops (see on S. I. 5. 63). The poet's art is to conceal his art. On Satyrum see A. & S. 232 (2). - 126 - 128. Praetulerim ringi. This is supposed to be the remark of one who would be a poet without the necessary trouble. He would rather be pleased with his own bad verses, even though he might be deceiving himself, than be so learned and be perpetually vexed with himself. -129-135. Sir Henry Halford furnishes a parallel story (Essays, p. 61): "One case, that of the gentleman of Argos, whose delusion led him to suppose that he was attending the representation of a play, as he sat in his bedchamber, is so exact, that I saw a person of exalted rank (George III.) under those very circumstances of delusion, and heard him call upon Mr. Garrick to exert himself in the performance of Hamlet." Signo laeso. Cf. C. III. 8. 10-12. Horace says that the man was not one who would get furious if he found the slaves had opened a lagena, and drunk the contents. — 137. Hellebore was a common medicine for madness. Cf. A. P. 300. - 139. Cui. Gr. 385. 4.

A. & S. 224, R. 2. - 141, 142. But after all it is best to give up child's play and verse-making, and to take to philosophy. The dative pueris depends on both tempestivum and concedere. 148. Faterier. See on E. II. 1. 94. So curarier, v. 151.—152. Ill. Gr. 386. 2. A. & S. 224, R. I. - 153. Hx quo; sc. tempere, -158-160. There was a mode of sale which was called per an d libram. A third person held a pair of scales (libra), which the purchaser touched with a piece of money, at the same time laying his hand on the thing purchased. According to a set form of words he claimed the thing as his own, and handed the money to the seller as a token of the sum agreed upon. This form of purchase was called mancipatio. The seller was said mancipio dare (to which mancipare in this place is equivalent), and the purchaser was said mancipie accipere. A man might become owner of res mancipii by having been in possession for a certain time. Hence usus is said mancipare, because the effect is the same whether a man got his ownership by usus, that is, possession, or by mancipatio. Repeat si before quaedum. Orbi; the owner of the land, whoever he may have been. - 165-168. Nummorum. See on v. 5. Vivas. Gr. 526. II. 2. A. & S. 265, R. 2. Numerato; sc. nummo. Emptor quondam = is qui quendam emit. Gr. 352. 4. A. & S. 205, R. 11 (b). Aricini. See on S. I. 5. 1. Veientis. Veii was an ancient city of Etruria, which after having been long in ruins was restored by Augustus. Coenat; here transitive. — 170, 171. Usque . . . qua = usque ad eum locum ubi. Limitibus; with adsita. Vicina - jurgia = prevents the neighbors from quarrelling. Vicina = vicinorum, as altera, v. 174,= alterius. Refugit; aoristic perfect. - 177 - 179. Vici = villas. Saltibus; pastures, wooded or otherwise, on hills or in valleys and plains. Those of Calabria were low and without wood; those of Lucania were among the hills. Orcus. Cf. C. II. 3. 4; II. 14.5. 180-182. Tyrrhena sigilla; small bronze images of the gods, of Etrurian workmanship. Gaetulo murice. See on C. II. 16. 35. Sunt - habeant. See on C. I. 1. 3. - 184. Herod the Great derived a large revenue from the woods of palm which abounded in Judea, especially about Jericho (Deut. xxxiv. 3). - 187. Genius. See on E. II. 1. 144. - 189. Albus et ater = cheerful and gloomy. -193. Nepoti = the spendthrift. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 225, R. 3. So avaro. - 195. Spargas. See on vivus, v. 166. - 197. Quinquatribus. See on Ov. Trist. IV. 10. 13. Cf. also Ov. Fast. III. 809: Incrunt hi dies pueris gratissimi jucundissimique, quia denec quinquatria durabant, feriae in scholis erant. Olim. Cf. S. I. 1. 25. -198. Raptim. Cf. Ep. XIII. 3, 4 -199. Domus has no meaning here. The MSS. vary, and the best critics have failed to make out what Horace really wrote. Of the many conjectural read-

ings modo and procul (cf. Virg. A. VI. 258) are perhaps the best, but neither is satisfactory. — 201. Cf. C. II. 10. 23, 24. — 202. Ducimus = agimus. Cf. Virg. A. II. 641; IV. 340. - 205-210. Non -fugere. "You are no miser: go to; what, do all your faults vanish with that?" Tibl. Gr. 39% 5. A. & S. 211, R. 5 (1). Lemures. The belief in ghosts was as common with the ancients as with the superstitious among ourselves. The spirits of the dead were worshipped as Manes, Lares, Lemures, and Larvae. Under the two former names were recognized the spirits of the good (see on E. IL 1. 138); the other two represented cruel spirits coming up to terrify and torment the living. The Thessalians had the credit of extraordinary power in magic and drugs. Natales - numeras == Are you happy when you count up your birthdays? i. e. are you content to see yourself advancing in life and drawing near the end of it? — 211 - 216. Senecta. Gr. 140. A. & S. 99. 4. Spinis; i. c. vitiis. Vivere - peritis = If you do not know how to live properly, quit the stage and give place to those who do. Potum; sc &. Gr. 262. 1 and 2. A. & S. 162. 16. Aequo. See on E. I. 2. 29. Lasciva - actas = a time of life which may be wanton with less indecency; i. e. youth, to which it is more natural.

## THE ART OF POETRY.

Not a few able commentators have considered the Ars Poetica a systematic treatise on the Art of Poetry, and have traced out the poet's plan, each in his own way. It would be more amusing than edifying to give an outline of the widely different results to which they have arrived. One thinks that Horace wrote, at the request of Piso Pater, to dissuade the elder son from the pursuit of poetry, and that, after general remarks on his theme addressed to the three Pisos, he proceeds to instruct the two sons in regard to the drama, its history, its rules, etc., and finally, having exhausted that subject, turns short on the elder son (v. 366) and warns him of the danger of precipitate publication and the ridicule to which the unsuccessful author exposes himself. Another thinks that it was written with a view to the regeneration of the Roman drama, and that every precept in it has reference to that one purpose. Other theories differ as much from these as these from each other.

On the other hand, many critics have viewed it as a medley of critical remarks and rules, without any attempt at order or arrange-

ment; and some have even thought that it was made up from fragments of Horace's composition clumsily put together and published after his death.

The truth probably lies between these two extremes. To find an accurate system in Horace is not to be expected: a conversational method and a "graceful negligence" are the distinguishing features of his Satires and Epistles, and it is not probable that this Epistle to the Pisos is an exception to his general style. The old Scholiast Porphyrion tells us that the poem was principally compiled from the more methodical work of Neoptolemus; and, as this account appears liable to no objections, the most probable conclusion that can be formed on the subject is that Horace intended to convey in a popular form the elements of critical science, as he had already treated those of the science of ethics.

But in a treatise, however familiar and unmethodical, on poetry, the drama would naturally claim peculiar attention; and the more so, in this instance, because of the extreme degeneracy of that province of poetry at the time when the treatise was written. Without going minutely into the causes of the disease, which were many and complicated, the literary patriot would point out to his countrymen the means of remedy, by recalling their attention to good models and well-grounded maxims. And this is exactly what Horace has done. Although all his precepts are intended for the Roman poet, he admits no other excellence (except in subject) than that which the Greeks allowed; and, whatever may be thought of the value of his canons to the modern poet, it is certain that the Romans, whose main excellence lay in imitation, succeeded precisely in proportion as they regarded the laws which, existing before in the reason of things or in the practice of the Greeks, were digested and elucidated by Horace.

It is not certain to whom this Epistle was addressed, but some of the best critics agree in selecting the L. Piso who was consul, B. C. 15. If they are right, as he was born B. C. 49, he might have a son verging upon manhood in B. C. 8, the last year of Horace's life, and the poem could hardly have been written earlier than that. Those who assume a different Piso (Cnaeus) make the date some dozen years earlier.

1-37. The importance of simplicity and unity is inculcated.—
1-5. This monster with a woman's head and a fish's tail, with a horse's neck, limbs from all manner of beasts, and feathers of all sorts of birds, Horace considered a good illustration of some of the poetry of his day. Membris; dative. Ut = so that. Spectatum; supine. — 9-18. Pictoribus — potestas is a supposed reply that painters and poets are privileged people, which Horace admits, but within certain limits.—19. Et fortasse, etc. The Scholiasts tell a

story of a painter who could paint nothing well but a cypress, and when a sailor wanted a picture of a shipwreck, asked him if he would n't like a cypress in it. - 22. Rota; i. e. the potter's wheel. -26-29. Levia; smoothness. Nervi; vigor. Grandia; sublimity. Prodigialiter; with variare; i. c. so as to produce startling effects. — 32. The Aemilius ludus was a gladiators' school. Unus = practer ceteros. Some read imus. - 38-72. The choice of a subject; the arrangement; the expression. - 40-42. Potenter = pro suis viribus, κατὰ δύναμιν. Facundia = expression. Venus = beauty. - 43. Nunc adds intensity to jam: just now. - 46. Tenuis; discriminating. Serendis; (arranging) from sercre, serui, rather than serere, seed, as some make it. — 47-50. S1 — novum; i. e. if old words get a new force from their connection. Rerum. Gr. 438. 5. A. & S. 205, R. 9 (b). Cinctutis; i. e. ancient: the cinctus having been worn before the introduction of the tunica. Cethegis. 'See on E. II. 2. 117. — 54-56. Caecilio Plautoque. See on E. II. 1. 59, 170. Romanus. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 851. Catonis et Enni. See on E. II. 2. 117. Ego invideor; for mihi invidetur: a Grecism. - 59 - 61. Signatum - producere = to give currency to a word stamped with a modern mark: a metaphor from the mint. Ut-oa**dunt** = as woods in respect to their leaves at the close of the year are changed, yea they are the first to fall. The construction is irregular, but the meaning is clear. - 63-69. Receptus - arcet. See on Virg. G. II. 161 foll. Regis; i. e. worthy of a king. Sterilisve -aratrum may refer to the draining of the Pomptine marshes, in Campania. Cursum - melius; referring, perhaps, to clearing out the bed of the Tiber, to put an end to inundations (Suctonius, Octav. 30). Stet. Gr. 493. 4. A. & S. 262, N. 5. — 71. Usus = usage. Cf. E. II. 2. 119. — 73 – 85. The different kinds of poetry and their appropriate measures. — 75. Versibus — junctis; i. e. elegiac measure, of which the extract from Ovid's Tristia, p. 61, is an example. Gr. 676. 2. A. & S. 311, R. 2. Querimonia; mourning for the dead. — 76. Post — compos; i. e. afterwards the elegiac measure came to be used for amatory poetry. - 79-82. Archiloohum; one of the earliest Ionian lyric poets (B. C. 714-676). Socci ... cothurni; i. c. comedy . . . tragedy. See on E. II. 1. 174. Alternis sermonibus; i. e. dialogue. The iambus overcomes the noise of the theatre (populares strepitus) by the clear intonation it admits of. -83-85. Fidibus = to the lyre. The leading kinds of lyric poetry are briefly mentioned: poems on mythological subjects; hymns in honor of the victors at public games (επινίκια); love-songs and drinking-songs. - 86-135. Style, as modified by the subject. Illustrations are drawn from tragedy and comedy, involving the consideration of the language, the characters, the plot,

and the subjects handled. - 86 - 88. Descriptas vices; i. e. the parts assigned to each class of poetry. Operum colores; the coloring of poems. Pudens prave = through a false shame. - 90 - 91. Privatis; the language of everyday life. Coena Thyestas. The murder of the children of Thyestes by Atreus and the serving them up at their father's table was a favorite subject with the ancient tragedians. - 94-98. Chremes; one of Terence's characters, put for comic characters generally; as Telephus and Peleus for tragic characters. Sesquipedalia = a foot and a half long. - 99. Dulcda; i. e. affecting. The next verse explains it. - 104. Male; with mandata: improperly assigned you, not suited to your character. -108. Prius corresponds to past, v. 111: first, the feeling; afterwards, the expression. - 113. Equites peditesque; i. e. all the citizens of Rome, with reference to their division by Servius Tullius (Livy, I. 44). - 119. The poet should follow tradition and common belief, or, if he invents, his inventions should be consistent with themselves. — 120. Honoratus = renowned, khurós. Reponis = put upon the stage again. - 122. Nihil - armis = let him claim everything for arms; i. e. make arms his one appeal. — 123, 124. Ino. See on Virg. G. I. 437. Ixton. See on Virg. A. VI. 601. Io; the daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, whose wanderings in the form of a cow are related in many ways. Orestes. See on Virg. A. III. 331; IV. 471. - 128. Proprie - dicere. Of the various explanations of this much disputed passage, only two deserve notice. The one makes communia = what everybody knows, or what is common property, as opposed to fictions of one's own creating, and proprie dicere = to tell it so as to make it one's own. The other makes communia = abstract ideas, general conceptions, and proprie dicere = to individualize; the whole being = from general ideas to form individual characters. If we adopt the former, we must either make tuque, etc., mean: "and yet you had better do this, by dramatizing the Iliad, than to be the first to handle new subjects"; or, if we do not thus strain the meaning of the -que, we must give a forced rendering to the rest of the sentence. On the whole, we prefer the other explanation. It is both illustrated and supported by Quintilian (Inst. Or. VII. 1): Non dissimile huic est illud praeceptum ut a communibus ad propria veniamus. Fere enim communia generalia sunt. Commune est, tyrannum occidit; proprium, Viriatum tyrannum occidit. Cicero and Tacitus also use the words in the same way. For a very full and able discussion of the passage see Lincoln ad loc. - 131. Publica — erit = public materials will become private property. Dillenb. explains publica as jam saepius tractata et ita quasi publici juris facta. - 132. What Horace means is, the hackneyed round of subjects, phrases, and illustrations, ground which anybody may tread. and many have trod already. Patulum is opposed to arctum, "a strait," i. e. narrow ground, in which you must tread precisely in the steps of him whom you follow, "out of which diffidence or the plan of the work forbids you to move" (v. 135); i. e. prevents you from showing any originality. - 136 - 152. The proper beginning of a poem. - 136. A class of Epic poets arose some time after Homer, who adopted subjects akin to his, and connected their poems with his; their design being to form their poems and Homer's into one cycle, embracing the whole history of the Trojan times, whence they came to be called Cyclic poets. - 139. Athenaeus (XIV. 6) quotes a proverb : ώδινεν δρος, Ζεύς δ' έφοβείτο, τὸ δ' έτεκεν μῦν. — 141, 142. A version of the first lines of the Odyssey. Cf. E. I. 2. 19 foll. -143 - 145. Horace says of Homer, that he does not begin with a flash which ends in smoke, but with him out of smoke comes a bright light; that is, out of a modest beginning the reader is led on to beauties and objects of interest; and he is carried rapidly forward, instead of being detained over matters preliminary and irrelevant. The stories referred to are all in the Odyssey. Antiphates was king of the Laestrygones, a gigantic race in Sicily, who devoured three of the companions of Ulysses, and destroyed his ships (X. 80 foll.). The adventure with Polyphemus, the Cyclops, forms the leading event of the ninth book. The description of Scylla and Charybdis is contained in the twelfth book (vv. 85 foll.). Cf. Virg. A. III. 420, 613 foll. - 146, 147. Meleager was uncle to Diomed, being brother to Tydeus. The cause of his death is variously related. According to Homer, he was cursed by his mother, Althaea, for the slaughter of her two brothers (IL IX. 567 foll.), and her Erinnys pursued him to his death. But as this was before the Trojan war, and had nothing to do with it, to begin an account of Diomed's return with an account of his uncle's death would be absurd enough. Gemino . . . ab ovo; i. c. from the birth of Helen, who was born from one of the eggs brought forth by Leda, while Castor and Pollux issued from the other. - 151, 152. Mentitur == invents. Ita . . . sio . . . ne == so . . . so . . . that not . 153-284. Rules of dramatic poetry, interspersed with historical notices. - 154 - 157. Aulaea. See on ()v. M. III. 111 and cf. E. II. I. 189. Cantor = histrio. Vos plaudite; the words with which a play usually concluded. Mobilibus - annis; i. e. men's characters change with the different stages of life, and these changes must be attended to. With the passage that follows compare Shakespeare's "Seven Ages"; Boileau, Art Polique, III. 373 foll.; Delille, Imagination, VI. 24 foll. -161-165. Custode; the paedagogus. See on S. I. 6. 81. Campi; sc. Martii. Bublimis = high-spirited. -172. Spe longus =: slow to hope. So Orelli, Dillenb., Macleane, and others. Some translate: indulging in distant expectations. Avidus futuri = greedy of life, eager to live longer. - 176. Me = lest. that not. -178. Acvo; with both adjunctis and aptis. -184. Facundia praesens; i. e. an eye-witness who tells the story before the audience. - 185-187. Medea. Cf. v. 123. When deserted by Jason, Medea murdered the two children she had borne to him. Atrens. See on v. 91. Avem; a swallow (Ov.) or a nightingale (Virg., Propertius, etc.). Cadmus. See on Ov. M. III. 98. -191, 192. Nec - inciderit; i. e. do not make a god interpose unless the exigency demands it. Nec - laboret. Thespis introduced a single actor, Aeschylus a second, Sophocles a third, and with the Greeks it was ever after the rule that only three should take part in the dialogue. —193 - 195. The chorus should sustain the part of an actor; that is, what it sings ought to carry on the action. Officium virile = a strenuous part. -196-201. The office here ascribed to the chorus is "a general expression of moral sympathy, exhortation, instruction and warning" (Schlegel). The chorus is "the ideal spectator:...a personified reflection upon the action that is going on." Mensae brevis. Cf. C. II. 16. 14. Otia = peace. Cf. C. III. 5. 23. Tegat commissa = let it keep the secrets intrusted to it. Being present through the whole play, it was necessarily the confidant of all the actors. — 202 - 207. Horace says that in simpler days the tibia served for an accompaniment to the chorus, but afterwards it came to drown it. In those days the population of the city was smaller, the theatres less crowded, and the audience more reverential and attentive. - 210. Genius. Cf. E. II. 1. 144; II. 2. 187. foll. -215. The palla worn by tragic actors had a train which swept the stage. Pulpita. See on E. II. I. 174. -216-219. Horace says that in the course of time the grave style of music to which the choruses were once sung gave way to a more vehement style, as the cloquence of the chorus grew more impetuous, and it began to speak in language obscure, prophetic, and oracular. - 220 - 229. Horace here passes on to the Satyric Drama of the Greeks. A goat was the prize contended for in the composition of the choral songs or dithyrambs to which the name τραγφδία first belonged. The name may have been derived from the prize. The chorus appeared in the character of Satyrs as attendants on Dionysus (Bacchus), at whose festival they performed. Their subjects were originally confined to the adventures, serious and sportive, of that god, and therefore were a mixture of mirth and gravity. Nudavit = nudos induxit in scenem. Ludo. See on C. I. 35. 4. Regali — tabernas; i. c. let not him who but now came forward in gold and purple (the garb of a god or hero) descend to the low language of a frequenter of taverns. Obsouras; because they were often vaults or cellars. — 231 - 233. Tragedy should move like a modest and stately matron among the

Satyrs. Moveri = saltare, as in E. II. 2. 125. -234. Inornata = literal, as opposed to figurative. Dominantia = prevalent, in common use; but some make it = literal, like κύρια. - 236. Colori. Gr. 385. 4. A. & S. 224, R. 3. - 238. Pythias seems to be the name of a slave-girl who cheated her master, Simo, out of some money. -239. Silenus. See on Ov. M. XI. 90. — 240. Ex noto; referring to the style, or, as some say, to the subject. - 244-250. Horace says that rough Fauns from the woods should not talk as if they had been born in the city, or languish in love verses like a silly youth; neither should their language be low, for this is sure to offend the refined in the audience, even if the vulgar applaud it. - 252 - 262. Unde - sibi; i. e. it caused the verse to take the form of a trimeter. See Gr. 683. A. & S. 314. The admission of the spondee, Horace says, was an after invention. Non ita pridem = not so (very) long ago. In - recepit = gave a share of its patrimony. Socialiter = "like a good comrade," in a friendly way. Hio; sc. res, i. e. the iambus. Acci... Enni. See on E. II. 1. 50, 56. Nobilibus = famous; perhaps ironical. Note the five spondees in v. 260. Gr. 672. 2. A. & S. 310. 2. -263 - 268. Not every critic can detect an unrhythmical verse, and so an indulgence they do not deserve is accorded to our poets. "But am I on this account to take all manner of liberties? Or, on the other hand, am I to suppose that every one will see my faults, and keep safely and cautiously within the limits of forgiveness? Why, if I do this, I may have avoided a fault, but I shall have earned no praise." - 270 - 274. But your fathers admired both the rhythm and the wit of Plautus. Yes, stupidly enough, if we know the difference between coarseness and wit, and can scan a verse. See on E. II. 1. 170. Sales. Gr. 132. A. & S. 97. -276 - 280. Thespis is said to have invented Tragedy, travelling about with his wagon and his actors smeared with wine-lees. Then came Aeschylus with mask, robe, buskin, and stage, and taught them to speak grandly. See on v. 192 and E. H. 1. 163, 174. Horace confounds the early history of Tragedy with that of Comedy. -281 - 284. The period of the old Greek Comedy was B. C. 458-404. Its earliest poet was Cratinus. - 285-476. After alluding to the aversion of Roman poets to careful composition, and their absurd notions of poetic inspiration (285-303), Horace goes on to explain critically what is necessary for the formation and the guidance of the poet (304-476). - 288. Praetextas. Fabulae practextac, or praetextatae, were tragedies, as togatae were coincidies. See on E. II. 1. 57. - 290. 61 non, etc. CL E. H. 1. 167. — 292. Pompilius. Gr. 369. 2. A. & S. 105, R. 3. The family of the Pisones claimed descent from Numa Pompilius. -294. Ad unguem. See on S. I. 5. 32. -295-298. Because genius is above art, and all poets, according to Democritus (see on

E. II. 1. 194), are mad, many neglect their persons, let their mails and their beards grow, and affect insanity. Helicone. CLE ILL 218. - 300. Anticyris. There were three places of this name, but tribus here is a mere hyperbole. - 301, 302. O ego laevus. Gr. 669. I. 2; 381. 3. 2). A. & S. 305 (1); 209, R. 13. Cf. Virg. A. IL. 54. Horace says he must be a fool, since madness makes the poet, for taking medicines to keep his stomach in order. Cf. E. II. 2 137. - 309. Philosophy (sapere) is the foundation of good writing. -310, 311. Rem = subject matter. Socraticae; referring to the disciples of Socrates, as Plato, Xenophon, etc. Verbaque - sequentur. Cf. Boileau (A. P. I. 153) : Ce que l'on conçoit bien s'émmes clairement, Et les mots pour le dire s'arrivent aisement. - 314. Conscripti = senatoris: nowhere else so used. - 318. Vivas = vivid, life-like. - 319 - 322. Sometimes commonplaces strikingly put commend a play of no great merit more than empty verses and melodious nonsense. - 323, 324. Ore rotundo; i. c. perfect expression, eloquence. Nullius; sc. rei. - 325 - 330. Horace is representing a scene in a boys' school. Master. Let the son of Albinus tell me; if you take an uncia from a quincuna, how much remains? (The boy hesitates.) You used to know. Boy. A triens. Master. Very well. You will know how to take care of your money. Now add an uncia: what is the sum? Boy. A semis. Gr. 712. 1. A. & S. 327. - 332. Books were smeared with oil of cedar to keep them from the insects. Capsae cupressinae, book-cases of cypress-wood, were costly, and would be used only for valuable books. - 337. Omne - manat; i. e. when the mind is full it has no room for superfluities; as what you pour into a full vessel overflows and is lost. - 340. Lamiae; hags, or ogresses, who were said to devour children. - 341, 342. The centuriae are those of Servius Tullius. Those who were older than forty-five were classed with the seniores. The grave seniors like no poetry that has not something profitable and instructive in it. The Ramnes were the highest of the three centuries of equites which Romulus is said to have formed. They were patricians, and Horace calls them celsi, "proud." He opposes them to seniores, as young to old. — 343. Punctum. See on E. II. 2. 99. — 345. Sosiis. See on E. I. 20. 2. - 347. Ignovisse. See on callegisse, C. I. 1. 4 -353. Quid — est = what are we to say then? — 354. Idem. Gr. 371. 1. 3) (2). A. & S. 232 (3). Scriptor librarius; the slave who acts as copyist. - 357. Cessat. Cf. E. H. 2. 14. Choerilus. Sec on E. II. 1. 233. — 358. Idem. See on C. II. 10. 22. — 359. Homerus; i. e. any great poet. — 361. Erit quae. See on C. I. 1. 3. - 366 - 373. Horace goes on to say that mediocrity, though tolerable in some things, is intolerable in poetry. Tolle memor. Cf. Virg. A. VI. 377. Messallae; M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus,

who was distinguished as an orator. A. Cascellius was a jurisconsultus. Mediocribus. Gr. 547. II. and 1. Cf. A. & S. 269, R. 5. Columnae; i. e. the booksellers' shops. — 375. Sardinian honey was bitter. Cf. Virg. E. VII. 41. Poppy-seeds roasted and mixed with honey were a Roman delicacy. - 377, 378. Sic - imum = so poetry, which was born and invented only to give pleasure to the soul, if it fail but a little of the highest point, inclines to the lowest. - 379. Campestribus; i. e. of the Campus Martius. - 381. Coronae; the ring of spectators. - 382 - 384. Quidni? Ironical. He is a free man, and born free, and has a good property, and is a good man: why then should he not write? Census = rated: a participle. Summam; i. e. 400 sestertia (about \$ 15.000), the property qualification for admission to the equestrian order. Gr. 380. A. & S. 234. II. - 385. Tu; emphatic. Invita Minera; i. c., Cicero says, adversante et repugnante natura. — 386. Olim = ever. See on C. II. 10. 17. - 387. Maeci; Sp. Maecius Tarpa, a celebrated critic. - 388, 389. Cf. E. II. 2. 114. Intus = in scrinia. 391. Horace goes on to ascribe the noblest results to the cultivation of true poetry; the civilization of mankind (represented under the legend of Orpheus taming wild beasts), the building of cities, the origin of law and social order. Sacer — decrum. (f. Virg. A. VI. 645. — 394. Amphion. See on Ov. M. VI. 178. — 399. Laws in very early times were written in verse, and those of Solon, according to Plutarch, were cut on wooden tables. - 402. Tyrtaeus; a native of Attica, who took up his abode at Sparta during the second Messenian war, which began B. C. 685. His verses were chiefly exhortations to bravery addressed to the Spartans. — 403. Sortes; oracular responses, which were in verse. - 404. Vitae - est; referring to the didactic poetry of Hesiod, Theognis, and others. - 405-407. Pieriis. See on C. III. 4. 40. Ludusque, etc. refers to the origin of dramatic poetry in the rural Dionysia. This festival was at the end of the year, when the labors of the vintage were over. See E. II. 1. 140 foll. Cf. Virg. G. II. 380 foll. Pudori. Gr. 390. I. A. & S. 227. — 408 - 411. It is questioned, Horace says, whether poetry comes by nature or by teaching. He thinks both must be combined. Rude = incultum. - 412. Metam. Sec on C. I. 1. 4. - 413. Puer is emphatic: he takes great pains when he is young. Cf. C. I. 9. 16. 414. Pythia cantat; sings in the Pythian games, at which there was a musical contest. - 417. Occupet - scabies - plague take the hindmost! The Scholiasts say this expression was used by boys in their races. - 419. Pracco. See on S. I. 6, 86. As the crier calls buyers to an auction, so the rich poet attracts a crowd of venal flatterers. - 422 - 425. Unctum - possit = who can serve up a good dinner handsomely. Spondere. See on S. II. 6. 23. Levi; i. c.

whose credit is as poor as his purse is light. Atris. Cf. atra Cura, C. III. 1. 40. Beatus; wealthy. -426-433. If you have made a man a present, or are going to do so, don't invite him to hear your verses. He will be sure to applaud and weep, or laugh or dance with pretended pleasure. Flatterers are like the hired mourners at a funeral, who make more fuss than the friends. See on S. I. 6. 43. Derisor = falsus laudator. - 435. Torquere mero = to ply with wine; which brings out the truth as torture might. - 436, 437. SI - latentes; i. e. if you ever write poetry, do not be taken in by flatterers, who have a bad heart under a cunning face. - 438. Quintilio. See C. I. 24. Introd. Sodes. See on S. I. 9. 41. - 439-411 Negares; sc. si. Gr. 512. 1. The metaphors of the lathe and the anvil are common enough for the composition of verses. The lathe was used by the ancients in turning metals, as well as wood and ivory. - 444. Quin amares depends on the idea of hindering involved in operam insumebat (Dillenb.). Orelli explains the subj. by the oratio obliqua. - 450. Aristarchus, whose name was proverbial as a critic, was born in Samothracia about B. C. 230. He passed the greater part of his life at Alexandria, and was the tutor of Ptolemaeus Epiphanes. — 453. Morbus regius, otherwise called arquatus merbus, aurugo, and by the Greeks iktepos, is the jaundice. Celsus says it is so called because the remedies resorted to were chiefly amusements and indulgences to keep up the spirits, such as none but the rich could afford. Horace appears to have thought it infectious. -454. Panaticus error; i. c. frenzy like that of the priests of Bellona. The influence of the moon (iracunda Diana) in producing insanity is one of the earliest fallacies in medicine. The Greeks called these lunatici  $\sigma \epsilon \lambda \eta \nu \iota \alpha \kappa o i = 455, 456$ . The wise avoid him, as if he were infectious; fools run after him, like boys after a crazy man in the streets. — 460. Non sit. Gr. 488. 3. A. & S. 260, R. 6 (4). — 462. Qui = how. Prudens = on purpose. -463-466. Empedocles was a philosopher of Agrigentum, who flourished about 450 B. C. This story of his death is rejected by the critics as a mere fable. -**467.** Occidenti. Gr. 391. 3. A. & S. 222, R. 7. This is the only spondaic hexameter in Horace. —469. He keeps up the allusion to Empedocles, saying that the frenzied poet is as resolved to rush to his fate (that is, into verse) as the philosopher was, and if you save him he will not drop his pretension to inspiration. — 470 - 472. The crime for which he has been made thus mad does not appear; whether it be for defiling his father's grave, or setting foot upon polluted ground. Bidental was a spot struck by lightning, so called from the sacrifice offered upon it for expiation. Moverit = violaverit. Some take it to mean the removal of the mark placed on the spot.

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